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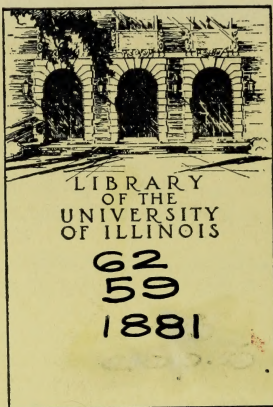
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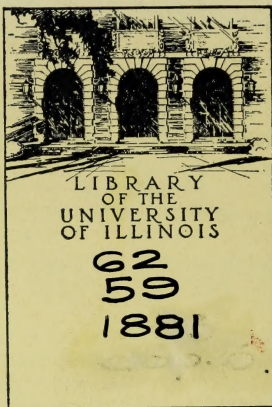
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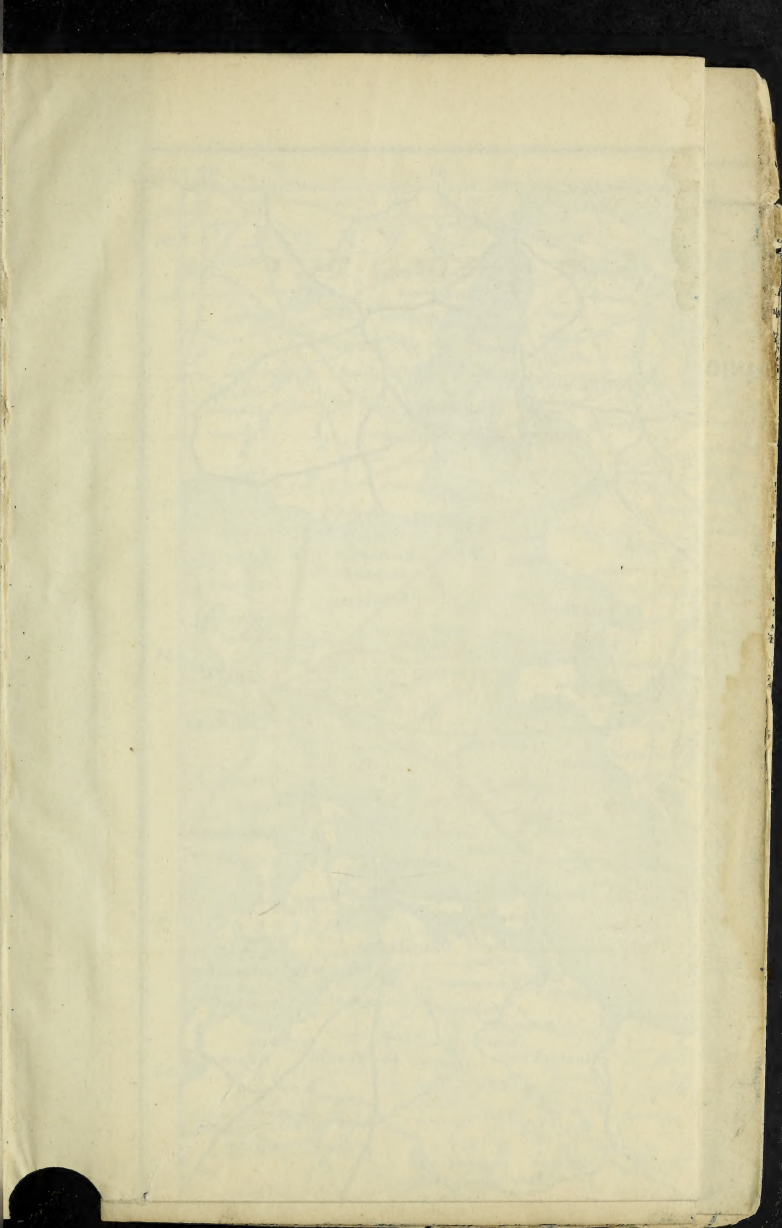
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MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xiii.)

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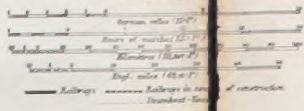
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NORTHERN GERMANY.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDERER.

With 25 Maps and 33 Plans.

SEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDERER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1881.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

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PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern Germany, which is now issued for the seventh time and corresponds with the nineteenth German edition, is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes. The *Plan of Berlin* is divided into three sections with a view to obviate the necessity of unfolding a large sheet of paper at every consultation, and is placed, along with a small clue-plan, in a separate cover at the end of the volume.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steam-boats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Kursbuch*' (2 marks), published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, and '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 marks), published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), **DISTANCES** in English miles (except in the case of mountain excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient, and the **POPULATIONS** in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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25. RAILWAY MAP OF N.E. GERMANY: after the Index.

Plans of Towns.

1. ALTONA; 2. BARMEN; 3. BERLIN (*clue-plan*); 4. BERLIN (*large plan*); 5. BREMEN; 6. BRESLAU; 7. BRUNSWICK; 8. CASSEL; 9. CHEMNITZ, with Environs; 10. COPENHAGEN; 11. DANTSIC; 12. DRESDEN; 13. ELBERFELD; 14. ERFURT; 15. GÖRLITZ; 16. GOTHA; 17. HALLE; 18. HAMBURG; 19. HANOVER, with Environs; 20. HILDESHEIM; 21. KÖNIGSBERG, with Environs; 22. LEIPSIK, with Environs; 23. LÜBECK, with Environs; 24. MAGDEBURG, with Environs; 25. MARIENBURG; 26. MÜNSTER; 27. POSEN; 28. ROSTOCK; 29. SCHWERIN; 30. STETTIN; 31. WARTBURG; 32. WEIMAR; 33. WILHELMSHÖHE.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; B. = Breakfast; D. = Dinner; A. = Attendance; L. = Light. — N. = North, Northern, etc.; S. = South, etc.; E. = East, etc.; W. = West, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = English foot. — min. = minute; hr. = hour. — *M*, m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

MONEY. The German mark (*M*, *m.*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennings. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *m.* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *m.* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*'Krone'*) and of 20 marks (*'Doppelkrone'*), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 *m.* 43 *pf.*). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old dollar), 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ (50 *pf.*), and $\frac{1}{5}$ mark (20 *pf.*). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennings (formerly groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfenning.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 *fr.* = 16 *s.* = 16 *m.* 20 *pf.*, and often a few pfennings more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements,

who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 8-10 m. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30 m. daily.

III. Passports.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland; but as they are occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, to procure admission to collections, and to obtain delivery of registered letters, persons who contemplate a prolonged tour had better provide themselves with these easily-obtained credentials. The principal passport-agents in London are Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

RAILWAYS. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1\frac{4}{5}d.$, $1\frac{1}{5}d.$, and $\frac{4}{5}d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gra-

tis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

Northern and Western Germany are now covered with an extensive network of railways, but an enumeration of their names would probably bewilder the traveller and be of little practical service to him. In planning a railway journey the maps in the Handbook and the railway time-tables should of course be consulted.

DILIGENCES. The diligence communication in most parts of Germany is well organised and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, and the fare $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per M. The vehicles, although cumbrous and uninviting, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6d. per M. for 1-2, and 1s. per M. for 3-4 pers. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 m. for a one-horse, 12-25 m. for a two-horse carriage per diem.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 50), the Thuringian Forest (R. 65), the Harz (R. 70), the Giant Mountains (R. 39), the environs of Kiel (R. 24), and the island of Rügen (R. 30). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden, Berlin, and Copenhagen; and the archæologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lünebeck, and Dantsic. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

VI. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassum-

ing exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m., plain breakfast 1 m., dinner 3 m., tea with meat 2 m., attendance 1 m., light 1 m., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 m. for half a day, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. for a whole day.

1. Berlin.

(Comp. Plan at the end of the Handbook.)

Arrival. A 'contrôleur' posted at the egress of each railway-station hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a first-class ('erste Klasse'), second-class ('zweite Klasse'), or luggage-cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). The vehicle is then summoned either by the traveller himself or by the porter. The ticket should not be given up till seats are taken. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab* into the town: 1st class (recommended to those with little luggage) 1 m. 25 to 1 m. 75 pf., 2nd class 85 pf. to 1 m. 25 pf.; luggage under 22½ lbs. free, boxes of 22½-55 lbs. 25 pf., of 55-110 lbs. 50 pf., of 110-220 lbs. 1 m. (comp. the tariff, p. 4). 'Gepäckdroschken' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class.

Railway Stations. There are nine railway-stations at Berlin. 1. ANHALT STATION (Pl. *r*; H, 1), Ascanischer-Platz, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipsic, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfurt on the Main. — 2. POTSDAM STATION (Pl. *w*; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, Brunswick, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfurt, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. STETTIN STATION (Pl. *b*; H, 3), Invaliden-Str., for Stettin, Stralsund, and Dantsic, and also for the trains of the BERLIN NORTH RAILWAY (to Neu-Brandenburg and Stralsund). — 4. OSTBAHNHOF (Pl. *w*; P, Q, 3), or E. STATION, for Dantsic and Königsberg. — 5. FRANKFORT STATION (Pl. *w*; P, 3, 4) for the Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Railway to Frankfurt on the Oder, Posen, the Giant Mts., Breslau, and Vienna. — 6. HAMBURG STATION (Pl. *b*; G, 4), outside the Neue Thor, at the W. end of the Invaliden-Str., for Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Holstein. — 7. GÖRLITZ STATION (Pl. *r*; P, 2, 3), Wiener-Str., for Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 8. LEHRTE or HANOVERIAN STATION (Pl. *w*; F, 1), near the Alsenbrücke, for Hanover, Cologne, and Bremen. — 9. DRESDEN STATION (Pl. *r*; G, 2), entered from the Luckenwalder-Str., for Dresden and Vienna. (This station is to be removed, and its traffic transferred to the Potsdam station.)

The 'RINGBAHN' is a railway forming a complete circle round Berlin, and running for the most part beyond the precincts of the city. Its length is 23 M., and the time taken to perform the circuit is 1½ hr. The following are the stations: *Dresden Station*; *Wilmersdorf*; *Grünwald* (p. 67); *Charlottenburg-Westend* (pp. 66, 67), where the principal station is to be built; *Moabit* (p. 63); *Lehrte Station*; *Wedding*, to the N.; *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 67); *Weissensee*; *Friedrichsberg*; *Stralau* (p. 67); *Treptow* (p. 67); *Rixdorf*; *Tempelhof* (p. 53); *Schöneberg* (p. 51); *Potsdam Station*.

Hotels. Those in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the most expensive: — Room on the upper floors, and looking to the back of the house, 2-2½ m., on the ground-floor or first floor 4-7 m., with a second bed 1½ m. more, breakfast 1-1½ m., attendance 75 pf., light ½-1 m.; table d'hôte at 3 or 4 o'clock 3-4 m.; wine generally dear. Enquiry as to charges, which is quite usual, had better be made beforehand.

The largest of the Berlin hotels is the CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. *w*; J, 2), at the corner of the Friedrich-Str. and the Dorotheen-Str., an immense establishment with upwards of 400 rooms, a large winter-garden, a café-restaurant, post and telegraph offices, elevators, and a general intelligence and railway-booking office; R. 2½-6 m., D. at 1.30 p.m. 3 m., at 4.30 p.m. 4 m. Concert in the winter-garden every evening.

The second largest hotel is the *KAISERHOF (Pl. *w*; H, 3), an extensive detached edifice with its principal façade towards the Zietenplatz, com-

fortably fitted up, with an elevator, post, telegraph, and railway-booking offices, a restaurant, and a café; R. from 2 m. 50, B. 1 m. 25, L. 50 pf., A. 80 pf., D. 4 m. (The rooms looking into the covered court should be avoided.)

On the *S. Side of the Linden*: *HÔTEL ROYAL, Linden 3, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., not far from the Brandenburg Gate, patronised by the nobility and diplomatists; MÉTROPOLE, Linden 20; St. PETERSBURG, Linden 31; *MEINHARDT'S, Linden 32, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *HÔTEL DU NORD, Linden 35. — *N. Side*: HÔTEL DE ROME, Linden 39, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (formerly *Arnim's*), Linden 44; VICTORIA, Linden 46, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; *BRITISH HOTEL, Linden 56; LINDEN-HÔTEL, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 9, corner of the Linden.

In the *Schinkel-Platz*, between the Schlossbrücke and the Bau-Academie, admirably situated, HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE and HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.

The following are less expensive, in proportion to their distance from the Linden. To the *S. of the Linden*: *HOHENZOLLERN, Behren-Str. 19; WINDSOR, Behren-Str. 64; *SCHLÖSSER'S, Jäger-Str. 17, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; UNION, Jäger-Str. 13; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Tauben-Str. 16; *MAGDEBURG, Mohren-Str. 11, D. 2½ m.; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Mohren-Str. 20; BRANDENBURG, Charlotten-Str. 59, Gensdarmen-Markt; RHEINISCHER HOF, Friedrich-Str. 59, at the corner of the Leipziger-Str.; *HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Leipziger-Str. 36, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; KISSKALT'S LONDON HOTEL, Jerusalemer-Str. 36, Dönhofs-Platz. — To the *N. of the Linden*: TÖFFER'S, Carl-Str. 39, in the medical quarter, R., L., and A. 3 m., B. 1 m., table d'hôte 3 m., well spoken of; *DEUTSCHER KAISER, Schadow-Str. 4, R. 2½, B. 1 m. (dinner not supplied); LAMPRECHT'S, Schadow-Str. 3; JANSON, Mittel-Str. 53-54; PRINZ FRIEDRICH CARL, Dorotheen-Str. 81; KRONPRINZ, Luisen-Str. 30.

The following hotels are farther distant from the chief objects of attraction. Near the *Potsdam Station*: FÜRSTENHOF, Leipziger-Platz 2; HÔTEL DES PRINCES, Leipziger-Platz 16; *HÔTEL DU PARC (Thiergarten-Hôtel), Königgrätzer-Str. 11; *HÔTEL SANSSOUCI, Link-Str. 12, R. & A. 4½ m.; all these near the Thiergarten; WESTEND-HÔTEL, Königgrätzer-Str. 23, R. 2-3 m., L. 40 pf., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., no table d'hôte; *ASCANISCHER HOF, Königgrätzer-Str. 21, R. 3-4 m., A. ¾ m., B. 1 m., near the Anhalt station.

In the *Old Town* (p. 57), the principal business-locality: KÖNIG VON PORTUGAL, Burg-Str. 12; HÔTEL DE SAXE, Burg-Str. 20, on the right bank of the Spree, opposite the E. side of the palace, and frequented by Jews; HAMBURG, Heiligegeist-Str. 18; GROSSFÜRST ALEXANDER, Neue Friedrich-Str. 57; KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN, Brüder-Str. 39a. — The CITY HOTEL, Dresdener-Str. 52, R., L., and A. 2-5 m., is the only hotel in that neighbourhood (Pl. w; M; 4, and r; M, 1).

The following are respectable houses of the *Second Class*: AACHENER HOF, Französische-Str. 19, well spoken of; SCHEIBLE'S HOTEL, Markgrafen-Str. 49, by the Gensdarmen-Markt; ALBRECHT, Friedrich-Str. 72; DRESDENER HOF, Friedrich-Str. 56; STADT LEIPZIG, Zimmer-Str. 20, corner of the Friedrich-Str., unpretending; MONBIJOU, Französische-Str. 13; BELLEVUE, Mohren-Str. 64, well spoken of; ZERNICKOW, Charlotten-Str. 43, well spoken of, R. & A. 3 m., B. 1 m.; RUBIN, Charlotten-Str. 65, well spoken of; SCHULZE, Markgrafen-Str. 65, R. & L. 2 m. 60 pf.; SENIOR, Markgrafen-Str. 51; FREDERICH, Potsdamer-Str. 12; HOHENSTEIN, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10, a little to the N. of the Linden. — In the *Altstadt*: *ROTHER ADLER, Kur-Str. 38; *HAPPOLDT, Grün-Str. 1; *DEUTSCHES HAUS, Kloster-Str. 89, unpretending. — Opposite the *Stettin Station*: HÔTEL NATIONAL, Invaliden-Str. 129, R., L., & A. 1½-4½ m. — Near the *Hamburg Station*: LEHRTER HOF, Invaliden-Str. 91; SCHINKEL'S HOTEL, Invaliden-Str. 84, 85. — Near the *E. Railway Station*: KÜSTRINER HOF, Küstriner-Platz 2. — Near the *Frankfort Station*: MARKISCHER HOF, Frankfurter Bahn 1.

Hôtels Garnis. *BAUER, Unter den Linden 26, above the Café Bauer, with restaurant, R. from 2½, L. 1 m.; MANNORY, Charlotten-Str. 20; *GUTIK, Charlotten-Str. 71; *WERNER, Krausen-Str. 6, 7, R. & A. from 2 m., B. 75 pf.; KLEINER KAISERHOF, Krausen-Str. 68; STADT MARIENBURG, Markgrafen-Str. 59; NEGENDANK, Jerusalemer-Str. 28; WINKLER, Mauer-Str. 10,

near the Leipziger-Str.; BROHME, Mauer-Str. 28; WITT, Schadow-Str. 2, all near the Linden; SCHMIDT, Carl-Str. 19; BÖTTCHER, Burg-Str. 11; ASCHBACH, Heiligegeist-Str. 30.

Furnished Apartments may also be procured on reasonable terms in the best part of the town, between the Carl- and Koch-Strasse.

Boarding Houses ('Pensionate'). *Frau Dr. Landmann*, Königgrätzer-Str. 54; *Frau von Schack*, Hallesche-Str. 21; *Fräulein Vorwerk*, Eichhorn-Str. 6, at the corner of the Link-Str., 5-10 m. per day, 100-150 m. per month; *Frau Dr. Jüngling*, Behren-Str. 39, 4 1/2-7 m. per day, 120-200 m. per month; *M. Recke*, In den Zelten 18; *Frau Wossidlo*, Luisen-Str. 41; *Frau Beta*, Schelling-Str. 66. — *Board and Lodging for Ladies* may be obtained at very moderate charges in the *Scheel Institution*, Möckern-Str. 131 (R. 1/2-1 1/2 m., A. 10-20 pf., B. 30, D. 60 pf.). Similar rooms (for both sexes) at the *Vereinshaus* (Evangelical Union), Oranien-Str. 105, 106.

Restaurants. The following, at which wine is drunk, are all of the first class, with corresponding charges (D. 4 m. and upwards), and may be visited by ladies. **Restaurant de l'Europe*, Linden 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; **Dressel*, Linden 50, N. side; **Julitz*, Linden 14, S. side, with garden; **Hiller*, Linden 62, 63, N. side; **Borchard*, Französische-Str. 48; **Hôtel Royal*, Linden 3; **Hôtel de Rome*, Linden 39. **Restaurant* in the Zoological Garden (p. 65). The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

BEER, at 30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted. A dinner of 4-5 courses is obtainable at most of them, between 1 and 5 o'clock, for 1 1/2-2 m.; waiter's fee 10-20 pf. **Café Rantsch*, Linden 13, S. side; **Aimé*, Linden 16, S. side; **Drei Raben*, Linden 18, Vienna and Pilsen beer, all these with gardens; **Landvogt's Germania*, Tauben-Str. 34, with ladies' room upstairs; *Theatre Restaurant*, Charlotten-Str. 58; **Lantzsch*, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Zennig*, Leipziger-Str. 111; **Beyer*, Friedrich-Str. 231, near the Pukamer-Str., with shady garden; *Waldschlösschen*, Bessel-Str. 21, with garden; **Bellevue*, Bellevue-Str. 1, close to the Potsdamer-Platz, with garden in front; *Schulz*, Potsdamer-Str. 20; *Stolzenberg*, Carl-Str. 27, with garden; *Kunert*, Stechbahn 2, in the 'Rothe Schloss' in the Schloss-Platz; **Prinz Friedrich Carl*, Dorotheen-Str. 81. — A tolerable dinner may be obtained for 1-1 1/2 m. at the following houses from 1 to 5 o'clock: *Leipziger Garten*, Leipziger-Str. 132; *Schaper*, Leipziger-Str. 136; *Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3, near the Potsdam Station; *Parth*, Potsdamer-Str. 21; *Hecht*, Königgrätzer-Str. 70, all with gardens. — Restaurant for ladies only in the *Letztehaus*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate.

Wine Houses, with dining-rooms: **Habel*, Linden 30; *Wittkopp*, Linden 10; **Bukow*, Linden 65; *Mitscher*, Französische-Str. 55, D. 1 m., oysters; *Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49, D. from 1 to 4 p.m.; *Trarbach*, Markgrafen-Str. 48, Gensdarmen-Markt, good Rhenish and Moselle wines; **Rähmel*, Markgrafen-Str. 45, good red wines; *Haussmann*, Jäger-Str. 5; *Bloch*, Mohren-Str. 42-44; **Dedel*, Leipziger-Str. 85, opposite the Concerthaus; **Beckerrath*, Leipziger-Str. 91, D. 1 1/4 m.; *Rheingau*, Linden-Str. 66; **Kühn*, Werderscher Markt 4, D. 1 1/2 m., separate room for ladies; *Krieg*, Luisen-Str. 14; *Aux Caves de France*, Jerusalemer-Str. 48; *Società Enologica Italiana*, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6 and Leipziger-Str. 81, Italian wines; *Huth*, Potsdamer-Str. 139. — In the Altstadt: *Mitscher & Caspari*, König-Str. 40; *Mundt*, König-Str. 31; **Schütt*, Burg-Str. 10. — Luncheon Rooms: **Heumann*, Jäger-Str. 56; *Deicke*, König-Str. 11.

The **Rathskeller* (p. 58), a vast establishment occupying the whole width (325 ft.) of the façade of the Rathaus towards the König-Str., is well worthy of a visit. Wine or beer is drunk at the one side, at the other beer only.

Beer. Genuine Bavarian beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants, which, on account of the smoking, are not frequented by ladies: **Olbrich*, Friedrich-Str. 83, near the Linden; **Wagner*, Behren-Str. 27, near the Friedrich-Str.; **Köster*, Charlotten-Str. 48; **Stechen*, Jäger-Str. 63; **Hitze*, Jäger-Str. 13; **Lauter*, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Kurfürstenskeller*, Post-Str. 5, with frescoes by Burger. — Lager beer (15-20 pf. per

glass): **Engel*, Tauben-Str. 40; **Stiehme*, Linden 9; **Donny*, Kur-Str.; **Becker*, Kommandanten-Str. 62, with garden; **Geppert*, Luisen-Str. 34, with garden; **Café Suisse*, Dorotheen-Str. 84; **Gärtner*, Dorotheen-Str. 66, corner of the Shadow-Str.; **Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41. Dinner may be obtained at these houses for 1-1¼ m.

Breweries. Many of these have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as one of the specialties of Berlin: **Reichshallen*, Leipziger-Str. 77, Dönhofs-Platz; **Gratweil's Bierhallen*, in the court of the 'Industrie-Gebäude' (p. 55), Kommandanten-Str., near the Dönhofs-Platz (D. 1 m.); **Buggenhagen*, Oranien-Str. 147. Many others outside the gates, such as the **Tivoli* on the Kreuzberg (p. 53), on the S. side of the town, and the **Eiskeller*, Chaussee-Str. 54, on the N. side. — The somewhat insipid 'Weissbier', once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is sold by **Claußing*, Zimmer-Str. 80; **Päpke*, Jerusalemer-Str. 8; **Stüdemann*, Schützen-Str. 5; **Haase*, Französische-Str. 22.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 26, tastefully fitted up (see p. 18); in the **Kaiserhof* and *Central Hotel* (p. 1); in the **Passage* (p. 18), off the Linden; **Café National*, corner of the Friedrich- and Jäger-Str.; **Café Central*, Jerusalemer-Str. 19, 20; in the *Industrie-Gebäude*, Kommandanten-Str. 76; **Kaiserkrone*, at the corner of the Friedrich- and Carl-Str. Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 22, by the Potsdamer-Platz; **D'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30; **Schilling*, Koch-Str. 64; **Weiss*, Jäger-Str. 38; **Buchholz*, Anhalter-Str. 15 (these two chiefly patronised by ladies); **Hillbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24; **Wenghöfer*, Potsdamer-Str. 14.

Cabs. Those of the *first class*, fitted up in a superior style, have drivers with blue coats and white collars. The ordinary vehicles are of the *second class*.

A. Drives within the precincts of the city:

	1st class		2nd class	
	1 or 2	3 or 4 persons	1 or 2	3 or 4 persons
	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.
for 2400 mètres (1½ Engl. mile) or ¼ hr. . .	1	1.50	60	1
for the next 2400 m., or ¼ hr., or fraction thereof	— 50	— 50	— 40	— 50
for each 2400 m. more, or ¼ hr., or fraction thereof	— 50	— 50	— 50	— 50

(Each driver is bound to have in his possession a plan of the city with the lengths of the streets clearly marked on it.)

B. Drives beyond the precincts of the city are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. For waiting, 50 pf. per ¼ hr. is charged.

C. At Night: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled.

D. For a drive between 7 and 8 a.m. for which the cab has been ordered the previous night, 50 pf. is added to the fares under A and B.

E. For drives from a railway-station 25 pf. is charged in addition to the fares given under A, B, and C (comp. p. 1).

F. For driving home from the theatres, if the cab be ordered in the last *entr'acte*, 25 pf. extra is charged. In driving to the theatres, balls, etc., the fare must be paid in advance.

Luggage. Small articles under 22½ lbs. are free. Luggage from 22½ to 55 lbs. 25 pf., from 55 to 110 lbs. 50 pf., from 110 to 220 lbs. 1 m.; luggage over 220 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 110 lbs.).

If a cab of the 2nd class is opened or shut at the hirer's request 25 pf. extra is charged (except when rain or snow falls).

Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. The driver is bound to give the hirer a check-ticket showing the legal fare. This should be required in all cases of attempted imposition, whereupon the driver will generally abate his demands. If not, the complaint and ticket should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abtheilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen'.

from which the hirer will receive in a few days the amount he has paid in excess of the proper fare, and a notification that the driver will be punished.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES 12-20 m. per day; 8-12 per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 m. Those of the hotels are the best and the dearest.

Tramways. 1. From the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. w; K, 2), every 5 min., through the *Dorotheen-Str.* to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. w; G, 2), and through the *Thiergarten* (by the high-road) to *Charlottenburg* (p. 66), *Westend* (p. 67), and the *Spandauer Berg*. On Sundays and holidays after 1 p.m. from the *Brandenburg Gate* only. Fare to *Charlottenburg* 25, to *Westend* 35, to the *Spandauer Berg* 40, within the city 10 pf.

2. From the *Kupfergraben* to the *Brandenburg Gate*, high-road to *Charlottenburg*, then to the left to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. w; B, C, 4). Fare 25 pf., from the *Brandenburg Gate* 20 pf.

3. From the *Monbijou-Platz* (Pl. w; K, 1), every 12 min., through the *Oranienburger-Str.* to the *Neue Thor* (Pl. b; G, H, 4), past the *Hamburg Station* to *Moabit* (p. 63), and along the *Thurm-Str.* to *Charlottenburg* (p. 66). Fare for the whole way 25 pf., shorter distances 10 or 20 pf. Sign-boards and lanterns red and white.

4. From the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. w; G, 2), every 12 min., past the *Lehrte Station* to *Moabit* (p. 63), and thence to *Charlottenburg* (see No. 3). Fare to *Moabit* 10, to *Charlottenburg* 20 pf. Name-boards and lanterns yellow.

5. '*Ringbahn*' (circular line): From the *Landsberger-Platz* (Pl. w; P, 1) through the *Lothringer- and Elsässer-Str.*, past the (old) *Königs, Prenzlau, Schönhausen, Rosenthal, and Oranienburg Gates* (Pl. b; J, 4), through the *Friedrich- and Karl-Str.* and the *Königs-Platz* to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. w; G, 2) and the *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. w; G, 4); then through the *Königgrätzer-, Gitschiner-, Prinzen-, and Neander-Str.* to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. w; M, 3), at the corner of the *Brücken-Str.*, and back by the *Schillings-Brücke*, and the *Andreas-, Grosse Frankfurter-, and Straussberger-Str.* to the *Landsberger-Platz*. The whole tour of 6 M., with 53 stations, is accomplished in 1½ hr. Fare 30 pf.; shorter distances 25, 20, 10 pf. The cars run every 5 min. from 6.30 a.m. to 10.25 p.m. (also a night-car after 11 at double fares), and are distinguished by round white name-boards with a black margin by day and by white lanterns at night.

6. From the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. b; K, 3) to the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 67) every 9 minutes. Fare 15 pf., shorter distance 10 pf. Round white name-plates and white lanterns.

7. From the *Schönhausen Gate* (Pl. b; L, 4) to *Pankow* every 12 min. (25, 20, 10 pf.). White boards and lanterns.

8. From the corner of the *Friedrich- and Behren-Str.* (Pl. w; J, 2), every 10 min., through the *Charlotten-, Koch-, and Friedrich-Str.*, and past the *Halle Gate* to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. r; H, J, 4). Fare 20 pf., half-tour 10 pf. Green and white lanterns.

9. From the corner of the *Friedrich- and Behren-Str.* (Pl. w; J, 2), every 10 min., through the *Charlotten-, Koch-, Oranien-, and Wiener-Str.* to the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. r; O, P, 2). Fares 20, 10 pf. Boards and lanterns yellow.

10. From the *Dönhofs-Platz* (Pl. w; K, 4), every 9 min., through the *Jerusalem- and Linden-Str.* and the *Belle-Alliance-Platz* to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. r; J, 4), and thence every 24 min. to *Tempelhof*. To the *Kreuzberg* 10 pf. (red boards and lanterns), to *Tempelhof* 25, from the *Halle Gate* to *Tempelhof* 20 pf. (white boards, etc.).

11. From the *Dönhofs-Platz* (Pl. w; K, 4), every 12 min., to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. r; J, 2), and by the *Hasenhaide* (Pl. r; M, N, 4) to *Rixdorf* (25, 20, 10 pf.). Lanterns green.

12. From the *Weidendammer-Brücke* (Pl. w; J, 1), every 20 min., by the *Friedrich- and Chaussee-Str.* to the *Wedding* (Pl. b; F, 1) and through the *Müller-Str.* to the *Tegeler Chaussee* (25, 10 pf.). Lanterns and boards as far as the *Wedding green*, beyond it green and red.

13. From the *Spittelmarkt* (*Seydel-Str.*; Pl. w; L, 3), every 10 min., through the *Alte and Neue Jakobs-Str.* and the *Köpenicker-Str.* to the *St-*

lesian Gate (Pl. *r*; R, 3) and to *Treptow* (p. 67). Fares 25, 20, 10 pf. Lanterns green.

14. From the *Brandenburg Gate*, every 10 min., through the *Königgrätzer-Str.* to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. *r*; J, 2), and through the *Gitschiner*, *Skalitzer*, and *Eisenbahn-Str.* to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. *r*; Q, 1), opposite *Pfuhl's Swimming Baths* (25, 20, 10 pf.). Lanterns yellow.

15. From the *Leipziger-Platz* (Pl. *w*; G, H, 4), every 12 min., through the *Potsdamer*, *Lützow*, and *Kurfürsten-Str.* to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. *r*; C, 1). Fares 25, 20, 10 pf. Lanterns red. — Prolongation through the *Hardenberg-Str.* to *Charlottenburg* (20, 10 pf.).

16. From the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. *r*; M, 2), every 8 min., through the *Oranien*, *Koch*, *Wilhelm*, *Anhaltische*, *Königgrätzer*, and *Potsdamer-Str.* to the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. *r*; E, 3, 4; white and red lanterns); and, every 12 min., past the *Botanical Garden* to the church at *Schöneberg* (white lanterns). Fares 25, 20, 10 pf.

17. From the *Kronen-Str.* (corner of the *Jerusalemer-Str.*; Pl. *w*; K, 3), every 8 min., through the *Charlotten*, *Koch*, *Anhaltische*, and *Schöneberger-Str.*, the *Schöneberger Ufer*, and the *Flottwell* and *Lützow-Str.* to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. *r*; D, 1; green lanterns). From the *Lützow-Platz*, every 16 min., to the *Zoological Garden* (white lanterns). Fares 25, 20, 10 pf. — Prolongation to *Charlottenburg*, see No. 15, above.

18. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. *w*; M, 1), every 24 min. (from 6.24 a.m.), through the *Neue König-Str.* and the *Greifswalder-Str.* to *Weissensee* (Pl. *b*; P, 1). Fares 25, 10 pf.

19. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. *w*; M, 1), every 8 min., through the *Alexander*, *Kaiser*, and *Grosse Frankfurter-Str.* and the *Frankfurter-Allee* to the cattle-market at *Friedrichsberg* (Pl. *w*; R, 2). Fares 20, 15, 10 pf.

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction, but are rarely of much service to the visitor.

Steamboats on the *Spree*. From the *Jannowitz Bridge* (Pl. *w*; N, 3) to the Upper *Spree* (*Stralau*, *Treptow*, *Eierhäuschen*, *Neuer Krug*, *Sedan*, *Sadowa*, *Köpenick*) every hour or two; oftener on Sundays and in fine weather. Excursionists should not delay their return till the last boat.

Post Offices. The *General-Postamt* (Pl. *w*; J, 4), or office of the chief postal authorities, with whom of course the public does not come into direct contact, is situated at *Leipziger-Str.* 15 (see p. 57). The *Central Post Office* (*Hauptpostgebäude*; Pl. *w*; L, 2), for the public service, with a telegraph-station, is at *König-Str.* 60 and *Spandauer-Str.* 19, 20. Enquiries in case of doubt should be addressed to the porter (principal entrance from the *König-Str.*). The *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are both in the first court. Letters for Berlin (10 pf.) reach their destination in 2-4 hours. Letters, books, and parcels are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 62 branch-offices (e.g. in the *Kaiserhof*; in the *Central Hotel*; *Dorotheen-Str.* 28, near the *Neustädtische Kirch-Str.*; *Behren-Str.* 52, in the *Kaisergallerie*; *Jäger-Str.* 22; *Tauben-Str.* 17; and at all the railway-stations). The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 o'clock. — A system of PNEUMATIC TUBES has recently been instituted for the rapid transmission of telegrams, letters, and post-cards from one part of Berlin to another. Letters or post-cards intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left hand corner of the address, and must not exceed 5 in. in length by 3 in. in breadth, or 1/3 oz. in weight. Letters must not be sealed. The postage for letters is 30 pf., for post-cards 25 pf. The 'trains' are dispatched every 1/4 hr. from 7 (or 8) a.m. to 9 p.m. Offices in connection with this system are distinguished by a red lamp.

Telegraph Offices. Central office, *Französische-Str.* 33bc (Pl. *w*; K, 3), open day and night, and 16 branch-offices (e.g. at the *Exchange*, in the *Central Hotel*, in the *Kaiserhof*, at the *Potsdam* and *Brandenburg gates*, in the *Industrie-Gebäude*, *Kommandanten-Str.* 77, and at all the railway-stations), open from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Baths. **Admiralsgarten-Bad*, *Friedrich-Str.* 102, close to the *Weiden-dammer-Brücke*; **Hôtel de Rome*, see p. 2; *Dianabad*, *Französische-Str.*

18, near the Friedrich-Str.; *Ascanisches Bad* (with swimming, Turkish, and vapour baths), Königgrätzer-Str. 19, near the Potsdam Gate; *Kaiser Wilhelm Bad*, Lützow-Str. 89, 90. — RIVER BATHS in the Spree, at the *Oberbaum* (Pl. r; P. 1), outside the Schlesische Thor. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-, Jerusalemer-, Charlotten-, Markgrafen-, Jäger-Str. (E. end), etc. Special attention should be paid to the products of the artistic handicrafts, many of which are now practised at Berlin with marked success. Thus the gas-fittings, earthenware, furniture, jewellery, etc., often display great taste both in design and execution. A good general survey of these Art Industries may be obtained by visiting the BAU-AUSSTELLUNG of the Architects' Union (see pp. 9, 52), or the MAGAZIN FÜR BERLINER KUNSTGEWERBE, Unter den Linden 54, 55 (free). The most noted firms in the different branches are mentioned below (in alphabetical order).

AMBER WARES: *Rosenstiel*, Linden 48. — **ART, WORKS OF:** *Sachse & Co.*, Charlotten-Str. 33; *Lepke*, Linden 4a; *Amsler & Ruthard*, Behren-Str. 29a. — **BISCUITS:** *Thiele*, Leipziger-Str. 27. — **BONBONS:** *Hildebrandt & Son*, Leipziger-Str. 100; *Schulz*, Kaisergallerie. — **BONNETS:** *Wietzer*, Jäger-Str. 32; *Stegemann*, Jäger-Str. 27. — **BOOK-BINDINGS AND ALBUMS:** *Collin*, Jäger-Str. 22; *Kullrich*, Oranien-Str. 101, 102. — **BRONZES:** *S. Elster*, Neue König-Str. 67, 68; *R. Bellair & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 182; *J. C. Spinn & Sohn*, Wasserthor-Str. 9 (chandeliers); *Otto Schulz*, Naunyn-Str. 69; *Emil Laue*, Brunnen-Str. 40; *Louis Ravené*, Wall-Str. 7, 8 (these two, enamelled bronzes). — **CHILDREN'S DRESS:** *Schlüter*, Werder-Str. 7. — **CHOCOLATE:** *Jordan & Timäus*, Friedrich-Str. 177; *Gross*, Leipziger-Str. 23. — **CIGARS:** *Gerold*, Linden 24; *Gladebeck & Co.*, Linden 27; *Renner*, Linden 51, 55; *Weil*, Kronen-Str. 44 (havannas). — **DAMASK AND LINEN WARES (artistic):** *Müller*, Kronen-Str. 17. — **DRAPERS:** *Goschenhofer & Röschke*, Leipziger-Str. 58; *Mezner*, Mohren-Str. 32; *Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 107; *Israel*, Spandauer-Str. 28 (less expensive). — **GLASS:** *Georg Danziger*, Leipziger-Str. 8. — **GLASS MOSAICS AND VENETIAN GLASS:** *Dr. Salviati*, Grosse Friedrich-Str. 149 (in the Central Hotel); *Compagnie de Venise et Murano*, Linden-Str. 16. — **GLOVES:** *Plessner*, Linden 26; *Lehmann*, Schloss-Platz 14, 15; *Lange*, Jerusalemer-Str. 32. — **GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS:** *Sy & Wagner*, Kronen-Str. 28; *Vollgold & Sohn*, Kommandanten-Str. 14; *Schaper*, Potsdamer-Str. 3. — **HABERDASHERS:** *Gerson & Co.*, Werder-Str. 10-12; *Heese*, Alte Leipziger-Str. 1; *Bonnwitz & Littauer*, Behren-Str. 26a, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; *Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 15; *Völlner*, Jerusalemer-Str. 18; *Löb & Oertelt*, Oberwall-Str. 7. — **HATTERS:** *Vassel*, Friedrich-Str. 175; *Kaumann*, Mohren-Str. 20; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 56. — **IRON-WORK, ORNAMENTAL:** *Puls*, Tempelhofer-Ufer 6; *Benecke*, Mittel-Str. 16, 17. — **LACE:** *Lestow*, Jäger-Str. 28; *Link*, Jäger-Str. 23, chief depôt of Silesian lace (resembling that of Brussels). — **LEATHER WARES:** *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Goldschmidt*, Linden 58; *Mossner*, Leipziger-Str. 10. — **MAJOLICA:** *Oest & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 101; *Holzthüter*, Leipziger-Str. 126. — **MARBLE WARES (chimney-pieces):** *Schleicher*, Kaiserin Augusta-Str. 26, 27. — **MILLINERY:** *Manheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *Rosenthal*, Jäger-Str. 39. — **PAPIER MACHÉ:** *Röhlich*, Beuth-Str. 6; *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43. — **PERFUMERY:** *Treu & Nuglisch*, Jäger-Str. 33; *Lohse*, Jäger-Str. 46. — **PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES:** *Micheli*, Linden 12; *Eichler*, Linden 27. — **PORCELAIN:** *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Friedrich-Str. 194, corner of the Leipziger-Str. — **SHAWLS:** *Schröder*, Jerusalemer-Str. 29. — **SILK MERCERS:** *Lissauer*, Jäger-Str. 24. — **TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS:** *Fasskessel & Müntmann*, Linden 5; *Nickel & Gewecke*, Kronen-Str. 55. — **TERRACOTTAS:** *March*, Sophien-Str. 1, Charlottenburg. — **TRAVELLING REQUISITES:** *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Demuth*, Schlossfreiheit 1. — **UMBRELLAS:** *Pröstel & Richter*, Markgrafen-Str. 32; *Stegmann*, Scharren-Str. 8. — **UPHOLSTERERS (artistic):** *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43; *Spinn & Menke*, Leipziger-Str. 83; *Schulz & Co.*, Alte Jacob-Str. 130 (workshop); *Wenkel*, Alexandrinen-Str. 120 (workshop); *Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5; *Ehrenhaus*, Leipziger-Str. 47 (these two for carpets, etc.).

CIRCULATING LIBRARY at Nicolai's book-shop, Brüder-Str. 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS of paintings in the Berlin and other galleries, views of Berlin, etc. at the *Photographic Company*, Krausen-Str. 36 (Dönhofs-Platz).

Classical Music. **Singacademie* (p. 20); rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, *Professor Blumner* (at the building itself). **Stern's Gesangverein*, another musical society of a high class, meets in the same building. The '*Symphony Soirées*' are a series of concerts given in winter by the band of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house. The admirably trained **Cathedral Choir*, instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, performs during divine service (p. 24) and also gives concerts. The performances of these different institutions are unsurpassed in any European capital. — **Bilse's* admirable orchestra plays daily in winter in the *Concerthaus*, Leipziger-Str. 48 (75 pf.), and in summer in the *Flora Garden* at Charlottenburg. One evening in each week is devoted to the works of a single composer (Beethoven evening, Wagner evening, etc.). The *Berliner Symphonie-Capelle* plays at different places, which are ascertained from the advertisements (75 pf.).

Theatres. There are twenty-six theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances begin at 6.30 or 7 p.m.). The following are the most important: —

1. **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** (Pl. *w*; K, 2), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas (Faust, Tell, Maid of Orleans). Average charges: best boxes 9 m.; proscenium by the orchestra 8; 1st balcony and front boxes 6; parquet and parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 5; proscenium, 2nd balcony, 4; upper boxes 3½; 3rd balcony 2½; pit 2½; gallery 1½ m. — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are to be performed: best boxes 10 m.; proscenium by the orchestra 9; 1st balcony 8; parquet 7; etc.

2. **ROYAL THEATRE** (Schauspielhaus; Pl. *w*; J, 3), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas (Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe): best boxes 7 m.; 1st balcony, and 1st balcony-boxes, 5; parquet-boxes, or parquet, 4; pit-boxes 3; 2nd balcony and 2nd balcony-boxes 3; pit 2; 3rd balcony 1½; proscenium of the 3rd balcony and amphitheatre 1 m.

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued on week-days from 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 11 to 1.30 o'clock, for the performance of the same day only. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by a post-card, bearing their address on the one side, and the date of the performance with the number and situation of the places desired on the other. The card should be placed, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the day before the performance, in the letter-box of the Opera House (Door No. 7), opposite the Roman Catholic Church. It is returned the same day, either stamped 'bewilligt' (granted), or with a pencil-mark across it to indicate that the application has been unsuccessful. In the former case the tickets bespoken are obtained on the following morning between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, at the ticket-office of the Opera-house (or theatre), 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. Places may also be booked between 9 and 11 a.m. on the previous day at the office of the 'Invalidendank', Markgrafen-Str. 51a, near the Behren-Str. — The court-theatres are closed for one or two months in summer.

3. **FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT THEATRE** (Pl. *b*; H, 4, and *w*; H, 1), for comic operas, comedies, and farces: best boxes and orchestra-boxes 6 m.; 1st balcony boxes 5; 1st balcony 4; parquet 3 m. There is a 'winter' and also a 'summer' theatre. Admission varies according to the piece.

4. **WALLNER THEATRE** (Pl. *b*; N, 2, 3), for comedies and popular farces: best boxes 6 m.; 1st balcony 3½; parquet 3 m. On Sundays the theatre is generally crowded.

5. **VICTORIA THEATRE** (Pl. *b*; M, 4), Münz-Str. 20, comprising a winter and summer theatre, handsomely fitted up, for pantomimes and dramas: best boxes 6 m.; 1st balcony 4; parquet 3 m.

6. KROLL'S THEATRE, see next page.

7. WILHELM-THEATRE (Pl. *b*; H, 3), Chaussee-Str. 27, outside the Oranienburg Gate, for operettas: parquet 2 m.

8. GERMANIA THEATRE (Pl. *b*; L, 3), Weinbergsweg 10. 11.

9. RESIDENZ-THEATRE (Pl. *w*; N, 2), Blumen-Str. 9, chiefly for modern dramas and comedies; good acting.

10. NATIONAL THEATRE (Pl. *b*; L, 3), Weinbergsweg 6, 7, for classic tragedies and high-class dramas: admission moderate; parquet 2 m.

11. BELLE ALLIANCE THEATRE (Pl. *r*; J, 3), Belle-Alliance-Str. 8.

12. OSTEND THEATRE (Pl. *w*; P, 2), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 130, for dramas and comedies. — The LUISENSTADT THEATRE (Pl. *w*; M, 4) is for operas and farces; the THÉÂTRE VARIÉTÉ (Pl. *r*; K, 3), beyond the Halle Gate, to the left, for performances in the café-chantant style (suitable for gentlemen only). The WALHALLA (Pl. *r*; J, 1), for vaudevilles, gymnastics, etc.

Tickets for most of these theatres, at a slightly increased charge, are sold at the 'Invalidendank' (p. 8), week-days 9-4, Sundays and holidays 9-2.

Circus in the Markthallen-Gebäude (p. 67; Pl. *w*; H, I, 1) in the Carl-Str. See the advertisements in the daily papers.

Popular Resorts. *Kroll (Pl. *w*; F, 2), a vast establishment, handsomely fitted up, the principal hall 125 yds. in length, 33 yds. in width; good concert and theatricals every evening; in winter usually farces of local interest; in summer frequently operas. Admission to the garden and theatre 1 m. (subscribers 75 pf.), seats 1½ m. — *Zoological Garden (p. 65), concerts in summer on Sun., Tues., and Sat. afternoons (from 4 p.m.), in winter Sun. only (adm. 1 m., Sun. 50 pf.). — The *Flora Garden in Charlottenburg (p. 66). — Winter Garden at the Central Hotel (p. 1), concerts every evening. — Skating Rink, Bernburger-Str. 22a (Pl. *r*; G, H, 1).

Collections and other Objects of Interest. As the hours of admission sometimes vary the daily 'Berliner Fremdenblatt' should be consulted.

Academies of Science and Art, see p. 19.

Academy, Industrial (p. 58): collection of models (Kloster-Str. 36, ground-floor), Tues., Thurs., Frid., 10½-1; casts (Kloster-Str. 35, first floor), Wed. and Sat. 12-2; technological collection closed at present.

**Aquarium* (p. 17), daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., no admission after 7 p.m.; serpents fed at 5 p.m. on Wed., fish at 5 p.m. on Sat.; adm. 1 m., Sun. 50 pf.

Aquarium, Microscopic, and Physical Observatory, Kaiser-Gallerie 14 (p. 18), daily 10-9, 50 pf.; dark room 50 pf. extra.

Architectural Exhibition (p. 52), Wilhelm-Str. 92, 93, daily 10-4; 50 pf.

Arsenal (p. 21), closed at present.

Bethanien (p. 56), daily 10-4, except Sundays; box at the entrance for contributions.

Börse, or Exchange (p. 59), daily 12-2. Entrance for visitors in the Neue Friedrich-Str., close to the corner.

Borsig's Palm and Hot-houses at Moabit (p. 63), Tues. and Frid., by card obtained from the doorkeeper (50 pf.). — The *Manufactory* (p. 62), on week-days 8-12 and 2-6, on application at the office.

**Botanical Garden* (p. 51), daily (except Sat., Sun., and holidays) 8-12 and 2-7.

Castan's Panopticon (wax-works) in the Kaisergallerie (p. 18), daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (50 pf.); 'Chamber of Horrors' 30 pf. extra.

Cattle Market and Slaughter-houses (p. 61), busiest on Monday morning; apply at the superintendent's office ('Börsensaal').

Chamber of Deputies (p. 55): cards of admission to the meetings are issued on the previous evenings, 5-7 o'clock, in the office at the entrance.

Charité (p. 62), daily 9-1, on application at the office.

**Charlottenburg* (Mausoleum, p. 66), daily, fee according to discretion. On 10th Mar., 7th June, 19th July, and 3rd Aug. the Mausoleum is not open till after the visits of the royal family.

Churches: St. Andrew, p. 59; St. Bartholomew, p. 59; Cathedral, p. 24; Cathedral, German, p. 49; Dorotheenstadt, p. 18; French, p. 49; Garrison, p. 60; St. Hedwig, p. 20; Heiligeistkirche, p. 60; St. James, p. 56; Jerusalem church, p. 53; St. John, p. 63; Kloster, p. 58; St. Luke,

p. 52; St. Mark, p. 59; St. Mary, p. 57; St. Matthew, p. 51; St. Michael, p. 56; Neue Kirche, p. 49; St. Nicholas, p. 57; Parochial, p. 58; St. Peter, p. 56; Schlosskirche, p. 24; Sophienkirche, p. 61; St. Thomas, p. 56; Twelve Apostles, p. 51; Werder, p. 54; Zion, p. 61.

Fire Station, Chief, Linden-Str. 50, on application.

**Flora* (p. 66), daily (1 m.). Return-tickets between Berlin and Charlottenburg, including admission to the gardens, are issued (price 1 m.) at all the chief stations of the 'Ringbahn' (p. 1), and also on the tramway-cars of routes 3 and 5 (p. 5, with change of cars on the latter).

Gymnasium, Public, Prinzen-Str. 57, Mon., Tues, Frid. 10-1 and 2-10, Wed. and Sat. 10-1 and 6-10 (on application to the keeper).

Libraries. At the *Industrial Museum* (p. 51), Wed. and Sat. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$. — *Royal* (p. 19), daily, except Sun., 9-4 (Dec., Jan., and Feb. 9-3), Sat. 9-1, shown to strangers at 10 a.m. — *University* (p. 20), week-days 9-2 (Sat. 9-1), reading-room 9-7.

Mint, Royal, see p. 54. Seen at work only by the personal permission of the Director (apply at the building).

Museums. *Agricultural* (p. 62), Invaliden-Str. 42-47, closed at present. — *Anatomical* (p. 19), on previous application to the director (Prof. Reichert, Luisen-Str. 56, 8-9 a.m.). — **Beuth-Schinkel* (p. 54), week-days (Sat. excepted) 10-1. — *Christian* (p. 19), Wed. and Sat. 12-1. — **Hohenzollern* at *Schloss Monbijou* (p. 60), daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2. — **Industrial* (p. 51), daily (except Mon.) 10-3, Sun. 10-2. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 58), Sun. 11-2, Mon. and Thurs. 12-2. — *Minerals* (p. 19), Wed. and Sat. 2-4. — *Mining*, Invaliden-Str. 44-46, closed. — *Post Office* (p. 50), at the General-Postamt, Leipziger-Str. 15, Mon. and Thurs. 11-1, on application to the doorkeeper (free). — *Rauch* (p. 58), daily 10-3, except Sun., holidays, and the last Sat. of each month. — ***Royal* (p. 25), daily (except Mon. and the principal festivals), in winter 10-3, in summer 10-4, Sun. (generally crowded) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Attendants forbidden to accept gratuities. Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the door. — *Weapons*, in the *Pal. of Prince Charles* (p. 50), daily 10-5, on application to the Haushofmeister, Wilhelms-Platz 8. — *Zoological* (p. 19), Tues. and Frid. 12-2.

Observatory (p. 53), Wed. and Sat. 9-11 a.m.; evening-visitors admitted on written application to Prof. Förster, Linden-Str. 91 (post-card with prepaid answer).

**Olympian Excavations* (p. 25), Tues. and Frid. 1-3.

Palaces. **Royal Palace*, or *Schloss* (p. 21), daily 10-1, Sundays and holidays 11-1 (closed on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, and Good Friday); admission 50 pf., devoted to a charitable object. The castellan lives in the E. court, to the left, on the ground-floor. — *Palace of the Emperor* (p. 48), shown during the absence of the emperor only, on application to the Haushofmeister. — *Palace of the Crown Prince* (p. 20), shown during the absence of the family, on application to the castellan. — *Palace of Prince Charles*, see above (collection of weapons).

**Pergamenean Sculptures* (p. 27), Tues. and Frid. 1-3, by tickets obtained at the Royal Museum (gratis).

Picture Galleries (public). *Exhibition of Art in the Academy*, in Sept. and Oct., see p. 19. — *Berliner Künstler-Verein* and *Verein der Kunstfreunde im Preussischen Staate* (p. 55), daily 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11-2, admission 50 pf. — *Preussischer Kunst-Verein*, Koch-Str. 51a, daily 11-3, Sun. 11-1, gratis. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 44), daily (except on high festivals), Sun 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mon. (with guide, free) 1-3, other days 11-3. — *Old Museum*, see Museums, Royal.

Picture Galleries (private): **Count Raczynski's* (p. 64), daily 11-3; catalogue 75 pf. — **Raven's* (p. 55), Tues. and Frid. 10-2; strangers admitted at other times on application at the office. — *Count Redern's* (p. 17), daily 11-3, on previous application.

Police Court, in the 'Lagerhaus', Kloster-Str. 75, public sittings almost every day.

**Potsdam* (p. 68). The palace of Sanssouci is open daily, except Sunday forenoons; in winter apply to the castellan, who lives on the E. rampart near the guard-house. The fountains of Sanssouci usually play on

Sundays in summer and on the birthdays of the royal family from noon till dusk; on Tuesdays and Thursdays the great fountain plays after 3 p.m.

Printing Office, Government (p. 56), Oranien-Str. 94, daily (except Sun. and holidays) 9-5, to parties of at least 3 persons; fee discretionary.

**Rathhaus* (p. 57), daily (except Thurs. and Frid.) 11-3, gratis; ascent of the tower daily 10-4, 50 pf.

Reichstag Building (p. 50), or Hall of the Imperial Diet, may be inspected daily, except when the Diet is sitting. Cards of admission to the meetings are obtained at the office, to the left in the inner court, on the evening before the sitting, 5-7 o'clock, after previous written application (addressed to the 'Bureau des Deutschen Reichtags').

Sanssouci, see Potsdam, above.

Stables, Royal (p. 57), Breite-Str. 37, near the palace, daily 12-2½, on application (office to the left).

Stained Glass Institution, Royal, Wartenburg-Str. 14, week-days 10-3 (free).

Synagogue, New (p. 61), daily (except Saturdays and festivals), in winter 9-4, in summer 8-5. Strangers admitted to all services, except those on New Year's Day and the Feast of Atonement, for which tickets must be procured from the custodian; service on Frid. evening after sunset.

Waterworks (p. 59), outside the Stralau Gate (Pl. r; R, 1), daily.

Zoological Garden (p. 65) daily, in summer (May to Oct.) from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 m., Sun. and holidays 50 pf., 1st. Sun. of each month 25 pf. (overcrowded).

Diary (fuller particulars, see above; consult also the daily newspapers):

Daily. **Royal Museums* (p. 25; Mon. and high festivals excepted) 10-3 or 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11½-2½. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 44; high festivals excepted) 11-3, Sun. 11½-2½, Mon. 1-3. — **Royal Palace* (p. 21; high festivals excepted) 10-1, Sun. and holidays 11-1. — **Hohenzollern Museum* (p. 60) 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11½-2. — *Royal Library* (p. 19; Sun. and festivals excepted) 10 a.m. — **Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (p. 54; Sat., Sun., and festivals excepted) 10-1. — **Industrial Museum* (p. 51; Mon. excepted) 10-3, Sun. 10-2. — **Raczynski's Picture Gallery* (p. 64) 11-3. — *Rauch Museum* (p. 58; Sun. and festivals excepted) 10-3. — *Exhibition of the Berliner Künstler-Verein* (p. 55) 10-4, Sun. and festivals 11-2. — *Exhibition of the Kunstfreunde im Preussischen Staate* (p. 55) 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11-2. — *Exhibition of the Preussischer Kunstverein* 11-3, Sun. 11-1. — *Collection of Weapons of Prince Charles* (p. 50) 10-5. — **Aquarium* (p. 17) 9-7. — **Zoological Garden* (p. 65) 6-9½ (in winter 8 till dusk). — **Botanical Garden* (p. 51) 8-12 and 2-7 (Sat., Sun., and holidays excepted). — **Mausoleum at Charlottenburg* (p. 66), daily till dusk. — *New Synagogue* (p. 61), daily, Sat. and festivals excepted, 8-5 (in winter 9-4). — *Microscopic Aquarium* (p. 18) 10-9. — *Exchange* (p. 59) week-days 12-2. — **Flora* (p. 66). — *Royal Stables* (p. 57) 12-2½. — *Palaces of the Emperor* (p. 18) and *Crown Prince* (p. 20). — *Building of the Diet* (p. 50), when the house is not sitting. — *Imperial Printing Office* (p. 56), week-days 9-5. — **Palace of Sanssouci* (p. 71), Sun. forenoon (9-11) excepted.

Sundays. **Sanssouci* (p. 71), fountains from 12 till dusk. — **Rathhaus* (p. 57) 11-3 (tower 10-4). — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 58), 11-2.

Mondays. **Rathhaus* (p. 57) 11-3 (tower 10-4). — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 58), 12-2. — *National Gallery* (p. 44) 1-3, free. — Other Royal Museums closed, except when Monday is a public holiday. — *Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses* (p. 61), forenoon. — *Post Office Museum* (p. 50) 11-1.

Tuesdays. **Raven's Picture Gallery* (p. 55) 10-2. — *Borsig's Hothouses* (p. 63) till dusk. — *Industrial Academy*, collection of models (p. 58), 10½-1. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 19) 12-2. — **Rathhaus* (p. 57) 11-3 (tower 10-4). — **Olympian Excavations* (p. 25) 1-3. — **Pergamenean Sculptures* (p. 27) 1-3. — **Sanssouci* (p. 71), great fountain after 3 p.m.

Wednesdays. *Observatory* (p. 53) 9-11 a.m. — *Christian Museum* (p. 19) 12-1. — *Cabinet of Minerals* (p. 19) 2-4. — **Rathhaus* (p. 57) 11-3 (tower 10-4). — *Library of the Industrial Museum* (p. 51) 7½-9½. — *Industrial Academy*, casts (p. 58), 12-2.

Thursdays. **Sanssouci* (p. 71), great fountain in the afternoon. — *Industrial Academy*, collection of models (p. 58) 10¹/₂-1. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 58) 12-2. — *Post Office Museum* (p. 50) 11-1. — **Tower of the Rathhaus* (p. 57) 10-4.

Fridays. **Ravené's Picture Gallery* (p. 55) 10-2. — *Borsig's Houses* (p. 63) till dusk. — *Industrial Academy*, collection of models (p. 58), 10¹/₂-1. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 19) 12-2. — **Rathhaus Tower* (p. 57) 10-4. — **Olympian Excavations* (p. 25) and **Pergamian Sculptures* (p. 27) 1-3. — Divine service by gas-light in the evening at the *New Synagogue* (p. 61).

Saturdays. *Observatory* (p. 53) 9-11. — *Cab. of Minerals* (p. 19) 2-4. — *Industrial Acad.*, casts (p. 58), 12-2. — **Rathhaus* (p. 57) 11-3 (tower 10-4). — *Industrial Museum*, library (p. 58), 7¹/₂-9¹/₂. — *Christian Museum* (p. 19) 12-1.

Chief Sights, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the *Brandenburger Thor*, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the *Schlossbrücke* to the Palace and the Museums; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 21), and the Great Elector (p. 56); *Gensdarmen-Markt*, with the theatre (p. 48); *Wilhelm-Strasse* (p. 49); *Leipziger-Strasse* (p. 50); *Thiergarten*, *Königsplatz*, with the Monument of Victory (pp. 63-65); the Old and New Museums (p. 25); *National Gallery* (p. 44).

Embassies and Consulates. English Ambassador, *Lord Odo Russell*, *Wilhelm-Str.* 70 (office, *Pariser-Platz* 2); Consul-General, *Mr. G. von Bleichröder*, *Behren-Str.* 63. — American Ambassador, *Mr. Andrew D. White*, *Behren-Str.* 67; Consul-General, *Mr. H. Kreismann*, *Alsen-Str.* 3a.

English Church Service in the Palace of *Monbijou* (p. 60) at 11 a.m. on Sundays; service at 6. 30 p.m., except in July, Aug., and Sept., at *Schöneberger-Str.* 4, entrance from the garden. — *American Chapel*, 5 *Junker-Strasse*; service at 11. 30 a.m.

Berlin (110 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the Emperor of Germany, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains 1,090,000 inhab., including the garrison of 25,000 soldiers, and thus competes with Vienna for the third place among the cities of Europe. Its situation, in the midst of an extensive sandy plain on the *Spree*, has often been spoken of disparagingly, but is in fact very favourable and one of the chief causes of the town's prosperity. Lying about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from *Mülhausen* in *Alsace*, and 405 M. from *Memel*), equidistant from the German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable *Spree*, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are cattle, grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building, brewing, dyeing, the artistic handicrafts, and the manufacture of woollen and silk goods, and fancy articles. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance. The traffic on the *Spree* and its canals is even busier than that on the *Rhine*.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of upwards of 23 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the *Spree* valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city con-

sists of sixteen different quarters, divided into 210 municipal and 60 police districts. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the Spree, bounded by the Ringbahn), *Alt-Köln* (on an island in the river), and *Friedrichswerder* and *Neu-Köln am Wasser* (on the left bank of the Spree, bounded by the Grünegraben). These form the heart of the city, and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, the external boundary of which is formed by the ring of streets occupying the site of the old town-walls of the 18th century. It embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt*, *Friedrichstadt*, and *Luisenstadt* on the left bank of the Spree, and *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, *Königstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter* on the right bank. The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, or suburbs, which include on the left bank the *Outer Friedrichstadt*, the *Schöneberg Quarter*, and the *Tempelhof Quarter*, and on the right bank *Moabit*, *Wedding*, and the *Outer Spandau Quarter*.

In external appearance Berlin is somewhat deficient in interest; its situation is unpicturesque, and it lacks the charm of mediæval and historical edifices. There is, however, no want of architectural display, the last ten years in particular having witnessed the erection of many handsome buildings in every part of the city. Those erected by private enterprise often present considerable individuality of style and taste.

At present Berlin is undergoing an extensive series of alterations and improvements, the final effect of which cannot as yet be realised. The removal of the town-walls in 1864-66 and the rapid extension of the tramway-system gave a great impulse to the city's prosperity, and diverted the current of traffic into many new channels; while the intramural railway, now in course of construction, which will intersect the city from E. to W., is expected to produce equally important results. At the same time the older bridges are being restored, and the system of water-courses and drains is undergoing improvement.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some importance (Berlin and Köln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name of *Köln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1238, and that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent., under the Bavarian and Luxemburg princes, raised themselves to a position of great importance. About 1340 Berlin-Köln became a member of the Hanseatic League, as representative of a confederation of towns of the Mark. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of an imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to *Frederick 'with the Iron Tooth'* (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. *John Cicero* (1486-1499) made Berlin-Köln his permanent abode, and since that period the for-

tunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the Hohenzollern family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector *Joachim II.* (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) undertook the alteration of the palace in the Renaissance style, but the reverses of the Thirty Years' War prevented the execution of their plans, and reduced the population of the town from 12,000 to 6000.

To **Frederick William**, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the Prussian monarchy, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He accorded municipal privileges to the *Friedrichswerder*, and founded the new town, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allee, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished to an extent hitherto unprecedented, while the court actively promoted artistic enterprise and strove to embellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the present royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became **King Frederick I.** in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 that of *Science*, the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz*; while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whose works were destined entirely to eclipse those of his predecessors. This was *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714). He was first employed as a sculptor in the embellishment of the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Schloss*, and in the *Arsenal* begun by *Nehring* (d. 1695). He then erected the *Château of Charlottenburg*, and his successful completion of that edifice next led to his being engaged as the architect of the imposing new *Palace of Berlin*, which he began in 1699, but which was not completed until long after his death. He has also left a monument of his talent as a sculptor in the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector*, 1703. The other works of the reign of the first king of Prussia include the *Academy*, several churches, two town-halls, and numerous palatial private residences, but after the time of Schlüter the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off. By 1710 the town possessed ten printing-offices, and the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, amounted to 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of **Frederick William I.** (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the *Friedrichstadt* and the *Dorotheenstadt*, devoted the space occupied by the fortifications to building purposes, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace, and erected the Supreme Court of Justice and several churches. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. During this reign the administration of justice was reformed, the municipal guilds re-organised, and the *Charité Hospital* founded. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86), who possessed more taste for building than any of the other Prussian sovereigns, was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (b. 1699, d. 1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age, and which, although since extended, and adorned with a decorative

addition at the back, is externally but little altered. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *University* (formerly the palace of Prince Henry), the *Cathedral*, the *Hedwigskirche*, the *Königs-Colonnaden*, the *Library*, and the *Dome-Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt are the principal edifices of this period. In a spirit very different from that of his frugal father, Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred palatial dwelling-houses, which gave the town a handsome and imposing appearance. Commerce and industry were fostered; the academy of sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*, *Moses Mendelssohn*, and *Nicolai*, and the artist *Chodowiecki*. Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops, the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

Under **Frederick William II.** (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. In 1793 *C. G. Langhans* (b. 1733, d. 1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's* *Quadrige* with which it was adorned formed a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz*, the builder of the Old Mint, and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *Carstens*, a native of Slesvig, and a teacher at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated under *Iffland's* auspices.

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of **Frederick William III.** (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The battles of Jena and Auerstädt, and the occupation of Berlin by the French in 1806, produced a depressing effect, but this was in some degree compensated for by the foundation of the *University* in 1808; and on the occasion of the general rising against the French in 1813 the citizens of Berlin, whose 'Landwehr' was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Grossbeeren, set a noble example of patriotic zeal. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The University now took the highest rank among the institutions of learning in Germany; *William and Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, and many other famous men now lived and worked at Berlin; and at the same time the drama attained its highest pitch of excellence. Of this period the most distinguished architect was **SCHINKEL** (b. 1781, d. 1841), who was equally eminent as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify, and by this great master were erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswache*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schlossbrücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Palace of Babelsberg*, *Gliencke*, *Charlottenhof*, and the *Nicolai-kirche* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As Schinkel reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did **CHRISTIAN RAUCH** (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, *G. Schadow*, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Very inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach*, *K. Begas*, *Hensel*, *Klöber*, and *Krüger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity

of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Beuth*, were greatly benefited by the construction of high-roads, the foundation of the Zollverein, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1838 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of **Frederick William IV.** (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of Schinkel's creations. The leading architects of this period were *F. A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, *Knoblauch*, *Hitzig*, *Soller* (St. Michael's church), *C. F. Langhans* (Opera), and *Strack* (St. Peter's). — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of *Cornelius* (from 1841; d. 1867) and *Kaulbach* (p. 39) was never realised; while the originality of *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of *Rauch*, on the other hand, whose master-piece, the statue of Frederick the Great, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake*, *Bläser*, *A. Wolff*, *Kiss*, etc.), the art of sculpture was indebted for its high repute during this reign. — Since the introduction of railways Berlin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reign of the **Emperor William** (who became Prince Regent in 1858, and acceded to the throne of Prussia in 1861) the prosperity of Berlin, now one of the great capitals of the world, has made still more rapid strides. The population has more than doubled, rising to 702,000 in 1867, to 826,000 in 1871, to 968,000 in 1875, and to 1,090,000 in 1879. Five new lines of railway have been opened, and trade has been greatly extended. — Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathhaus, the Exchange, and the Synagogue, all begun in 1859, were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms of Schinkel, to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. Many private buildings rival the public edifices, and indeed often surpass them internally. Among the principal architects of the period have been *Strack*, *Hitzig* (see above), *Adler*, *Lucae* (d. 1877), *Orth*, and *Ende & Böckmann*. Painting and sculpture have also made marked progress, the prevalent tendency being towards a realistic style. The most eminent painters are *Ad. Menzel*, *L. Knaus*, *G. Richter*, *A. von Werner*, *C. Becker*, and *P. Meyerheim*, while *A. Wolff*, *Reinhold Begas*, *Siemering*, *Schaper*, *Encke*, *Calandrelli*, and *Geyer* are the most successful votaries of the plastic art.

a. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.*

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. w; H, J, 2), the ***Platz am Opernhaus**, and the ***Lustgarten**. The Linden, a street 196 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of

Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side-streets are visible at intervals. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $\frac{2}{3}$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. *w*; G, 2), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width), and has five different passages (that in the centre reserved for royal carriages), separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure is surmounted by a **Quadriga of Victoria*, in copper, by *Schadow*, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. Adjoining the gate on the side next the town are two wings resembling Grecian temples, of which that on the right or N. side contains a *Telegraph Office* and a *Pneumatic Post Office*, while that on the left (S.) is the *Guard House*. On the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for the use of foot-passengers; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is an original work by *Schadow*.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the **PARISER PLATZ**, so named after the victories of 1814. The buildings adjoining the gate are by *Stüler*. On the S. side of the square are *Prince Blücher's Palace* (No. 2), now a private residence, the *Officers' Casino* (No. 3), by *Stralendorff*, and the handsome palace of *Count Arnim-Boytzenburg* (No. 4), by *Knoblauch*. No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the *Pariser-Platz*, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected by *Schinkel* in 1833 in the Florentine style, containing a picture-gallery of considerable merit (works by Netherlands masters, and by *Gallait*, *Hildebrandt*, etc.), and several sculptures by *Rauch*, *Schwanthaler*, *E. Wolff*, and *Kümmel* (admission see p. 10). The effect of the building is marred by the execution of its façade in plaster instead of in stone. On the right, beyond it, is the handsome *Wilhelm-Strasse* (p. 49). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education*; No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by *Knoblauch* in 1841. No. 73 on the opposite side is the residence of the *Minister of the Interior*, completed by *Emmerich* in 1877, with an imposing sandstone façade, in the Greek Renaissance style.

The building No. 68a, on the left, at the corner of the *Schadow-Str.*, contains the **Aquarium* (Pl. *w*; H, 2), well stocked with salt and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. The interior, with its grottoes and imitations of various natural objects, has been skilfully fitted up by *Lüer* (adm., see p. 9; catalogue 50 pf.).

In the Schadow-Str. (Nos. 6, 7) is the new building of the *Ressource*, a society established in 1794. — In the vicinity, between the Dorotheen- and Mittel-Str., is situated the DOROTHEENSTADT CHURCH (Pl. *w*; H, 2), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in 1860-62, containing the monument of Count von der Mark, a natural son of Frederick William II., *Schadow's* first important work, executed in 1790. Sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden (Nos. 22, 23), not far from the Friedrich-Str., is the *Passage*, or ***Kaisergallerie** (Pl. *w*; J, 2), which leads to the corner of the Friedrich- and Behren-Strasse. It was erected from designs by *Kyllmann* and *Heyden* in 1869-73, and, though not one of the largest, is one of the handsomest and busiest arcades in Europe. The façades both within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade contains shops, restaurants, a café, the *Panopticum* (p. 9), the *Microscopic Aquarium* (p. 9), and a post and telegraph-office.

Between the Friedrich-Str. and Charlotten-Str., Linden 26, is the ***Café Bauer**, the handsomest in Berlin, tastefully adorned with mural paintings by *Werner* and *Wilberg*. No. 34 is a palatial structure occupied by the *Central-Boden-Credit-Gesellschaft*. — On the N. side of the Linden, No. 39, is the new *Hôtel de Rome*, by *Ende* and *Böckmann*, next to which, in pleasing contrast, is a house in the German Renaissance style.

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ****Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. *w*; J, 2), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument of its kind in Europe (44 ft. in height). The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation-robes and his walking-stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The *upper* section contains allegorical figures and scenes from Frederick's education and domestic life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the *central* section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince Augustus William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauenzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing and Kant, all life-size). The *lower* section contains names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick. The pedestal is of polished granite. The foundation-stone was laid on 31st May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

To the right of the statue rises the **Palace of the Emperor William** (Pl. *w*; J, 2; adm. see p. 10), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The building extends behind the Royal Library as far as the Behren-Str., and contains a suite of apartments sumptuously fitted up, a reception-room 75 yds. in length, and a summer and

winter-garden. The Emperor's apartments are on the ground-floor facing the Opera House; and a flag is hoisted when he resides here.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building**, erected in 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1699 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I. in accordance with plans by Leibnitz. The grand *Exhibitions of Art*, which take place annually (from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.) under the auspices of the former academy, are held temporarily in a building behind the National Gallery (p. 47). The clock above the gateway is one of the standard time-keepers of Berlin.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. w; J, 2), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1754-64, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently founded university, contain some of the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (3600 students). The small garden in front is to be embellished with statues of William and Alexander von Humboldt.

The *Zoological Museum* (adm. p. 10) is one of the most valuable in Europe, and contains a remarkably fine collection of birds. Among the curiosities of the *Mineral Cabinet* (adm. p. 10), the most extensive collection of the kind on the continent, may be mentioned a piece of amber weighing upwards of 14 lbs., found 100 M. from the Baltic, and numerous meteorolites. The objects brought by Humboldt from Southern and Central America form an additional ornament to the collection. — The *Anatomical Museum* (adm. p. 10), in the W. wing, is also very extensive. — The *Christian Museum* (adm. p. 10), in the left wing, contains original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day.

To the University belong also the following buildings: the *Library*, Doctoren-Str. 9 (p. 20); the *Dissecting Room*, in the garden of the Veterinary College (p. 62); the *Chemical Laboratory*, Georgen-Str. 34-36 (p. 20); the new *Physiological and Physical Institutes*, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 15, 16 (p. 62); the *Institute for Pathological Anatomy*, at the Charité (p. 62); and the *Surgical Operating Room*, Ziegel-Str. 6.

The **Royal Library** (Pl. w; J, 2), in the Opern-Platz, adjoining the Palace, erected in 1774-80, was built in imitation of the Royal Winter Riding School at Vienna, and is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin. On account of its shape it has sometimes been likened to a chest of drawers. The ground-floor contains the maps on the right, and the reading-room on the left (open on week-days, 9-4). The library on the upper floor is shown daily at 10 o'clock.

The Library, which was founded in 1661, now contains 900,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MSS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, the air-pump and hemispheres with which Otto von Guericke (p. 87) made his first experiments, &c.

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. w; K, 2), erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, with seats for 1800 spectators, the

largest in Germany, with the exception of its rival the court-theatre at Munich. The interior was fitted up anew by *C. G. Langhans* in 1787, and after a fire in 1843 the whole edifice was restored in the original style by *C. F. Langhans*. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, designed by *Rietschel*: in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. The corridors and ante-rooms are sadly out of proportion to the spacious and effective interior. — In winter a series of symphony-concerts is given fortnightly in the concert-room; see p. 8.

At the back of the Opera House is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Hedwig** (Pl. *w*; K, 2), erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, a plain imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Opposite the church, towards the E., is the *Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank*, erected in 1871-73 by Ende and Böckmann.

Five *Statues by *Rauch*, over life-size, embellish the Opern-Platz. Between the palace of the crown-prince and the Opera House is that of *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), at his left *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15.

The ***Royal Guard House** (*Königswache*, Pl. *w*; K, 2), opposite the Opera, was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1818 in the form of a Roman fortified gate, such as the *Porta Nigra* at Trèves. Adjoining it are three large cannon. Military music here on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays at 12 noon, on other days at 11 a.m.

At the back of the guard-house is the residence of the *Minister of Finance* (Pl. *w*; K, 2). To the left of this, and farther back, is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. *w*; K, 2), founded by *Fasch* (d. 1800) in 1791, and now under the management of *Prof. Blumner* (adm. see p. 8).

A colossal *Bust of Hegel*, by *G. Blaaser*, was erected in 1871 in the *Dorotheen-Str.*, beyond the 'Chestnut Grove'. Farther to the W. in the same street (No. 9), on the right, is the *University Library* (comp. p. 9), a tasteful brick building, erected by *Spieker* in 1871-73; the interior is admirably fitted up. The new *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, a brick building, with terracotta embellishments, by *Blankenstein*, is also in this street. The *Dorotheenstadt Industrial School* and the *Chemical Laboratory*, both in the *Georgen-Str.*, which runs parallel with the *Dorotheen-Str.* on the N., are buildings in a similar style.

The **Palace of the Crown Prince** (Pl. *w*; K, 2; adm. p. 10), adjacent to the Opera, owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace, which was occupied from 1780 to 1810 by Frederick William III. The arch over the *Oberwall-Strasse* leads to the so-called *Palace of the Princesses*, which contains the interesting art-collection of the Crown-Princess. — Farther to the right is the *Residence of the Commandant*.

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. *w*; K, 2), erected by *Nehring*, *Schlüter*, and *De Bodt* in 1685-1706 under Frederick I., whose bust is placed over the principal portal, one of the best buildings at Berlin, is a square structure, each side of which is 288 ft. in length, with a quadrangle in the middle. The exterior is richly adorned with fine sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the ***Heads of Expiring Warriors** on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. The interior is at present undergoing a thorough alteration, and is consequently inaccessible to the public. It is to be re-opened as a *Military Museum* and 'Hall of Fame'.

b. The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden is the ***Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*, and crossing the arm of the Spree which separates Alt-Köln from the Friedrichs-Werder. It was adorned by Frederick William IV. with eight groups in marble, over life-size, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

On the S.: 1. Victory teaches a boy the history of the heroes, by *E. Wolff*; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schivelbein*; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Möller*; 4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*; 6. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by *A. Wolff*; 7. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser*; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*. — The handsome parapet also merits attention.

To the left, beyond the bridge, extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. *w*; K, 2), a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belonging to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drilling-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is enclosed by the Royal Palace (S.), the Cathedral (E.), and the Old Museum (N.; p. 25). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick William III.**, by *A. Wolff*, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in the front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion at the back. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight found near Fürstenwalde.

The ***Royal Palace** (Pl. *w*; K, L, 2) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two larger and two smaller courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 100 ft., while the dome above it is 230 ft. high. The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1451.

In 1538 Joachim II. added a wing by *Caspar Theiss*, facing the Schloss-Platz, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another one to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, *Nehring* erected the Throne Room in 1681, and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to the architect *Schlüter*, who began his work in 1699. The gigantic scheme of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree still retaining its original form. *Schlüter* was succeeded by *Eosander v. Goethe*, to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the façade towards the Schlossfreiheit. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by *Böhme* to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick II. and Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by *Stüler* and *Schadow* (1845-48), and greatly enhances the effect of the exterior. From that time to the present the exterior and interior alike have been undergoing a gradual process of renovation. — In the time of Frederick the Great the palace served as a residence for almost all the members of the royal family, contained all the royal collections, and was the seat of several government-officials. Nowadays Prince Frederick Charles (second story of the S.W. part) and Prince Leopold (ground-floor towards the Schloss-Platz) are the only princes of the blood who have apartments here, the rest of the building consisting of reception-rooms, rooms for royal guests, and the dwellings of a few officials.

The exterior of the palace is in general effect massive and imposing. It has, however, received but little of the intended plastic embellishment. The two principal façades, both by *Schlüter*, display a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N. is enlivened with light and elegant details. The portal in the W. façade, by E. v. Goethe, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The best example of *Schlüter*'s work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. The block of buildings that separates this from the Outer Courts belongs to the edifice of 1580, but its ornamental details are modern. The S. portion of the water-front, next the Kurfürsten-Brücke, which is well seen from the Burg-Str., formed part of the castle of Joachim II.; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the turret, was built early in the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery, built by *Nehring*

in 1685, with details in the High Renaissance style. In the Lustgarten, adjoining the Schloss, is the Schloss-Apotheke, built in 1595.

At the portal towards the Lustgarten are the *Horse-Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by Baron Clodt of St. Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865.

***Interior.** Admission see p. 10. Visitors, who are only admitted in parties, apply to the castellan in the inner court, on the ground-floor to the left, and enter the palace by the large portal on the E. side of the quadrangle. The building contains about 600 apartments. The first room shown is the SCHWEIZER-SAAL, or old guard-room. Next to it come two ANTE-CHAMBERS, one of which contains portraits of the mother, sister, brother, and wife of Frederick the Great, by *Pesne*; in the other are two portraits of the Great Elector as crown-prince by *Pesne* and portraits of Peter the Great and Catharine II. of Russia by *Levitzki*. The KÖNIGSZIMMER, which we next enter, lies in the N. wing of the palace, and derives its name from the portraits it contains of all the Prussian monarchs and their consorts down to Frederick William IV. The Königszimmer is adjoined on the right or Spree side by the so-called OLD RECEPTION ROOMS (*Alte Paradekammern*), the handsome floors and other rich decorations of which date from the early part of the reign of Elector Frederick III. (1688-1713). The first of these is the WAINSCOTED GALLERY (*Boisrte Gallerie*), with portraits of the Great Elector, his two wives, his parents, his children, and other relatives. The KURFÜRSTENZIMMER contains portraits of all the Hohenzollern Electors, and is supplemented by an ante-room devoted to the old Counts of Zollern and Burgraves of Nuremberg. We next traverse FREDERICK III.'s ORATORY, the KRON-KABINET, in which the crown-jewels used to be kept, and the BRIDAL CHAMBER, still used for the royal marriages.

To the W. of the Königszimmer is a series of RECEPTION ROOMS by *Schlüter*, all somewhat overladen with ornament. The ROTHE DRAP d'OR KAMMER, which we first enter, contains a handsome silver memorial of the creation of the Order of the Iron Cross in 1813, and also a large picture by *Camphausen* representing Emperor William at Gravelotte. The ROTHE ADLER KAMMER is adorned with *Camphausen's* picture of the Great Elector and his generals. In the RITTER-SAAL, or OLD THRONE ROOM, the gorgeous rococo decoration reaches its culmination. The well-designed allegorical *Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*. The beautiful carving of the large central door also deserves notice. The gallery above it was formerly of solid silver. Among the gold and silver plate on the handsome side-board, mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, are two tankards by *Jamnitzer*. Above the massive silver thrones is a large silver shield presented by the town of Berlin to Frederick William IV. In front of the window is a massive silver column 8 ft. in height, presented to the present emperor by the officers of the army and navy in 1867 on the 60th anniversary of his admission to the military service. The SCHWARZE ADLER SAAL contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. In the RED VELVET ROOM are good portraits of the Great Elector, of Frederick I., and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of the latter, all in handsome old frames. The old CHAPEL has lately been restored in the original style and fitted up for the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The PICTURE GALLERY, 196 ft. in length, contains numerous portraits and scenes from recent Prussian history. Above the entrance-door, Peter the Great; adjacent, Sultan Solyman II., by *Livens*; above the other doors, Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Theresa. Among the portraits of other foreign monarchs the most interesting are: Charles I. of England and his queen, by *Van Dyck*; Catharine II., by *Eriksen*; Napoleon crossing the

St. Bernhard, by *David*, brought from Paris by Blücher. The portraits of Prussian monarchs include the Emperor William and Empress Augusta by *Winterhalter*, a large equestrian portrait of Fred. William III. by *Krüger*, and a fine portrait of Fred. William I. Among the historical pictures are: *Steffeck*, King William at the Battle of Sadowa, or Königgrätz, in 1866; *Krüger*, The Estates doing homage to Fred. William IV. in 1840; *Camphausen*, Emp. William entering Berlin in 1871; *A. v. Werner*, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, presented by the German princes,

We next enter the KÖNIGIN-ZIMMER, containing portraits of queens. and then the WHITE SALOON, a large hall in the wing on the Schlossfreiheit, 105 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 40 ft. high, completed by *Stüler* in 1857. The marble statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg were executed in the reign of the Great Elector. The Victory, in a sitting posture, is by *Rauch*. In the vaulting are allegorical figures and paintings referring to the eight original Prussian provinces. — The adjoining STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues and reliefs. — The *PALACE CHAPEL, an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68.75 ft. in diameter, is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian marble, the pulpit and candelabra of Carrara marble. The acoustic properties of the chapel are unfortunately very indifferent.

The chapel terminates the series of rooms shown to the general public, but the attractions of the palace are by no means exhausted by the foregoing inspection, and a small party will generally gain permission to visit some of the other parts of the building. The most interesting of the remaining rooms on the second floor are the NEUE GALLERIE, the *BRUNSWICK APARTMENTS, the THURMZIMMER in the 'Grüne Hut', adorned with views of the palace in the time of the Electors by *C. and P. Graeb*, the adjoining KAPELENZIMMER, the KLEIST APARTMENTS, in the German Renaissance style, the ELISABETH-KAMMERN, and lastly the APARTMENTS OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH, in one of which Frederick the Great was born on 24th Jan., 1712. On the first floor are the rooms of Frederick William II., and also those once occupied by Frederick the Great, and afterwards converted into a *Suite for Fred. William IV. and his queen. The rooms of Fred. William I. on the ground-floor of the N.W. wing, afterwards known as the 'Petits Appartements' of Fred. William II., are maintained in the taste of last century. They contain *Shadow's* beautiful group in marble of Queen Louise and her sister.

Distributed throughout these apartments are a number of paintings of the French school of the 18th cent., principally by *Watteau* and his followers, many possessing a high degree of excellence. The best of the larger works of *Watteau*, the 'Departure for Cythera' and the 'Arrival at Cythera', two other pictures by him of scenes at a Parisian art-dealer's, and the finest portraits by *Pesne* are all in the Elisabeth-Kammern. The Hohenzollern-Kammern also contain several works by *Watteau*, including the 'Swing'.

The *White Lady*, a spectre which traditionally haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin, and periodically appears to portend the death of a member of the royal house of Hohenzollern, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamünde, who murdered her two children in order that she might be enabled to marry the Burggrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg. The apparition is said to have been observed last in Feb. 1840 in the palace at Berlin, and Fred. Wm. III. died in the summer of the same year.

On the E. side of the Lustgarten, between the palace and the Museum, is situated the insignificant **Cathedral** (Pl. w; K, 2), erected in 1747 and restored in 1817. It contains a monument to the Electors John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535), cast by *Johann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1540, and the handsome

sarcophagi of the Great Elector (d. 1688) and King Frederick I. (d. 1713). Beneath the church are the burial-vaults of the royal family. The sacristan lives at Kleine Präsidenten-Str. 5, on the other side of the Hercules-Bridge (Pl. *w*; K, 1). — Music in the Cathedral, see p. 8.

Fred. William IV. undertook the erection of a new cathedral more worthy of the great capital, but did not complete more than the foundations and part of a burial-hall for the royal family (Campo Santo), for which the distinguished painter *Cornelius* designed his spirited compositions illustrative of the Christian doctrines regarding Sin, Death, and the Redemption (p. 46).

The Campo Santo now contains a series of casts of the statues and reliefs found at the Greek sanctuary of *Olympia*, in the course of the excavations carried on there since 1875 at the expense of the German government. The finest are the two pediments of the Temple of Zeus, the *Nike of *Paionios* and the *Hermes of *Praxiteles*. Closed in winter.

c. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.

The **Old Museum (Pl. *w*; K, 2), on the N. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28 (length 284 ft., depth 175 ft., height 62 ft.). The central part of the structure, rising above the rest of the building and corresponding with the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo at Rome, a copy by *Tieck*; at the back, Pegasus refreshed and caressed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss*; left, Lion combat, by *A. Wolff*.

The VESTIBULE contains marble statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841) by *Tieck*, *Ottfr. Müller* by *Tondeur*, **Rauch* (d. 1857) by *Drake*, *Winckelmann* (d. 1768) by *Wichmann*, and *G. Schadow* (d. 1850) by *Hagen*. The **Frescoes* designed by *Schinkel*, and executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, represent in an antique style (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (*Schinkel's* original designs, in the *Schinkel Museum*, p. 54, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction than the frescoes themselves.)

Short Wall to the left: Uranus surrounded by the Constellations. — *Long Wall to the left:* Saturn and the Titans conquered by Jupiter. The Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire from him. Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night, which conceals numerous figures, including art, love, and war, in her outspread mantle. Maternal love is developed; a child waters the earth with fruitful rain. A cock proclaims the dawn; Venus and Cupid arise; the god of the sun rises from the ocean amidst the music of harps; the Graces soar upwards.

Long Wall to the right: Spring, Morning, the Infancy of nations,

Pastoral life, Hunting, Prize contests. The Muses and Psyche and the Genius of poetry minister to the poet. A youth traces the outline of the form of his mistress; art begins. — Summer, Noon, the Youth of nations, Harvest, Music. Beneath the hoofs of Pegasus, whom the nymphs caress, springs Hippocrene, the fountain of inspired imagination. In the grotto of the spring cower the Fates. — Festive joy, Evening and Autumn of life, Vintage. Sculpture (with Schinkel's portrait), Architecture (invention of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus). Victorious return, Vintage festival, Dance of the Muses, Astronomy, Navigation. — Night and Winter; Luna descends into the sea. — *Short Wall to the right:* Mourning at the tomb.

Beneath these are smaller mural paintings: on the left the myth of Hercules, on the right that of Theseus.

The UPPER VESTIBULE, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England, and with busts of the ministers *Von Altenstein* (d. 1840) and *Wilhelm von Humboldt* (d. 1835). The FRESCOS, also designed by *Schinkel* (p. 54), represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements.

On the left, wild horses penetrating into a shepherd's dwelling; on the right, the distress of an inundation. On the lateral walls the peaceful avocations of a civilised people: on the left the domestic hearth, on the right summer in the open air.

A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — The door leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 30).

At the back of the Old Museum, to the N.W., and connected with it by a short passage crossing the street (p. 30), is situated the ***New Museum** (Pl. w; K, 1), erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55, and the most important architectural work of the reign of Fred. William IV. (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the principal portal, which is still closed, and the grand staircase, 102 ft.).

The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. These perhaps are almost too elaborate, as their tendency is to throw the contents of the Museum into the shade.

The ENTRANCE (adm. p. 10) to the Old as well as to the New Museum is in the vestibule of the Old Museum, which is reached by a broad flight of steps from the Lustgarten (comp. Plan, p. 28). Passing through a massive bronze folding door, the visitor first enters the *Rotunda* (p. 27), beyond which is the *Hall of the Gods and Heroes* (p. 27), adjoined by the *Greek and Assyrian Sculptures* (see below) on the right, and the *Kaisersaal* and *Mediaeval and Renaissance Sculptures* (p. 29) on the left. From the Hall of the Gods, opposite the entrance to the Rotunda, a staircase descends to the ground-floor, where the *Cabinet of Coins* (p. 29) is situated, while a double staircase ascends to the passage (p. 30) which leads to the *New Museum* (p. 39) in one direction, or, in the opposite direction, a few steps higher, to the *Picture Gallery* (p. 30).

The Director General of the Museums is *Dr. Richard Schoene*. — *Dr. Julius Meyer* is Director of the Picture Gallery, *Dr. Conze* of the Collection of Antiquities, *Dr. Lippmann* of the Cabinet of Engravings, *Prof. Ernest Curtius* of the Antiquarium, *Dr. Bode* of the Collection of Mediaeval and Renaissance Sculptures, *Dr. Friedländer* of the Collection of Coins, and *Prof. Bastian* of the Geographical Section, while *Prof. Lepsius* is at the head of the Egyptian Department.

1. COLLECTIONS IN THE OLD MUSEUM.

The ***Gallery of Antiquities** is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, to whose collection purchased at Rome by Bianconi that of Cardinal Polignac was afterwards added. It contains (exclusive of the sculptures from Pergamus, acquired in 1879) about 1000 objects, most of them of mediocre merit, belonging to the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but many deserving of inspection, and a few of great value. Brass tablets bearing numbers are attached to the different objects.

The arrangement begins with the ***Rotunda**, a large circular hall, covered with glass, and producing an impression of great spaciousness (adm. see p. 26). Between the columns supporting the gallery are eighteen ancient statues, the best of which are: — 9. Satyr; 7. Polyhymnia; 4. Minerva; 2. Jupiter; 17. Æsculapius; 18, 1. Victories; *13a. Amazon; 14. Juno. Above is the Raphael tapestry (p. 30).

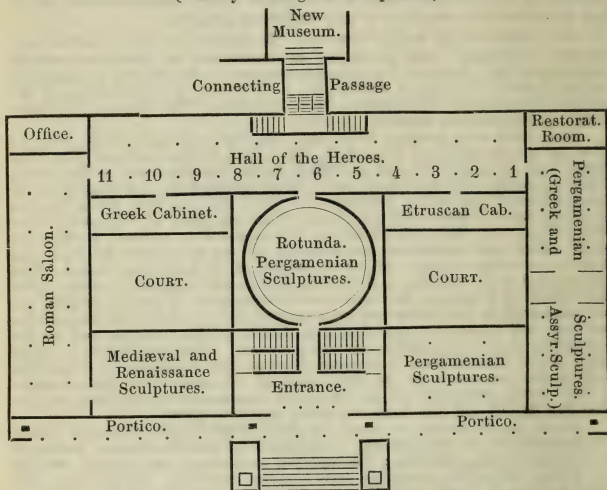
This room also contains at present the two ***Friezes of the Altar of Zeus* on the Acropolis of Pergamus, discovered by the engineer Herr Humann, and excavated by him in 1878-80 under the directions of Dr. Conze. These exquisite reliefs formed the artistic decoration of a huge altar to Zeus, probably erected by Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his decisive victory over the Gauls before the gates of Pergamus. The larger frieze, the figures in which are of colossal size, adorned the exterior of the altar, and represents the triumph of the Gods, led by Zeus and Athene, over the Giants. About two-thirds of it have been found. The smaller and more pleasing reliefs from the interior consist of scenes from the history of Telephus, the local hero of Pergamus. These sculptures are not conceived in the chaste and monumental style of the Parthenon reliefs, but are full of that strong dramatic feeling which was fostered by the protracted wars of Alexander and his generals. They also reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are possessed by no other antique remains on so large a scale. — The other fragments of the frieze are (temporarily) exhibited in the Assyrian Saloon and the room adjoining it (comp. Plan).

[From the Rotunda we enter the Hall of the Heroes, through which we proceed to the right to the department of the GREEK AND ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES (comp. the Plan; Pergamenian sculptures, see above). Among the works originally exhibited here are the following: Reliefs from the royal palaces of Calah and Nineveh, erected about B.C. 900 and 750 respectively, and situated near the modern Nimroud and Kouyunjik, representing kings, demons, hunting and battle-scenes, &c. They are of alabaster, which has become grey from age, but was once painted in the manner indicated by the casts. Interesting collection of Cyprian antiquities. — In the Græco-Roman Section: Helius and Venus, colossal figures; Torso of an Amazon; Berenice, in black marble; Thorn-extractor, a copy in marble of the Capitoline bronze; Statue in porphyry, the flesh parts gilded, the head modern, restored as Vespasian; Male torso; Meleager; Venus, a copy of the Medici statue; Sella (throne) of white marble.]

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven sections divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. *First Section*: *140. Boy praying, in bronze, perhaps by Boëdas, son of Lysippus, found in the Tiber and purchased by Frederick the Great for 10,000 Thlr., the finest work in the collection; 124. Head of Pallas; *112. Apollo Citharcedus with four Muses; *111. Polyhymnia; 79. Urania; *80. Euterpe; 106. Calliope; 98, 133, 59, 856. Busts of Demosthenes, Socrates, Themistocles (?), and *Euripides. — *Second*: *217. Son of Niobe (after Scopas); *775a. Bacchante, a fine Greek work of the time of the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander. — *Third*: 121a. Victoria in gilded bronze, standing on a globe; 107. Flora; *755b. Leaping Satyr, torso of the time of the Diadochi. — *Fourth*: 140a. Statue of a boy, in gilded bronze, found in the Rhine near Xanten; *74. Girl

playing with astragali. — *Fifth*: 131. Large Roman basin from the Thermæ of Diocletian; 78. Head of Juno; 275. Isis. — *Sixth*: 325. Vase in alabaster. — *Seventh*: 151. Venus; 155. Granite basin (like No. 131); 154. Bacchus and Ariadne. — *Eighth*: *150. Satyr and Hermaphrodite; 855. Silenus; 158. Bacchus giving a panther water. — *Ninth*: 164. Silenus; 218. Bacchus; 58. Alexander the Great; 22. Head of Venus. — *Tenth*: 180. Ganymede; 141a. Head of Pallas; 226. Male torso, restored as an archer; 227. Ath-

PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE OLD MUSEUM.
(Gallery of Original Sculptures.)



lete; 160. Hermaphrodite. — *Eleventh*: 159. Cupid bending his bow; 235. Apollo and Mercury; 236. Antinous as Mercury; 264. Antinous; 156a. *Head of Antinous, found in Egypt. — *224a-c. Three slabs of the frieze from the Zeus altar at Pergamus, presented in 1878 by Herr Humann (comp. p. 27).

Etruscan Cabinet. In the centre, 542. Sarcophagus. In the left corner, 539. Urn in the shape of a house; 519. Sarcophagus in clay, with the recumbent figures of a man and woman on the lid; 566. Proserpine enthroned.

Greek Cabinet. In the centre, *146. Torso of a boy. On the left, 25. Bacchus leaning on a satyr, a fragment; without a number, **Head of a girl, a Greek work of the 4th century. On the right, *773a. Torso of a colossal female figure with classical drapery (4th cent.); *219. Youth, in the heroic style, by Antiphanes of Paros, according to the inscription; *488. Torso of Marsyas; *922f. Small Head of Apollo in marble (6th cent.); 922e. Serpent-relief from Sparta; two archaic reliefs, *Apollo receiving the prize of victory, *Apollo contending with Hercules for the tripod; besides many Greek tombstones.

Roman Saloon, containing statues and busts of the latter period of the Republic and of the Empire. *First Section*: 340. Germanicus (relief); in the centre, *295. Cæsar in a toga; *291. Julius Cæsar, in basalt; *293.

Augustus, in green basalt; *299. Tiberius; 301. Caligula. — *Second*: 304. Vitellius; 419a. Seneca; 307. Vespasian; 308. Domitian; *410a. Scipio Africanus, in alabaster. — *Third*: 408, 409, 411. Heads of Dacian barbarians from the forum of Trajan; 395. Marciana; 339a. Hadrian, in green basalt. — *Fourth*: 349. Lucilla as Felicitas; 350. Julia Pia, as Urania; 362. Sabina, as Pietas; 363. Marcus Aurelius in armour; 359. Trajan, a sitting statue. — *Fifth*: Busts of L. Verus and Septimius Severus. — *Sixth*: *873. Statue of Augustus, purchased in 1865 from the Pourtales Collection at Paris; 404. Philip the Arabian.

We now reach the ****Mediæval and Renaissance Sculptures**, at present very unfavourably placed in a small and badly-lighted room. The collection of works of the Italian Renaissance in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now unequalled out of Italy save at the South Kensington Museum and the Louvre. A selection of the works in this section, including Michael Angelo's ****Giovannino**, or John the Baptist when a boy, an early masterpiece, are to be placed in the Hall of the Emperors.

SECTION I. *693. *School of Michael Angelo* (about 1530), Madonna and Child, a large terracotta bas-relief; *705, *706. A. Leopardi, Shield-bearers from the tomb of Vendramin (d. 1478) in SS. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice; 696a. *Pigalle*, Mercury in a sitting posture; *1039. *Donatello*, Bronze figure of the Baptist, from the Palazzo Strozzi at Florence, executed for Orvieto in 1423; *1040, *1041. Bronze busts of aged generals by *Florentine Masters* of the end of the 15th cent; **1056. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of Niccolò Strozzi, dated 1454, from the Pal. Strozzi; *949, 950. *German Master* (about 1550), Busts of Willibald Imhof and his wife, in coloured stucco; *1067. *Benedetto da Majano*, Painted terracotta bust of Filippo Strozzi; *1037. *Florentine Master of about 1450*, Bust of Giovanni Ruccellai, in painted stucco.

SECTION II. **1043. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Bust in marble of Marietta Strozzi (from the Pal. Strozzi); *653, *660, 653a. *Alessandro Vittoria*, Busts of members of the Grimani and Contarini families; *Unknown Florentine Artists* (about 1450-1500), Several stucco and terracotta busts, including those of *Giovanni Ruccellai (?), Machiavelli, *Lorenzo de' Medici, and Piero Soderini; *1044. *Fr. Francia*, Terracotta bust of a young man (about 1500); *1042. *Venetian Artist* (about 1480), Terracotta bust of an elderly man; 1061. *Jacopo Sansovino*, Portrait in relief of Cardinal Antonio del Monte (ca. 1520); *1060. *Sansovino* (?), Bust of Piero del Monte, Prince of Montepulciano, in marble.

SECTION III. *1046. *Mino da Fiesole*, Ecce Homo, a marble bust; **667. *Desiderio da Settignano* (?), Bust of a girl, in marble; *1045. *Ant. Rossellino* (?), Bust of a young Florentine, in marble; *640. *Roman Master* of about 1490, Colossal marble bust of Pope Alexander VI.; 614. *Begarelli*, Niche-decoration; 712. *Fiamingo*, Cupid cutting his bow; *624. *Bartolomeo Buon* (?), St. Jerome under a canopy. — This part of the Museum also contains many good terracottas in the *Della Robbia* style, excellent decorative works, mantelpieces, pilasters, etc., from Florence, Rome, and Venice; also bas-reliefs in marble, stone, and clay of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the ground-floor of the Old Museum, containing the *Library* for the use of the officials, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The *Cabinet of Coins* contains 200,000 specimens, of which about 90,000 are ancient (55,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). Some of the finest are exposed to view under glass. The collection of Greek coins has lately been much enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Prokesch-Osten* cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*l.*) and other additions. The collection of orien-

tal, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The *Collection of Italian Medals* of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Bacciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, is almost unrivalled for its completeness and choiceness. Catalogue for sale. A selection of the finest medals, and the best of a small but choice collection of German portraits carved in box-wood and soapstone, are exhibited under glass. Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Gods ascends to the *PASSAGE* connecting the old and new Museums, where several casts of ancient portrait-statues are placed, whence we proceed direct to the Roman Cupola Saloon of the New Museum (p. 40); or we may turn in the opposite direction and ascend a few more steps to the upper or Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery.

The principal approach to the picture-gallery is from the vestibule of the Old Museum facing the Lustgarten; a double staircase ascends thence to a landing, from which folding-doors lead to Saloons No. 11 (to the right, p. 36) and No. 1 (to the left, p. 33); comp. p. 26. — Another door on the highest landing of the staircase opens on the gallery of the Rotunda (p. 27).

As already mentioned, the upper walls of the ROTUNDA are hung with the celebrated *Tapestry* woven at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515-16 from designs by Raphael (now in the South Kensington Museum), being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Emp. Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. The subjects, with which every one acquainted with the cartoons or the engravings from them is familiar, are from the Acts of the Apostles and the Life of Christ: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

The nucleus of the **Picture Gallery* consists of the collections of Mr. Solly, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 dollars, and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection forms the most extensive and valuable part of the gallery, having yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools, and numerous examples of later Dutch and Flemish painters. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a small but choice cabinet of French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian 'academics' and 'naturalists' now in the Gallery once formed part of the *Giustiniani Collection*, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museums the work of extension progressed steadily under Dr. Waagen (d. 1867), the first director,

who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were works of the first order. After 1840 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a stand-still, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh and powerful impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices.

Among works of the EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL the Gallery possesses the large winged altar-piece from Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils. *Roger van der Weyden*, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by three admirable altar-pieces. *Petrus Cristus* and *Dierick Bouts* are also well represented. The Virgin and Child of *Quinten Massys*, who forms a link between the early Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts.

The EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. The Madonnas with saints of *Sandro Botticelli* and *Cosimo Tura*, the Pan of *Luca Signorelli*, the large altar-piece by *Vivarini*, the Pietà of *Giov. Bellini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Madonna of *Andr. Verrocchio*, the Annunciation of *Piero Pollajuolo*, and the allegorical piece by *Melozzo da Forlì* are perhaps the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The GOLDEN PERIOD OF ITALIAN ART is neither so fully nor so well represented. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and one, the Madonna di Casa Colonna, is unfinished. *Sebastiano del Piombo* is best illustrated in his colossal Pietà on stone and the portrait of a Knight of Calatrava. The admirable altar-piece by *Andrea del Sarto* was spoiled by an attempt at restoration in 1867. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolommeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with Albertinelli. His rare contemporary *Franciabigio* is represented by two portraits, that of a young man being one of his best efforts. *Bronzino*, the best-known portrait-painter of Florence, is also illustrated by a masterpiece. — From the MASTERS OF CHIAROSCURO *Leonardo da Vinci* is unfortunately absent. *Correggio*, however, is represented by one of his most attractive works, the Leda. The Io is merely a well-executed copy, and St. Veronica's Napkin is from the hand of a somewhat

insipid 'Academic' of the 17th century. — *Titian*, the chief of the *VENETIAN SCHOOL*, is illustrated by a few portraits only. The Gallery also contains altar-pieces by *Bordone*, *Francesco Vecellio*, *Tintoretto*, and *Lor. Lotto*, all of which, however, are inferior to several admirable portraits by *Lotto*. — The *BRESCIAN SCHOOL* is unusually well represented by works of *Romanino*, *Savoldo*, *Moroni*, and *Moretto* (a masterpiece).

ITALIAN ART IN THE 17TH CENTURY is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. The collection includes good examples of *Caravaggio*, *Ribera (Lo Spagna)*, *Salvator Rosa*, and *Guido Reni*. *Carlo Maratti* contributes an admirable portrait; and from the hand of his pupil, the Flemish painter *Ferdinand Voet*, we have the celebrated portrait of Cardinal Azzolini, which has in turn been attributed to *Murillo*, *Velazquez*, and *Maratti*. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by *Tiepolo*, *Canaletto*, and *Bellotto*.

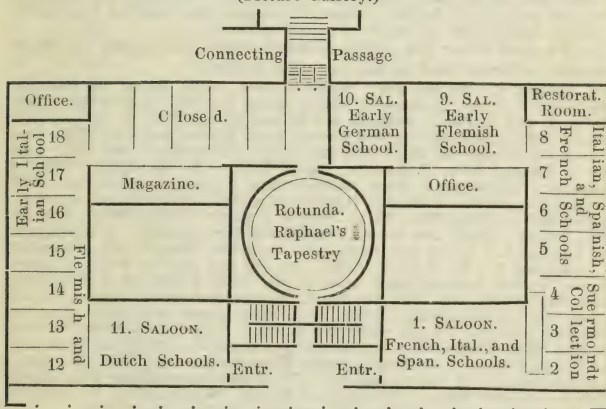
The gem of the *EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL* is *Holbein's* portrait of the merchant *Gisze*, which formed part of the *Solly* collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by *Holbein* belonged to the *Suermondt* Cabinet. The want of genuine works by *Dürer* is partially compensated for by the masterpieces of his two best pupils, *Hans von Kulmbach* and *Albrecht Altdorfer*. Of the numerous examples of *Lucas Cranach*, a few of the small portraits only are in his best style. *Pencz*, *Amberger*, and *Bruyn*, and also the early *Cologne* and *Westphalian* masters, are represented by characteristic examples.

The *NETHERLANDISH ART OF THE 17TH CENTURY*, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the *Flemings* and the *Dutch*, may be studied here to great advantage in all its various departments. Of the works of *Peter Paul Rubens*, the versatile chief of the *FLEMISH SCHOOL*, the Gallery possesses a small but choice collection, nearly all executed without the aid of pupils. The *Raising of Lazarus* is one of his best altar-pieces, the *Rescue of Andromeda* and *Diana at the Chase* are charming examples of his mythological style, and the *St. Cecilia* is unique in its bloom of colour. The unfinished *Capture of Tunis* affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The school of *Rubens* is also well represented. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a *Pietà*, one of his masterpieces, and in three altar-pieces of his first period, showing an exaggerated imitation of *Rubens*. The collection also contains good examples of *Diepenbeeck*, *Van Thulden*, *Van Mol*, *Adrian Brouwer*, *Snyders*, and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the *Backgammon Players*, the *Temptation of St. Anthony*, and a *Rural Feast*.

The *DUTCH SCHOOL* is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the

chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The paintings by *Rembrandt* include characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two portraits of himself and that of the so-called Duke of Guelders are early works; the two small Biblical scenes and the admirable portrait of his wife are in his most mature style; while the beautiful portrait of a young woman at a window dates from his last period. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruysdael* three are masterpieces. The Scissors-grinder of *Terburg* is perhaps his most finished work. *P. de Hooch*, *Van der Meer* of Delft, *A. van de Velde*, *Du Jardin*, and *Wouverman* are admirably represented; and the gallery also contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huysum*, *Rachel Ruysch*, and other depicitors of still-life.

UPPER FLOOR OF THE OLD MUSEUM.
(Picture Gallery.)



The pictures are arranged in strict historical order, interrupted here and there only by newly acquired works, or in consequence of the alterations now taking place in the building, which will not be completed till 1882. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with Saloon 1., entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 30). — Catalogue 3 m. Each picture is inscribed with the name of the painter and the date of his birth and death.

Saloon 1. (lighted from the roof). Left Side: 307a. *Gir. Savoldo*, *Pietà*; *316. *Tintoretto*, Venetian Procurators kneeling before St. Mark; *197. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Anna, dated 1541, a masterpiece of his later style; *166. *Titian*, His daughter Lavinia; 385. **Procaccini*, The angel appearing in a dream to St. Joseph; *191. *P. Bordone*, Madonna enthroned, a work of great richness of colouring. *151. *Romanino*, *Pietà*, a carefully wrought panel, full of dash and

tone'; *160a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi, dated 1542; 237. *Seb. del Piombo*, Pieta; *320. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait of the artist, 'a fine likeness with effective and dark shadows'; 380b. *Dom. Feti*, Elijah fed by angels. — End Wall: 428. *Claude*, Large Italian landscape, perhaps a masterpiece of *Suanevelt*, whose name it formerly bore; 441. *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris; 501, 503. *Canaletto*, Views of Venice; 496a. *Fr. Boucher*, Venus and Cupid; *426a. *Maratti*, Portrait. — Right Side: *413a. *Velazquez*, Portrait of General Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness and masterly picturesqueness of treatment. *Velazquez*, 413c. Full-length portrait of Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; *413d. Dwarf and dog, an extremely clever coloured sketch. *369. *Caravaggio*, 'Love the Conqueror', brilliant in colouring and admirable in execution; *421. *Salvator Rosa*, Storm; 463. *N. Poussin*, Italian scene, with Juno and Argus; *404a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 416. *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, a replica of the celebrated work at Madrid; *373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Anthony, a masterpiece of Guido's early style; *459b. *Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altar-piece; *353. *Caravaggio*, Entombment, a masterpiece of composition and elevated expression. — End Wall: *468, *470. *Watteau*, Pleasures of the French and Italian comedy; 494. *Pesne*, Portraits of Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife; *471. *Lebrun*, Jabach of Cologne, the banker of Louis XIV., and his family, one of the artist's masterpieces.

We next enter the series of small rooms containing the Suermondt Collection and numerous other works.

Cabinet 2. To the left: *801c. *F. Hals*, 'Hille Bobbe' of Haarlem, the sailor's Venus, a masterly study, broad and free in handling; 741a, 741b. *A. van de Venne*, Summer and Winter (1614); 791c. *G. Terburg*, The consultation (1635, the earliest known work by this master); 815b. *Rembrandt* (?), Repose on the Flight into Egypt, resembling a fine early work by G. Flinck; 806b. *H. Seghers*, Dutch flats. — To the right: *853h. *A. Brouwer*, Landscape, a clever sketch; *801a. *F. Hals*, Boy singing; *872a. *Paul Potter*, Prince Frederick Henry setting out for the chase, somewhat faded (1652); 750b, 750c. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits (1618); 861a. *Cuyp*, on the Dunes; *795c. *Jan Steen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly, a masterpiece of humour and clever handling; 847b. *Diepraem*, Peasant eating herrings.

Cabinet 3. To the left: *796c. *Jan van der Meer of Delft*, Country-house, with a charming sunny atmosphere; *810d. *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Sand-hills; *865c. *Jan van Goyen*, Winter landscape; *840a. *A. van der Neer*, Fire at Amsterdam; *861b. *Cuyp*, River scene with cattle, with fine sunlight-effect. — To the right: No number, *Rembrandt*, Judith, an early work; *828b. *Rembrandt*, Young woman at a window, a richly-coloured work of his last period. *D. Teniers*, *866b. Peasants dancing; 866b. At table, a youthful work. *A. van Ostade*, 855c. The doctor (dated 1665); 885b. Rustic interior (about 1650). *857. *Teniers*, Family of the artist; No number, *F. Hals*, Portrait of a woman; No number, **Rubens*, Small Pieta.

Cabinet 4. *828a. *Rembrandt*, The Rabbi, dated 1645; 808a. *H. Seghers*, Dutch landscape, the only signed painting by this talented friend of Rembrandt, well-known as an engraver; 791a, 791b. *Terburg*, Portraits of Herr Marienborgh (uncle of the painter) and his wife; *842b. *Aart van der Neer*, Moonlight scene; *861c. *A. Cuyp*, Sunny landscape, a good example of his early style (about 1640); *905a. *Frans Hals the Younger*, Still-life, fine in tone and breadth of handling; *791e. *Terburg*, Portrait; 792. *Metsu*, Full-length portrait of a lady; *K. du Jardin*, *848e. Morning; *848f. Evening.

Cabinet 5. To the left: 414b. *Alonso Cano*, St. Agnes; *413. *Voet*, Cardinal Dezio Azzolini (formerly ascribed to Murillo and Velazquez); 408a. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; *459a. *Tiepolo*, Sketch for the ceiling of the Gesuati at Venice; 473. *Nic. Lancret*, Love-scene. — To the right: *478a. *Nic. Poussin*, The Campagna, with St. Matthew and the angel, one of Poussin's best works in point of composition and colouring; 474. *School of Watteau*, Open-air concert; *465. *Pierre Mignard*, Maria Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin;

460. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait of the sculptor Bogaert; *484a. *Largillière*, Portrait of the painter Forest; 489. *Ant. Pesne*, Frederick the Great (1739); **Bellotto*, View of Pirna. — Back Wall: 499. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Her own portrait; 358. *L. Cambiaso*, Caritas; 1023a. *C. W. E. Dietrich*, Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli; 1014. *Balthasar Denner*, Portrait; 207a. *Milan School* (about 1600), St. Veronica's napkin (formerly attributed to *Correggio*).

Cabinet 6. To the right: 356. *M. Caravaggio*, Portrait. *414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Infant Christ, one of the master's finest works, originally at Seville. 408. *Mateo Cerezo* (formerly attributed to *Murillo*), Mary Magdalene; *467. *Nic. Poussin*, Jupiter brought up by the goat Amalthea; 454. *Tiepolo*, After the bath. — To the left: *218. *Correggio*, Leda and her companions at the bath, one of the gems of the collection, acquired by Frederick the Great at the same time as the Io. 213. *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, Annunciation; 222. *Franc. Melzi*, Vertumnus and Pomona, a masterpiece of this rare pupil and friend of Leonardo da Vinci; *32. *V. Catena*, Count Raimund Fugger, 'one of the most finished, even productions of the master'; 125. *Franc. Francia*, Holy Family, an early work; 245, *245a. *Franciabigio*, Portraits; 174. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait; 216. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Io and Jupiter (original at Vienna).

Cabinet 7. To the right: *307. *Girolamo Savoldo*, Venetian girl, 'a subtle display of female character' (replica with different colouring in the National Gallery at London); *310. *Tintoretto*, Luna with the Horse; *190. *Hans of Calcar*, Portrait (1535). *338a. *A. Bronzino*, Portrait of Ugo- lino Martelli, an attractive work, noble in conception and harmonious in colouring. *163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself at the age of 75 (unfinished); 152. *Giorgione* (?), Portraits; 161. *Titian*, Portrait of the Venetian admiral Giovanni Moro. — To the left: *259a. *Seb. del Piombo*, Knight of the Order of Calatrava; *153. *L. Lotto*, Portrait of an architect; 197a. *Palma Vecchio*, So-called daughter of the artist. — Back Wall: 100. *Bonifacio*, The Woman taken in adultery; *169. *Paris Bordone*, Game of chess.

Cabinet 8. To the right: 280. *Innocenzo Francucci da Imola*, Virgin and saints. *Raphael*, *248. Madonna di Casa Colonna, a charming though unfinished work (about 1508); 147. Virgin and Child, one of his earliest works; 141. Virgin and Child, youthful work; *145. Virgin and Child with SS. Jerome and Francis, a pleasing work of Raphael's first period; *247a. Madonna del Duca di Terranuovo, the finest work by Raphael in the gallery, painted about 1504-5, under the influence of Fra Bartolommeo and Leonardo da Vinci.

Saloon 9, containing the Netherlandish masters of the 15th and 16th cent., and early Flemish works. Back Wall: *512-523. Altar-piece of the Lamb, by *Hubert and Jan Van Eyck*, the first picture ever painted in oils, the masterpiece of the early Netherlandish school, and the most valuable work in the whole collection. It was begun by Hubert for a Ghent patrician named Jodocus Vyds, and was finished by Jan after his brother's death (1426-32). The central portion of the altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in the Chapel of St. Bavon at Ghent; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brussels. The remaining panels, six in number, were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000*l.*, and were afterwards secured for the Berlin Museum along with the rest of that gentleman's collection. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict knights, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession to the Fountain of Life (central panel, see copy by Coxie, No. 524); the two upper (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels, and St. Cecilia attended by angels with musical instruments. The back of the panels (seen from Saloon 10.) bears the Annunciation, portraits of Jodocus Vyds and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. 'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The visitor is charmed both by the naïve and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring.

Right Side: 528. *Jan van Eyck*, Christ as the King of Kings (dated 1438); *525a. *Jan van Eyck*, Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altar-piece; 525b. *Jan van Eyck* (?), Virgin in the garden; 525c. *School of Van Eyck*, Virgin in the church, with fine effect of light; *534a. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece with the Nativity, Pieta, and Resurrection. *535. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the new-born Saviour, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Magi, painted for Bladelin, treasurer of Philip the Good of Burgundy; a masterpiece, remarkable for 'the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'. *534b. *Roger v. d. Weyden*, Winged altar-piece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist (small replica at Frankfurt on the Main); 534. Descent from the Cross, early copy (1488) of the original by *Roger v. d. Weyden* at Madrid. *Dierick Bouts*, *533. Elijah in the desert; *539. The Passover. *Petrus Cristus*, 529a. Annunciation and Adoration; 529b. Last Judgment (dated 1452). 548a. *Unknown Master* (about 1480), Death of St. Sebastian; 573. *Ger. David*, Crucifixion; *561. *Quinten Massys*, Virgin and Child, a masterpiece of luminous colouring, excellently preserved; *584a. *Lucas van Leyden*, St. Jerome, one of the few authentic paintings of this celebrated Dutch engraver of the 16th cent.; *644. *Schoreel*, Cornelius Aerntsz; *624. *Herri de Bles*, Portrait; 632. *Lucidel*, Portrait. — Left Side, to the right of the door: *574b. *Qu. Massys*, St. Jerome; *585a. *Ant. Moro* (*Sir Anthony More*), Two canons of Utrecht (dated 1544; one of his earliest works, before the period of Italian influence); 603. *Patinir*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 650. *Jan Mabuse*, Virgin and Child; 1202. *Dutch Master* (about 1530), Portrait. To the left of the door: 955. *Th. van Thulden*, Triumph of Galathea; 787. *A. van Dyck*, Penitents; *763. *Rubens*, Portrait of his son; *695. *B. v. Bassen*, Church-interior (1624); *782. *A. van Dyck*, Prince Thomas of Carignano (1634). *Jan Brueghel*, *742. Paradise; *688a. Bouquet; *765. St. Hubert (figure of saint by *Rubens*). — End Wall: *Van Dyck*, 794. Pentecost; *790. Children of Charles I. *798h. *Rubens*, St. Sebastian, an interesting youthful work, painted at Rome.

Saloon 10. (lighted from the roof) contains works of the Early German School from the 12th to the 16th century. End Wall (opposite the Ghent altar-piece), the oldest works: *1207-1210. *Nuremberg Master* (about 1400), Madonna and saints; *1216a. *Large Soest Altar-piece* (about 1200); 1205a. *Master of Cologne* (about 1400), Virgin and Child; *1228. In the style of *Meister Wilhelm*, Small altar-piece; 1225. *Cologne Master* (about 1450), Virgin in a garden; No number, *Small Soest Altar-piece* (about 1250); *637. *L. Cranach*, Catherine von Bora. — Left Side: 556. *Ch. Amberger*, Emp. Charles V. (1532); *618. *Cranach*, Patrician of Wittenberg, formerly erroneously called Luther as Junker Jörg (dated 1528). — Right Side: *596a. *Hans von Culmbach*, Adoration of the Magi, one of his masterpieces (1511); *582, 585, 587. *G. Pencz*, Portraits; *638b. *Altdorfer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, resembling Dürer (1510); *638c. *Altdorfer*, Landscape, of his latest period (1531). *586. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Jörg Gisze, a Bâle merchant in the Steelyard at London (1532); the simplicity and truthfulness of the conception, the careful handling of texture, and the luxurious surroundings of the apartment, which heighten rather than detract from the importance of the figure, form a conjunction scarcely paralleled in any other of Holbein's works. *583. *Amberger*, Seb. Münster, the geographer, Amberger's best work; *588. *Barth. Bruyn*, J. v. Ryht, Burgomaster of Cologne (1525); 589. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (1527); 584. *Burckmair*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (1511); 579-581. *Cranach the Elder*, Scenes from the Life of Christ (other scenes of the series still in the Old Palace); 593. *Cranach the Younger*, Fountain of Youth; 603a. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Winged altar-piece with Adoration of the Magi (1505).

We now retrace our steps to the landing at the top of the staircase (see p. 30), and enter Saloon 11.

Saloon 11 (lighted from above) contains Flemish and Dutch pictures.

Left Side: *781. *Rubens*, Helena Fourment, the painter's second wife, as St. Cecilia (a masterpiece of his latest period); 762. *Rubens*, Coronation of the Virgin, partly the work of pupils; *785. *Rubens*, Perseus and Andromeda, an early work (about 1615). *Frans Snyders*, *974. Bear-hunt; *774a. Heads of dogs; *878. Cock-fight (1615). *906b. *J. D. de Heem*, Fruit (1651); No number, *Sal. v. Ruysdael*, Cottages by the wayside; *799. *A. van Dyck*, John the Evangelist and John the Baptist; 866d. *D. Teniers*, Dives in hell; *859. *Teniers*, Temptation of St. Anthony, with a portrait of the painter's wife (1647); 801e. *F. Hals*, Portrait (latest period); *743. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of an old woman, the masterpiece of this painter, who was the father of A. Cuyp (1624). *Diepenbeeck*, 964. Flight of Clœlia; Betrothal of St. Catharine. *967. *Jan Fyt*, Diana and her nymphs; *832. *Corn. de Vos*, Daughters of the artist. — End Wall: *802. *Rembrandt van Ryn*, Samson threatening his father-in-law, who refuses to give up his bride, an effective work of Rembrandt's early period (1635; formerly supposed to represent the Duke of Guelders); 811. *Rembrandt*, Moses breaking the Tables of the Law (about 1660); 828. *Rembrandt*, Jacob wrestling with the Angel (1659); *793. *Terburg*, Rustic family scene; 791. *Terburg*, The Visit (called by Goethe 'Paternal Admonition'; a finer but damaged replica at Amsterdam); *800, *801. *F. Hals*, Young Dutchman and his wife, early period (about 1625); *843. *G. Dou*, Repentant Magdalene; *842. *A. van Ostade*, Old woman (about 1650); *906. *De Heem*, Fruit and flowers; 858. *Van den Tempel*, Portrait of a Dutch gentleman and his wife in a park. — Right Side: *778. *Van Dyck*, Pieta, a masterpiece of the period after the painter's visit to Italy (about 1627-30); *770. *Van Dyck*, Mocking of Christ, a masterpiece of Van Dyck's early period, when Rubens's influence was paramount; 788. *Van Dyck*, The Infanta Clara Eugenia, Regent of the Netherlands. *Jan Fyt*, 989. Deer-hunt; *883a. Hounds and their booty. 753a., 753b. *Thomas de Keyser*, C. de Graef, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and his wife; 774b. *Snyders*, Fruit; *774. *Rubens*, Diana at the chase, animals by *Snyders* (about 1630); *831. *C. de Vos*, Portraits (1629); *844. *P. Meert*, Portraits, the masterpiece of this rare portrait-painter. — End Wall: *863. *Jan Both*, Large Italian landscape (1650); *893. *J. van Ruysdael*, The chapel (1653); *795. *Jan Steen*, Inn-garden, with portrait of the painter (in front); *792. *G. Metsu*, The merchant Gelfing and family, a masterpiece in Metsu's latest manner; *813a. *G. Flinck*, Portrait (1641); 892. *Jan Hackaert*, Italian landscape (cattle by *A. v. de Velde*); 807. *G. Horst*, Isaac blessing Jacob (formerly ascribed to Livens); 835, 835a. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscapes.

Cabinet 12. To the right: *801h. *Fr. Hals*, Tyman Oosdorp (1656); 766, 767. *Hals*, Portraits (1626); 855. *A. van Ostade*, Musician in front of a cottage (1640); *899. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Riding-school (about 1660). — To the left: *Ph. Wouwerman*, 900. Hunting-party, 903. Hay-waggon; *750. *Thos. de Keyser*, Family-portraits (about 1625); *885d. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, Dam-plaats at Amsterdam; *824. *G. Horst*, Magnanimity of Scipio, a masterpiece of this rare pupil of Rembrandt (about 1640); 972. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 999. *Rachael Ruysch*, Flowers; *809. *F. Bol*, Old woman (1642); 877a. *Verspronck*, Portrait.

Cabinet 13. To the right: *884. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, Harbour of Amsterdam; 899c. *Ruysdael*, Cottages shaded by oak-trees (early work, about 1648). *N. Berchem*, *896. Smithy; 836. Winter scene. 820a. *W. de Poorter*, Samson captured; *845. *H. Mommers*, Approaching thunder-storm. — To the left: *812. *Rembrandt*, His wife Saskia van Ulenburgh, one of his finest portraits (dated 1643, a year after her death); *875a. *Jan van de Capelle*, Calm sea; *895. *Ludolf Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; 795b. *Jan Steen*, Tavern brawl; 998. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *1001. *Jan Weenix*, Flowers. — Back Wall: 829. *Gerb. van den Eckhout*, Mercury slaying Argus (1666); 820. *Eckhout*, Presentation in the Temple; *753. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait.

Cabinet 14. To the right: *820b. *Pieter de Hooch*, Dutch interior, a masterpiece. *Rembrandt*, *810. Portrait of himself about the age of twenty-six; *808. Portrait of himself, dated 1634; 805. Tobias discovering the theft of the goat, *806. The angel warning Joseph to flee into Egypt, two small pictures with fine chiaroscuro (1645). 802a. *Barth. van der Helst*,

Portrait; *972a, *972b. *Van Huysum*, Flowers; 807a. *R. Roghman*, Mountain-scene; *842. *Aart van der Neer*, Moonlight scene. — To the left: *840. *A. van der Neer*, Conflagration of a town; *861. *A. Cuyp*, Sandhills in the morning; *801f. *F. Hals*, Portrait (1625); *886. *Hobbema*, Forest-scene (early work); 916. *Joris van der Hagen*, Dutch seaport. — End Wall: 823. *Rembrandt*, Rape of Proserpine, a youthful work of fantastic conception, unfortunately injured (about 1632); *815. *G. Flinck*, Expulsion of Hagar; 431. *G. Honthorst*, St. Peter delivered from prison; 911. *W. van de Velde*, Calm sea.

Cabinet 15. To the right: *801g. *Frans Hals*, Nurse with a child, a charming work (about 1635); *876a. *Melchior d'Hondecoeter*, Waterfowl; 914, 957. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Canal-scenes (1642); *922b. *A. van de Velde*, River-scene, one of his early masterpieces (about 1660); 861c. *A. Cuyp*, Cattle in a landscape; *837. *Schalcken*, Angler; 847. *G. Dou*, Old woman (a youthful work); 845b. *Isaac van Ostade*, Halt at a tavern; *885c. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, View of Haarlem from the Overveen sandhills, a work of beautiful atmospheric effect. — To the left: *885e. *J. v. Ruysdael*, View from the sandhills of Overveen, smaller but even finer than the last; *974a. *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; 903. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1658); 854. *G. Dou*, Store-room. *Jan van der Meer* of Delft, *912b. Lady at a toilet-table; 912a. Boy blowing soap-bubbles. *939. *B. Peeters*, Shipping; 888. *L. Bakhuisen*, Storm at sea. — End Wall: *963. *Jan Davidz de Heem*, Garland of fruit, encircling a modern Madonna (by *Karl Begas* the Elder), dated 1650.

The following cabinets at present contain the early Italian pictures.

Cabinet 16. To the left: *28. *Giov. Bellini* (formerly ascribed to *Mantegna*), Christ bewept by angels, an early work of deep sentiment, showing Mantegna's influence; *99. *A. Mantegna*, Archbishop Scarampi of Florence. *Cima da Conegliano*, *15. St. Mark healing the wounded hand of Antonius; *2. Virgin enthroned, with the Child, and SS. Peter, Romualdus, Bruno, and Paul. 27. *A. Mantegna*, Madonna and Child; *17. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child. — To the right: *102. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; *54. *Melozzo da Forlì* (Mr. Crowe suggests *Girolamo Genga*), Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor; *44. *Bart. Montagna*, Virgin and Child enthroned, with SS. Uomobono, Francis, and Catharine (1500); *107. *Piero di Cosimo*, Mars and Venus; *69. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Adoration of the Child, one of the finest of this master's easel-paintings, 'of delicate finish and fulness of impasto'; *51. *Borgognone*, Virgin enthroned. — Back Wall: 4. *Bellini*, Pietà. Also several Madonnas by *Gentile* and *Giovanni Bellini*, *Vitt. Carpaccio*, etc.

Cabinet 17. To the left: *79a. *Signorelli*, Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici). *95. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, The Virgin, as the Mother of Mercy, spreading her cloak over kneeling worshippers; 80. *Franc. Granacci*, Portrait; *106b. *Sandro Botticelli*, Portrait of Giuliano de' Medici; *21. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Judith (1488). — To the right: *104A. *A. Verrocchio*, Madonna, an unfinished work of masterly modelling; this and the Baptism of Christ at Florence are the only pictures of this master extant. *79b. *Signorelli*, Meeting of the Holy Family with the Baptist (a little gem of colouring and naiveté of conception); *98. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna enthroned, with the young Baptist and SS. Sebastian and Andrew; *102A. *Sandro Botticelli*, Venus, an elaborate study for the Birth of Venus in the Uffizzi at Florence; 75. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Resurrection; 1128. *Botticelli*, St. Sebastian; *90. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna, one of the finest works of this pupil of Filippino Lippi, showing a high degree of the gracefulness to which he owes his sobriquet; *79. *Luca Signorelli*, Six

saints (double picture); *129. *Fiorenzo di Lorenzo* (?), and 137. *Umbrian School* (about 1480), Madonnas enthroned. — Back Wall: *73. *Piero Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with charming view of Florence and the Valley of the Arno; 103. *Lor. di Credi*, St. Mary of Egypt. **Masaccio*, Two predellas with the Adoration of the Magi and the Martyrdoms of the Baptist and St. Peter, admirably composed, though within a limited space.

Cabinet 18. To the left: *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrara school; 112. *Lorenzo Costa*, Presentation in the Temple; *1079-1081. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Winged altar-piece. *Giotto*, 1078. Ascension; 1074. Miracle worked by a saint. — To the right: *106. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna between John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, a masterpiece of the painter's early period, marked by brilliant colouring, painstaking execution, and naïve composition. *38. *Luigi Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 'cleverly arranged, and very earnest in the dignified air and natural action of the figures'. 88. *D. Ghirlandaio and Granacci*, Madonna with John the Baptist and SS. John, Francis, and Jerome.

The other rooms are temporarily closed pending alterations in the building. Some of them, however, will probably be re-opened very shortly.

2. COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW MUSEUM.

Approaching the New Museum from the Old by the connecting passage (p. 30), the visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X., XI., and XII. (see Plan, p. 40) and enter the spacious ***Staircase** (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps leads from the ground-floor to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second.

Six magnificent ****Mural Paintings** by Kaulbach, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase.

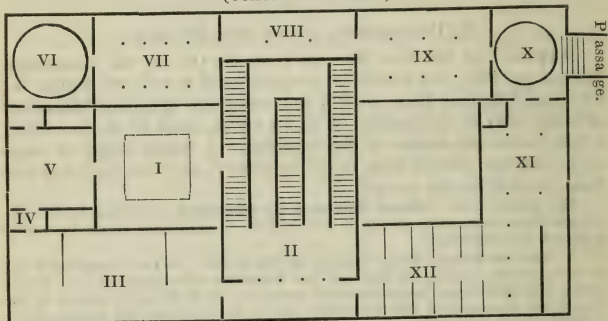
1. **FALL OF BABEL.** King Nimrod in the centre, in the foreground the division of the tribes, on the left the Shemites with their flocks, in the centre the idolatrous descendants of Ham, on the right the children of Japheth, the founders of the Caucasian race. Slaves stone the architect. — 2. **PROSPERITY OF GREECE.** Homer approaches the shore of Greece in a boat and sings to the listening people; on the left poets, sculptors, architects; on the right warriors dancing around the altar; in the foreground Thetis, risen from the sea, also in a listening attitude. On the rainbow above, Jupiter, Juno, and the gods of Olympus, Apollo with the Muses and Graces. — 3. **DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM** by Titus, in the foreground the High Priest killing his family and himself, on the left Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew, fleeing, on the right a Christian family retreating, the most beautiful group. Above, the four prophets who predicted the destruction of the city. (The Neue Pinakothek at Munich contains the same picture in oils.) — 4. **BATTLE OF THE HUNS**, considered the finest of the six paintings. According to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Rome, which is seen in the background, is said to have been the scene of this event. Above, borne on a shield, is Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. (The sketch in oils, in different shades of brown, which gave rise to the composition of the whole cycle, is in the collection of Count Raczynski, p. 64.) — 5. **THE CRUSADERS BEFORE JERUSALEM** under Godfrey de Bouillon. At their head Godfrey, presenting the crown of Jerusalem to the Saviour; beneath are Pierre of Amiens and other crusaders; the group on the left is an embodiment of minstrelsy, which was so intimately

associated with the chivalry of the middle ages. — 6. AGE OF THE REFORMATION, comprising numerous historical personages. In a Gothic church Luther at the altar, holding up the Bible, with Melancthon, Zwingli, Calvin, and Bugenhagen; sitting in a semicircle are Wickliffe, Huss, and other early Reformers; on the wall behind them the 'Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci; left, Huguenots with Coligny; Elizabeth of England; right, Gustavus Adolphus; in the aisles, left, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Columbus, &c.; right, Dürer, Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Gutenberg, Shakspeare, Cervantes, Petrarch, &c.

Adjoining and between the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground, over the doors Tradition and History, Science and Primitive Art (poetry). Between the large pictures, the lawgivers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls, the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his Cosmos, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.
(Collection of Casts.)



The FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM, which is first entered by the connecting passage (p. 30) from the Old, is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable *Collection of Casts*, arranged in twelve saloons. This collection has been so much enriched during the last few years, particularly with casts of Italian sculptures of the middle ages and Renaissance, that it will be necessary to erect a new building for it, where the objects can be arranged chronologically. Full explanatory catalogue by Prof. Bötticher 11½ m., short new catalogue 50 pf.; a scientific catalogue by Friedrichs may be obtained from a bookseller.

I. THE GALLERY OF THE N. COURT (Pl. I), which adjoins the staircase (Pl. II), contains casts of the most ancient works of the plastic art: Assyrian reliefs, early Greek statues and reliefs, and metopæ, friezes, and other architectural sculptures.

III. GREEK SALOON. Tympanum groups from the Temple of Minerva at Ægina (originals at Munich); tympanum groups and frieze from the Parthenon by Phidias (originals in the British Museum), and similar works.

Above are ten *Mural Paintings*, representing architectural views of Greece by *Grüb* (Ancient Athens and Olympia), *Schirmer*, *Biermann*, *Schmidt*, and *Pape*.

IV. CABINET. Laocoon group (original in the Vatican).

V. SALOON OF THE FARNESE BULL. Group of the Farnese Bull (original at Naples). Figures of Apollo, Artemis, and Amazons.

VI. ROTUNDA. Figures of Athene of different periods (among them, 664. Athena-Medici, now in the Palais des Beaux Arts at Paris, and perhaps belonging to the Parthenon sculptures), and of Hercules; Menelaus with the body of Patroclus. Mural Paintings: Exploits of Theseus, Perseus, Bellerophon, and Hercules, by *Däge*, *Steinbrück*, *Schmidt*, and *Hopfgarten*.

VII. NIOBE SALOON. Children of Niobe (originals chiefly at Florence), different renderings of Zeus and Hera, and Greek works from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago. The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings* represent Greek heroic scenes by *Kaselowski*, *Henning*, *Becker*, and *Peters* (after Genelli).

VIII. BACCHUS SALOON. Small casts and figures of animals, of Greek and Roman workmanship.

IX. ROMAN SALOON. Representations of Aphrodite and Bacchus and their satellites. Roman portrait-busts. On the walls are seventeen encaustic paintings of ancient Roman buildings, designed by *Stüler* and executed by *Pape* and *Seiffert*.

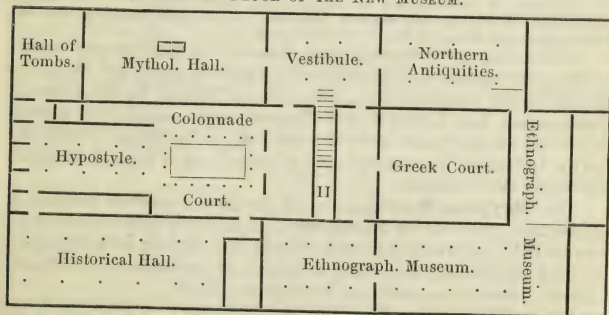
X. CUPOLA SALOON (adjoining the passage connecting the new with the old museum). Roman historical-statues and three large stereochromatic *Mural Paintings*: Consecration of the Church of St. Sophia by Justinian, by *Schrader*; Subjugation of Wittekind by Charlemagne, designed by *Kaulbach*, executed by *Gräf*; Christianity adopted as the religion of the state, by *Stilke*.

XI. MEDIEVAL SALOON. Casts of Romanesque and Gothic sculptures in German, French, and English churches. Equestrian statues of Colleoni by Verrocchio (d. 1488) and of Gattamelata by Donatello (d. 1466).

XII. RENAISSANCE SALOON. Renaissance works, from those of Ghiberti down to those of Michael Angelo.

In the staircase (Pl. II), as already mentioned, a flight of

GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.



steps descends to the GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM, which contains the collection of Northern Antiquities, the Ethnographical Collection, and the Greek Court, on the right, and the Egyptian Museum on the left.

The **Northern Antiquities**, arranged in twelve cabinets and along the walls, consist of various kinds of weapons, household utensils, cinerary urns, gold and silver trinkets, &c., provided with the names of the places where they were found. Most of them were found in tumuli, and belong to various periods, ranging from the flint to the bronze and the Roman.

The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings*, by *Bellermann, Müller, Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North. *W. Wall*, beginning opposite the entrance: 1st window: Hertha, the Ceres, and Odin, the Jupiter of the North; above them day and night. 2nd window: Baldur, the northern Apollo, and Hulda, the goddess of domestic life. 3rd window: Freyr, god of spring, and Freya, his sister, goddess of love; above them, dwarf ship-builders. 4th window: Odur and Freya on the battle-field, marking with blood the dead who are worthy of Valhalla (paradise of the heroes); in the centre Valkyries (fates) conducting the dead to Valhalla; right, Tyr, god of war. — Above the door: Odin, the universal father, left, the Valhalla, right, Helheim, the abode of those who have died a natural death. — *E. Wall*: wicked deities. By the first window left, Hel; right, Loki; by the 2nd window Nornas (fates); by the 3rd window water-sprites, the griffin, and contest of the giants with the dragon; by the 4th window Titania and elves; Thor, god of thunder, in a chariot drawn by mountain-goats.

We next enter a room containing the extensive and instructive ***Ethnographical Collection**, arranged geographically, and consisting of numerous costumes, weapons, and other objects from foreign countries, models of dwellings, etc., all provided with labels. Catalogue, 25 pf.

The most interesting sections are those devoted to Central and South America, Africa, and the Asiatic islands, the contents of which have been greatly enriched by the collections made by *Dr. Nachtigal*, *Dr. Schweinfurth*, *Herr von Richthofen*, and other eminent travellers. *Dr. Bastian*, the director of the Ethnographical Department, returned lately from an extended journey to Australia and Asia, which he undertook for the purpose of perfecting the collections of objects from these countries. The Indian Collection is in the old Mining Academy. — A new building for the Ethnographical Museum has been projected.

On leaving the Ethnographical Museum we pass through a door to the right leading to a passage with Egyptian casts, and thence to the so-called GREEK COURT, containing a ***Frieze** by *Schievelbein*, representing the destruction of Pompeii, and a number of modern copies of ancient and modern works of art in bronze (from the Berlin Industrial Institution) and plaster. — In a straight direction we regain the vestibule.

The ***Egyptian Museum**, one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845, is arranged in five saloons, the artistic embellishment of which contributes materially to explain the nature of the different objects. Instructive catalogue by *Lepsius*, 25 pf.

I. THE MYTHOLOGICAL SALOON is chiefly occupied by sarcophagi and mummies. The most valuable of the former, placed under glass in the centre, was found at Thebes. The mural paintings afford a survey of the principal forms of the Egyptian gods.

II. SALOON OF THE TOMBS. The ***Tomb Chambers** here, entirely covered internally and externally with hieroglyphics, were brought in fragments from the Necropolis at Memphis by Professor *Lepsius*, and re-

constructed in their original forms. They all belong to the ancient Egyptian kingdom, dating from between 3000 and 2000 years before Christ.

III. **HYPOSTYLE.** On the walls between the columns are papyrus MSS. preserved under glass. A niche in the background contains the colossal statue of King Horus.

IV. The **PASSAGE ROOM** to the historical saloon also contains papyrus rolls, as well as tiles of the clay of the Nile.

V. The **HISTORICAL SALOON** contains figures of gods, kings, priests, and dignitaries of the kingdom, monuments, altars, inscriptions, mural paintings, &c., chiefly of the later kingdom, B.C. 1650-525. The glass cabinets contain various smaller objects of a religious and domestic nature, utensils, heads of mummies, mummies of sacred animals, cats, fish, crocodiles, frogs, ibises, grasshoppers, amulets, cut stones, trinkets, coins, fruit. The mural paintings beginning on the E. side, and continuing towards the left, present a chronological review of the different periods of the history of Egypt: 1-17. The old kingdom, 18-40. The later kingdom.

VI. The **COLONNADE COURT**, together with the contiguous hypostyle and the niches terminating the latter, the central of which is occupied by the colossal figure of King Horus, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. In the centre of the entrance-court stands an altar. In front of the hypostyle are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture, in porphyry; to the left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usortesen I. (B.C. 2000), consisting chiefly of fragments reunited and supplemented. In the centre two ram sphynxes in granite (that on the right a cast), and two smaller ones in limestone. The hieroglyphics on the entablature record in the Egyptian language that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings by *Schirmer*, *Pape*, and others, represent Egyptian landscapes.

On the highest landing of the staircase (comp. p. 39), to the left, is the entrance to the ***Cabinet of Engravings**, open to the public on Sundays, and on other days to students only.

The collection, which is one of the most extensive in Europe, embraces engravings and wood-cuts by masters of the 15th-19th cent., drawings by artists who died before 1800, miniature-paintings from the 10th to the 16th cent., and early illustrated books. The drawings and engravings by German (*Dürer*, etc.) and Dutch masters are especially numerous.

Among the drawings exposed to view in frames the finest are: *Dürer*, Samson slaying the Philistines (grisaille); Portrait of his mother, with the date of her death in his own hand; three leaves from the sketch-book kept during his journey to the Netherlands in 1521. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Beheading of St. Paul; *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; *Titian*, Group of five figures; *Luca Signorelli*, Study of a head; *Frans Hals*, Cavalier; *Jan van der Meer of Delft*, Woman sitting, etc. — The other engravings and drawings are preserved in portfolios, which are exhibited to students only.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings is the entrance to the rooms that now contain the ***Antiquarium**.

Room I. In front are the **Bronzes**, among which are several beautifully chased *Toilet Caskets*, from Praeneste, near Rome (under glass); then, *Group of Theseus and the Minotaur*, a fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor, and interesting as being a small replica of a celebrated group at Athens which is otherwise known only by a relief on a coin. Works in iron and lead, *Etruscan mirrors* in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, etc., affording an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Romans. — Farther on are the *Terracottas*, the finest of which are Greek. Those found at Tanagra in Boeotia, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The gilded terracotta groups of the Rape of Proserpine and Theseus carry-

ing off Helen, from the pediment of a wooden sarcophagus, are unique of their kind.

Rooms II & III contain the **Vases** (the finest being in the last room but one), 2300 in number, a collection inferior in value to those at Paris, London, and Munich, but including many of great artistic value, and important in the history of Greek painting and mythology. The extensive collection of Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels, is noteworthy.

In the 'Sternsaal' is the **Collection of Gems** (*Intaglios*, receding, and *Cameos*, raised), and objects in the precious metals, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. It contains a *Cameo of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by 7½ inches, one of the largest and most valuable in the world (purchased for 12,000 Thlr.). The glass cabinet in the centre contains the **Silver Treasure* found near Hildesheim (p. 113), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially four round dishes with reliefs at the bottom: *Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus, and Cybele; and several wide goblets with feet. The **Antique Gold Ornaments* from the Sabine Mts. were purchased for 60,000 m. (3000l.). Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians.

3. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flower-beds, and a fountain, rises the new ***National Gallery** (Pl. w; K, 1), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 ft. long and 105 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. The rich and appropriate decorations of the interior, designed by *Strack*, are executed in more solid materials than those of the Museums. The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 250 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagener* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William (then Prince Regent), now contains about 500 paintings, 100 cartoons and drawings, and 40 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. Director *Dr. Max Jordan*. Catalogue, containing a description of the works and biographies of the artists, 1 m. Admission, see p. 10 (Refreshment-room on the ground-floor.)

Ground Floor. The vestibule, adorned with 15 portraits in relief of modern German artists, leads in a straight direction to the TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR, whilst the staircase to the left leads to the second floor. The vaulting of this corridor is decorated by *Ernst Ewald* with paintings of scenes from the legend of the Nibelungen. On the left stands a vase of aventurine, on the right a marble figure of *Hebe by *Canova*. — On the right we reach the picture-saloons. As the arrangement is frequently changed, we give a list of the most important works in alphabetical order.

PAINTINGS. *Andreas Achenbach*, *1. Autumnal landscape; 2. Ostende; *3. Scheveningen. *Oswald Achenbach*, *4. Villa Torlonia at Frascati; *399. Market-place of Amalfi. *Franz Adam*, 8. Napoleon's retreat from Moscow; 446. Charge of cavalry at Sedan.

C. Becker, 7. Charles V. visiting Fugger, the banker. *C. Begas*, 22. Washing a blackamoor. *Ed. Bendemann*, 24. Jeremiah at the fall of Je-

rusalem. *Biefve* (Belgian school), 26. Compromise of the nobles of the Netherlands in 1566. *Biermann*, 27. The Wetterhorn. *Bleibtreu*, *32. Crossing to Alsen in 1864; *33. Battle of Königgrätz. *Bochmann*, *447. Wharf in S. Holland. *Böcklin*, *448. Fields of the Blessed. *Bokelmann*, *463. Opening the will. *J. Brandt*, 449. Battle of Tartars. *Brendel*, *42. Returning to the village.

Calame (Geneva), *49. Lake of Lucerne; 50. Mountain-ravine. *Camp-hausen*, *51. Cromwell's Ironsides; 52. After the taking of Düppel, 1864. *Cornelius*, 56. Hagen sinking the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine.

Defregger, 400. Tyrolé militia going home in 1809. *R. von Deutsch*, 450. Rape of Helen. *Franz Dreber*, 406. Landscape, with Diana hunting; 407. Autumnal morning in the Sabine Mts. *Dücker*, 451. In the island of Rügen.

A. Feuerbach, 452. Plato's banquet (on the wall of the staircase). *Gallait* (Belgian), 84. Egmont's last moments. *Gauermann*, 86. Village-smithy in Salzburg. *Gebhardt*, *87. The Last Supper. *Gebler*, *88. Art-critics in the stable. *Genz*, 408. The Crown Prince of Prussia entering Jerusalem in 1869. *Gierymski*, *89. Hunting in the 18th century. *C. Gräb*, 91. Rood-loft in the cathedral of Halberstadt. *Gude*, *96. On the coast of Norway. *Günther*, *100. The widower.

Harzer, *110. Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. *Hasenclever*, *108. Wine-tasting; 109. Reading-room. *Henneberg*, 423. The Wild Huntsman; 424. 'Honour lost, all lost'; *118. Pursuit of fortune. *Hertel*, *120. Young Germany. *Karl Hess*, 121. Tyrolé Landscape; 122. Cattle in a meadow. *Otto Heyden*, 131. On the field of Königgrätz. *Hiddemann*, 132. Prussian recruiting-officers in the time of Frederick the Great. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *133. Coast of Normandy; *134. Winter scene; *135. Evening on the sea-shore; 136. Castle of Kronborg, Helsingör. *Th. Hildebrand*, 137. The warrior and his child. *Hoff*, *139. Christening a posthumous child. *H. Hofmann*, 411. Christ preaching on the sea-shore. *Hoguet*, 140. The last mill on the Montmartre. *Hüntten*, 442. Cavalry engagement at Elsasshausen, 1870. *R. Jordan*, *151. An offer of marriage in Heligoland; *152. Death of the pilot; *153. Windlass in Normandy; *154. Dutch asylum for old men; *155. The widow's comfort. *Irmer*, *412. Dicksee near Gremsmühlen, in Holstein.

Knaus, *169. 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young'. *Knille*, 170. Tannhäuser and Venus. *Kröner*, *434. Autumn landscape with deer. *Karl Krüger*, 192. Spreewald. *Kühling*, 195. Cattle at pasture. *G. Kuntz*, 441. Italian pilgrim.

Lenbach, 455. Portrait of Moltke; 472. Bismarck. *Lessing*, *203. Scene in the Eifel; 204. Forest-chapel; 206. Sharp-shooters in a ravine; 207. Huss at the stake; *208. Hussite sermon; *392. Thunder-storm in the Eifel. *Leu*, *414. Oeschinensee, near Kandersteg. *H. Leys* (Belgian), 210. Dutch society in the 17th cent.; 211. Dürer painting Erasmus. *Lier*, *435. Evening on the Isar.

Magnus, *425. Portrait of Jenny Lind. *Makart*, *443. Venice doing homage to Catherina Cornaro (on the staircase). *Ad. Menzel*, *218. Frederick II.'s round table at Sanssouci in 1750; *219. Flute-concert given at Sanssouci by Frederick the Great; *220. Iron-foundry ('Modern Cyclops'). *Meyer von Bremen*, 223. Little housewife. *Ed. Meyerheim*, 224. 'King of the archers'; 457. Bleaching; 468. Children. *Paul Meyerheim*, 225. Antiquary of Amsterdam.

Plochhorst, 247. Portrait of Emp. William; 248. Empress Augusta. *Preller*, 417. Styrian landscape; 416. On the coast of Norway. *Preyer*, 255. Desert-fruits. *Dom. Quaglio*, 259. Fish-market at Antwerp.

Rahl, 266. Persecution of Christians. *Gust. Richter*, *272. Jairus's daughter. *Riefstahl*, 276. All Saints's Day at Bregenz. *Rottmann*, 282. Marathon (sketch).

Salentin, *285. Pilgrims at a chapel. *W. von Schadow*, 286. Journey to Emmaus. *Scherres*, *422. Inundation in E. Prussia. *Schinkel*, 291. Ideal landscape at sunset; 292. Ideal landscape; 295. After the rain; 296. Landscape at sunset. *Joh. W. Schirmer*, 308. Lake in a forest; 309. Convent of St. Scholastica, among the Sabine Mts.; 310-315. Six Scriptural landscapes. *Schlösser*, 460. Pandora before Prometheus and Epimetheus (on the stair-

case). *Max Schmidt*, *433. Scene on the Spree on a sultry day. *Schobell*, 461. Venus and Bellona. *Scholtz*, 323. Volunteers in 1813 in presence of Fred. William III. at Breslau. *Jul. F. Schrader*, 327. Surrender of Calais to Edward III. in 1347 (on the staircase); 330. Portrait of Herr Wagener. *Ad. Schrödler*, *334. Don Quixote; *335. Scene from Shakspeare's Henry V. *Schuch*, *418. Hard times. *Moritz von Schwind*, *343. 'The Rose'. *Seel*, *419. Arabian court at Cairo. *Sell*, 344. The pursuit after Königgrätz. *Sohn*, 346. 'Lute-player'; 347. Rape of Hylas; 348. Portrait of a lady. *Spangenberg*, *420. The procession of death. *Steffeck*, 351. Albert Achilles of Brandenburg fighting with the citizens of Nuremberg in 1450; *352. Dogs at play. *Stilke*, 355. The Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) separating the sons of Edward IV. from their mother.

Tischbein, 356. Portrait of the youthful Lessing.

Vautier, 358. The first dancing-lesson. *Ph. Veit*, *359. The Maries at the Sepulchre. *Fr. Voltz*, 367. Menagerie; *368. Cows drinking.

Aug. Weber, 376. Westphalian landscape. *F. G. Weitsch*, 379. Portrait of Abbot Jerusalem, father of Goethe's 'Werther'; 380. Alex. von Humboldt as a youth. *Marie Wiegmann*, 389. Schnaase, the historian of art (d. 1875). *Wislicenus*, 401-404. The Seasons.

SCULPTURES. *C. Begas*, The brother and sister. *R. Begas*, *26. Mercury and Psyche; *27. Bust of Adolf Menzel. *Bläser*, 18. Hospitality. *Canova*, 26. Hebe. *Echtermeyer*, *28. Dancing Faun; *29. Dancing Bacchante. *Hühnel*, Raphael. *Kalide*, 30. Bacchante on a panther. *Kiss*, 7. Fox-hunt; 8. End of the hunt; 9. Return from the hunt. *Ed. Müller*, *35. Prometheus and the Oceanides. *Rauch*, 11. Friedrich Tieck; 23. Bust of a lady. *Schievelbein*, 13. Frieze representing the destruction of Pompeii. *A. Wittig*, 14. Hagar and Ishmael.

Returning to the Vestibule by the transverse corridor, and ascending the staircase, we come to the **Second Floor**. — In the staircase is a frieze in stucco by *Otto Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Prussian war. — We next enter the —

CUPOLA SALOON, in which are exhibited the life-size portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, by *Plockhorst*. The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. v. Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac; the four lunettes above the door, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while Kunz von der Rosen entertains the emperor with a song; contest of the singers on the Wartburg; Adam Kraft in his workshop. — The visitor had better now traverse the lateral saloons and cabinets, and visit the Cornelius-Saloons last; or he may prefer to devote a special visit to the latter. The contrast between the usual pictorial style and the Cartoons of Cornelius is so great, that a sudden transition from one to the other can hardly fail to be prejudicial to their due appreciation.

We begin, as on the ground-floor, to the right. Besides the paintings already enumerated, these rooms contain a selection of drawings and water-colours, of which the following are the most noteworthy: *J. A. Carstens*, 88, 89, 90. Compositions illustrating Greek mythology, 91. Battle of Rossbach; 86. *Genelli*, Rape of Europa; 72, 73. *W. v. Kaulbach*, Illustrations of Schiller's Maria Stuart and Don Carlos; *Overbeck*, La Gerusalemme Liberata, the Seven Sacraments; 74. *Passini*, Canons in a church; 101-116. *Preller*, Illustrations of the Odyssey (cartoons for the frescoes, somewhat altered, at Weimar); 87. *Steinle*, 'As You Like It'.

We finally regain the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. CORNELIUS SALOON, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola-saloon: Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon chiefly contains the **CARTOONS FOR THE CAMPO SANTO in Berlin (p. 25). Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841)

Cornelius commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, whilst between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17), the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptic Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) awaken our highest admiration by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures. — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the LUDWIGSKIRCHE AT MUNICH (1834-40), representing Evangelists, Prophets, and (on the left side-wall), the Last Judgment. — Older cartoons are preserved in the —

II. CORNELIUS SALOON, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by P. Janssen of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the cartoons of the frescoes in the GLYPOTHEK AT MUNICH (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are partly borrowed from Hesiod, and are embodied by the artist in ceiling and mural-paintings; the former are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, and the *Seasons and Hours*; whilst in the arches of the walls the three kingdoms of the gods, *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*, are represented. — In the Hall of the Heroes in the Glyptothek the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In a niche behind the colossal bust of Cornelius, by Wittig, is placed the design for a picture intended for the Cathedral at Berlin, representing the Expectation of the Day of Judgment.

The Third Floor, to which a marble staircase ascends, is used for periodic exhibitions. At the top of the staircase are the large painting by Makart of Catharina Cornaro and Venice, already mentioned, and two cartoons by Schnorr von Carolsfeld, representing Siegfried's return from the Saxon wars and the Burial of the Burgundians. — The CENTRAL Room, opposite the staircase, contains the *Collection of Drawings*, consisting of about 7000 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the present century (Bellermann, Henneberg, Ed. Hildebrandt, Krüger, Schnorr, etc.). The five cartoons for Rethel's scenes from the life of Charlemagne, in the Rathaus at Aix-la-Chapelle, are also exhibited here.

The N. point of the Museum-island is occupied by the so-called Packhof (Pl. w; K, 1; bonded warehouses), designed by Schinkel, and by the building in which the Exhibitions of the Academy of Art are at present held (see p. 19).

d. Friedrich-Strasse. Gensdarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse. Aeussere Friedrichstadt. Belle-Alliance-Platz.

To the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICH-STADT (p. 13), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin, founded by Frederick I. and Frederick William I. It was formerly a dull part of the town, but the N. part of it next the Linden is now the great centre of business and the principal rendezvous of travellers. The most im-

portant streets intersecting it are the *Friedrich-Str.* from N. to S., the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the W. (p. 49), and the *Charlotten- und Markgrafen-Str.* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the *Behren-Str.*, containing several of the chief banks of Berlin and many handsome buildings which have sprung up within the last few years, and the busy *Leipziger-Str.* (p. 50).

The **Friedrich-Strasse**, which runs nearly due N. and S., is the longest street in the inner town, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 62) 2 M. from the (former) Oranienburg to the (former) Halle Gate, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Linden to the Halle Gate. The busiest parts of it are between the Linden and the *Leipziger-Str.* (p. 50), and between the Linden and the *Dorotheen-Strasse*. The office of the *Germania Insurance Company*, at the corner of the *Französische-Str.*, is a handsome edifice in the German Renaissance style, with columns of polished granite.

In the N. part of the *Friedrich-Stadt*, a few paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 19) and the Linden, is situated the ***GENSDARMEN-MARKT** (Pl. w; J, 3), the centre part of which is now officially called the '**SCHILLER-PLATZ**', with the *Schauspiel-Haus*, the French Church, the New Church, and several handsome private edifices of last century. The three buildings just named form the finest architectural group in Berlin; their outline is very effective by moonlight.

The ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Theatre* (Pl. w; J, 3), 84 yds. long, 55 yds. in depth, and 125 ft. in height, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of *Schinkel*'s finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a Group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the ***Triumphal Procession of Bacchus** with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. Besides the theatre, in which there are seats for 1500 spectators, the building contains a large ***Concert Room**, capable of accommodating 1200 persons. This finely-proportioned hall, richly ornamented with

paintings and sculptures, and probably the best of Schinkel's interiors, has just been restored.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the **Monument of Schiller**, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. in height, stands on a pedestal originally destined to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition and philosophy.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church*, to the S. the *New Church*, or German Cathedral, both indifferent works of the beginning of last century, provided by *Gontard* in the reign of Frederick the Great with handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height).

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. *w*; H, 3, 4, and *r*, J, 1, 2), which forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt, diverges from the Linden near the Pariser-Platz towards the S.E., and like the Friedrich-Strasse terminates in the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 53). The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *English Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Princes Alexander and George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Hr. Pringsheim's House*, built by *Ebe & Benda* in 1873, with a polychrome façade, and a mosaic frieze by *Anton von Werner*. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the office of the *Chancellor of the Empire*. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*; No. 63 is the *Palace of Count Stolberg*. Then on the right, No. 76, part of the foreign office. No. 77 is the *Residence of the Chancellor of the Empire*, where the Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question met from 13th June to 13th July, 1878. No. 78 is the new palace of the *Prince of Pless*, designed by the French architect *Destailleurs*, and partly built by French masons, in the style of the period of Louis XIII.

On the opposite side of the street is the **WILHELMS-PLATZ** (Pl. *w*; H, 3), adorned with flower-beds and with **Statues** of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten*, who died in 1786; and ***Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau**, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The marble statues with which the Platz was formerly embellished were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, *Schwerin* and *Winterfeldt* having been newly designed by *Kiss*, and the others copied from the original figures, of which *Zieten* and *Leopold of Dessau* were by *Schadow*.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the **Palace of Prince Charles** (Pl. *w*; H, 3), erected in 1737, and remodelled by *Schinkel*

in 1827-28. The **Museum of Weapons* (adm. p. 10; visitors apply to the major-domo, Wilhelms-Platz 8) on the ground-floor, containing some admirable specimens of Italian workmanship of different centuries, is well worth seeing. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserhof* (p. 1), built in 1873-75, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz; close to it is the *Church of the Trinity*, of which Schleiermacher, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834.

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the imposing new building of the *Foreign Office of the German Empire*, in sandstone, erected by W. von Möerner in 1873-76.

The new VOSS-STRASSE, leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the new *Palace of Hr. Borsig* by *Lucae*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style, with sculptural decoration by *Begas*, *Encke*, *Hundrieser*, and *Lessing*. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the *Minister of Commerce*, the staircase of which is adorned with paintings by Meurer and Gesellschaft. No. 4 is the *Imperial Court of Law*. The street also contains numerous handsome private dwellings.

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the busy **Leipziger-Strasse* (Pl. w; H, J, K, 4), about 1 M. in length, running parallel with the Linden, and leading to the Potsdamer-Platz. It contains many handsome buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries. At the S.W. corner of its intersection with the Friedrich-Strasse is the attractive dépôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, on the first floor. To the E. of the Wilhelm-Str., Leipziger-Strasse No. 15, is the imposing new *General-Postamt*, with the *Post Office Museum* (p. 10), built by Schwatlo in 1871-73; and No. 5, to the W. of the Wilhelm-Strasse, is the *War Office*, another handsome edifice, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler. The four figures in terracotta at the portals represent a hussar, a gunner, a grenadier, and a cuirassier.

No. 4, adjacent, is the temporary *Reichstags-Gebäude*, or **Hall of the Imperial Diet** (Pl. w; J, 4), hastily erected in 1871 on the site of the old porcelain manufactory. The entrance to the assembly-hall is by the central door (adm., see p. 11); that of the galleries is reached by passing through the gateway on the left and crossing the court. In the latter is situated the office where cards of admission to the sittings may be obtained.

Adjoining the Hall of the Diet is the *Herrenhaus*, or Upper Chamber (Pl. w; H, 4), beyond which the Leipziger-Str. expands into the octagonal LEIPZIGER-PLATZ (Pl. w; G, H, 4), adorned with grounds. On the S. side of the latter are the *Governor's Residence* (No. 10) and the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests* (Nos. 8, 9); No. 13 on the N. side is the *Admiralty*. On the right side of the street that intersects the Platz rises the

bronze statue of the Prussian general and premier *Count Brandenburg* (d. 1850), by Prof. Hagen, erected in 1862. Adjacent is a statue of *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil, placed here in 1880.

The **Aeussere Friedrichstadt**, formerly called the *Potsdam Suburb*, outside the *Potsdam Gate*, one of the finest quarters of Berlin, is the residence of the wealthier members of the community. The N. half, lying between the canal and the Thiergarten, and also the *Kurfürsten-Str.* to the S.W., are chiefly noticeable for their handsome detached villas, surrounded with gardens, which are perhaps the most pleasing efforts of modern Berlin architecture. Nearly all the streets are planted with rows of trees.

This quarter contains few public buildings. In the *Potsdamer Platz* stands the handsome *Potsdam Station*, built in 1870-72. The Platz is also to be embellished with an obelisk commemorating the Emp. William's escape from assassination in 1878. The *König-Wilhelm-Gymnasium*, *Bellevue-Str.* 15 (court), was erected by Lohse in 1862-65. To the N. of the canal is the church of *St. Matthew*, by Stüler (1845-46); to the S. the church of the *Twelve Apostles*, by Blankenstein (1871-74). The *Office of the Engineers*, *Kurfürsten-Str.* No. 70, is a dome-covered edifice built by Gödeking in 1874-76. In the *Lützow-Str.*, Nos. 24-26, is the *Elisabeth Hospital*.

The ***Botanical Garden** (adm. p. 9), situated at the village of *Schöneberg*, 1 M. beyond the *Potsdam Gate*, is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine. The extensive *Palm House* was built in 1858. — In the same neighbourhood is *St. Matthew's Cemetery* (Pl. v; F, 4), containing the graves of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (d. 1863 and 1859) and numerous handsome monuments.

The ***German Industrial Museum** (Pl. w; H, 4), at No. 120 *Königgrätzer-Str.*, to the S.E. of the *Potsdamer-Platz*, and opposite the *Dessauer-Str.*, founded in 1867, and rapidly extended by purchases at the recent great industrial exhibitions and elsewhere, is now a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern (adm. see p. 10). A new and imposing building, to be ready in 1881, is being erected for its accommodation. Director, *Herr C. Grunow*.

First Floor. The nineteen rooms here contain articles manufactured without the aid of fire, and also the collection of casts. The enumeration begins at the N. end. — Woven fabrics and carvings of Oriental nations; furniture, carvings, vessels, etc., of the Gothic period; plastic works in stone and terracotta (the only exception to the above classification); furniture, wood-carvings, and intarsia work of the Italian and German Renaissance, and of later periods; cabinets, draught-boards, caskets, musical instruments; carved and turned articles in horn, cocoa-nut shell, amber, ivory, coral, etc.; mosaic work in stone, glass, wood, and straw; lacquer-work, chiefly from the East; Japanese and other objects in leather and paper; modern furniture, carpets, woven fabrics, and embroidery of various nations; coloured copies of Italian interior-decorations, executed by the pupils of the institute under the superintendence of Herr Menrer. Lastly the *Collection of Casts*.

Second Floor. Fifteen rooms here contain articles manufactured with the aid of fire. — Turning twice to the right we enter a room to the E., containing an exhibition of the products of modern industry, the contents of which are frequently changed.

The extensive *Ceramic Collection* occupies eight rooms. The first contains pottery of various African, Asiatic, and European countries; Persian, Indian, Italian, English, French, and German tiles. Then stoves of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, etc.; modern porcelain, majolica, and stoneware of different countries; a rich collection of Italian majolica down to the 18th cent., when the art began to deteriorate; Moresco-Spanish majolica of the 14th cent.; German stoneware of the 16th and 17th cent., early European porcelain; Wedgwood, Minton, Sèvres, Pâte tendre, etc.; early German porcelain (Meissen, Berlin); Delft and German fayence; early Rhodian and Persian porcelain and fayence; Chinese and Japanese porcelain and pottery. Then two rooms containing articles in *Glass*: modern glass-mosaics; antique glass; opaque glass; early agate-glass; ancient and modern Venetian glass; German glass; Bohemian cut-glass; enamelled glass of the 17th cent.; modern coloured glass; modern Austrian, English, and French crystal.

The *Works in Metal* include German and Italian smith's work of the 16th-18th cent.; leaden casts; brazier's work; mathematical and physical instruments; carved iron-work; artistic iron casts; engraved, etched, and chased smith's and locksmith's work; bronze book-covers, etc.; German candelabra, dishes, etc., in tin; Oriental vessels in tin and lead; embossed and engraved work in brass and copper from the Orient, Germany, and Italy; bronzes, including a small collection of lamps and candelabra from the Romanesque period to the Renaissance (partly originals and partly copies); bronze door-knockers, fountain-figures, Romanesque and Gothic utensils for ecclesiastical and domestic purposes, chandeliers, etc.; galvanoplastic copies of antique and later gold and silver ware; silver ware, including the 'Lüneburger Rathssilberzeug', a fine service of plate formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg; imitations of the Hildesheim Treasure (p. 44); ornaments of different countries; early inlaid and enamelled work from N. Italy, the Lower Rhine, and Limoges; Venetian and Limoges enamel of the 16th-17th cent.; cloisonné enamel from China and Japan; modern French imitations of enamel; Japanese bronze vessels and works in embossed copper; cast, carved, embossed, engraved, and perforated works in bronze and brass from India and Persia; 'biddri' and inlaid work from India and Spain; two magnificent specimens of Japanese inlaid work in various colours.

In connection with the museum are a *School of Design*, attended by about 800 pupils, and a valuable *Library* (adm. see p. 10).

The quarter between the Potsdamer-Platz and the ASCANISCHER-PLATZ (Pl. r; H, 1) is the residence of many of the higher government-officials. In the Ascanischer-Platz is the extensive **Anhalt Station*, the finest in Berlin, erected by *Schwechten*, and handsomely embellished in terracotta. The starting-pavilion, 200 ft. in breadth, is the largest on the continent. The *Church of St. Luke*, in the Bernburger-Str., was built by Möller in 1862. No. 22a. in the same street is the *Central Skating Rink*.

The S. HALF OF THE FRIEDRICHSTADT is comparatively dull and uninteresting.

In the Wilhelm-Str., Nos. 92, 93, is the *Architects' Union* (Pl. w; H, 3), opened in 1876, containing an extensive *Architectural Exhibition* (adm. see p. 9) of ornaments used in building, stained glass, stoves, furniture, etc. (frequently changed). The rooms are adorned with frescoes by *Prell*. — In the same street, No. 102,

opposite the Koch-Str., is the *Palace of Prince Albert* (Pl. w; H, 4), erected in 1737, and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1833. The entrance-court is separated from the street by a colonnade. At the other end of the Koch-Str., at the point where the Linden-Str., Jerusalem-Str., and Oranien-Str. diverge, stands the JERUSALEMS-KIRCHE, a handsome edifice with terracotta details, recently rebuilt by *Knoblauch*.

In the Enke-Platz, at the end of the Charlotten-Str., is situated the *Observatory* (Pl. r; J, 1) erected by *Schinkel* in 1835 (adm. p. 10; entrance, Linden-Str. 91). Near it, Linden-Str. 14, is the *Kammergericht* (Pl. r; K, 1), built by *Gerlach* in 1734, the court of which contains a marble statue of the chancellor Baron Cocceji (d. 1755).

The Wilhelm-Str., Friedrich-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ (Pl. r; J, 2), which is laid out as a garden. In the centre rises the *Friedens-Säule*, or **Column of Peace**, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It consists of a column of granite with a marble capital, placed on a lofty pedestal, and is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*, holding a twig of palm in her left hand, and presenting the victor's wreath to the city with the right. Four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the war of 1815 (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by *Prof. Fischer*, and executed by *Professors Franz* and *Walger*, surround the column. On the S. side of the Platz is a flight of steps ascending to the street, the sides of which are adorned with two allegorical figures in white marble by *Wolff* and *Hartzer*. Opposite the top of this staircase is the *Halle Gate*, a monumental edifice by *Strack*, embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*. Beyond it the canal is crossed by a vaulted bridge, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand four groups in marble, representing Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade.

On the other side of the bridge are the *Tempelhof* and *Schöneberg Quarters*, both rapidly increasing in size and population. In the Belle-Alliance-Str., which diverges to the right, stand the *Barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards*; in the Wartenburg-Str. is the new building of the *St. Gertraud-Stiftung*, by Koch. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate (tramway, see p. 5) is the **Kreuzberg** (213 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises a Gothic *Obelisk* in iron, 62 ft. in height, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people, and inaugurated in 1821. The basement, 26 ft. high, was added in 1878. The obelisk was designed by *Schinkel*; statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, and *Wichmann*. — The extensive *Tivoli* brewery is situated to the S. of the Kreuzberg; to the E. is the group of villas called *Wilhelmshöhe*; to the W. the barracks of the *Railway Service Corps*.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof*, the annual manœuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick the Great.

The Pionier-Str., containing the barracks of the *Second Dragoon Guards* and the *Emperor Franz Grenadiers*, leads E. (left) from the Halle Gate to the *Hasenhaide*, on which are the infantry rifle-ranges and a large gymnastic ground, with a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), erected in 1872. To the W. lie the *Military Cemetery* and the isolated and singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial-ground*. On the outskirts of the wood are various places of popular resort. — In the *Urban* is the *Institution for Deserted Children*.

Outside the Halle Gate lie several large *Cemeteries* (comp. Plan): the *Jerusalem Kirchhof* contains the grave of Chamisso (d. 1838), and the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* those of Mendelssohn (d. 1847), Schleiermacher (d. 1834), and Tieck (d. 1853).

e. Bau-Academie. Raven's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt.

To the S. of the Schlossbrücke (p. 21) rises the ***Bau-Academie**, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. w; K, 2), a lofty square edifice erected by *Schinkel* in 1835, each side measuring 150 ft. in length. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details in the brick and terracotta façades stamps this as one of Schinkel's most masterly creations. The interior contains a handsome staircase, and accommodates 800 students.

On the GROUND FLOOR is the ***Beuth-Schinkel-Museum** (adm. p. 10), an extensive collection of architectural sketches, plans, etchings, the designs of the frescoes in the vestibule of the Old Museum (p. 25), etc., comprising the finest and most important of Schinkel's works. It also contains a collection of engravings bequeathed by Beuth, and the architectural models formerly in the Museum.

The Schinkel-Platz, on the N. side of the Bau-Academie, is adorned with three statues in bronze. In the centre that of **Schinkel* (d. 1841), by *Drake*; on the right that of *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, *Rauch's* last work, completed by *Hagen*; on the left that of *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by *Kiss*, with reliefs by *Drake*.

In the Werder Market, near the Academy, is the **Werder Church** (Pl. w; K, 2), a brick and terracotta structure erected in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. The altar-piece is a Resurrection by *Begas*; at the sides Four Evangelists by *W. Schadow*. On the front of the organ-choir, *Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach*. Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21.

Opposite the church is situated the *Old Mint*, built in 1798-1800. Its fine sandstone frieze by *Schadow*, representing the processes of obtaining and treating the metals, has been removed to the **New Mint** (Pl. w; K, 3), Unterwasser-Str. 2, 3 (adm. see p. 10).

In the vicinity, at the corner of the Französische-Str. and Oberwall-Str., is the large *Telegraph Office* (Pl. w; K, 3), extending to the Jäger-Str., the façade towards which is in the Venetian style.

In the Jäger-Str., between the Oberwall- and Kur-Str. rises

the ***Deutsche Reichsbank** (Pl. *w*; K, 3), a noble Renaissance edifice, built by *Hitzig* in 1869-76, and an admirable example of the fine effects of colouring that can be produced by a judicious mingling of sandstone and brick. The sculptures, representing Germania as patroness of Commerce, Navigation, Cattle-rearing, and Industry, were executed by *Professor Franz*. The richly adorned interior is also worthy of inspection.

From the adjacent Hausvogtei-Platz we may now proceed by the Jerusalemer-Str. to the DÖNHOF-PLATZ (Pl. *w*; K, 3, 4), where the *Abgeordneten-Haus*, or **Chamber of the Prussian Deputies** (Leipziger-Str. 75), is situated (adm. p. 7). Opposite to it rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron von Stein* (b. 1757, d. 1831), inaugurated in 1875; the statue of the great man, who laid the foundation for Prussia's subsequent development, is 11½ ft. high; on the pedestal are allegorical reliefs and figures representing Patriotism, Energy, Truthfulness, and Piety, and a frieze in relief with scenes from his life. The design and part of the execution are by *Schiewelbein*, after whose death (1863) *Hagen* completed the work. — No. 77 Leipziger-Str., also in the Dönhofs-Platz, is the *Reichshallen* (p. 4), and No. 48 is the *Concerthaus* (p. 8). No. 83, opposite, with a richly adorned façade in French limestone, polished granite, and bronze, is occupied by the firm of *Spinn & Menke*; the hall and staircase are also artistically embellished.

No. 77-79 in the Kommandanten-Strasse, which diverges from the Dönhofs-Platz to the S. E., on the left side, opposite the Linden-Str., is Geber's extensive 'Industrie-Gebäude' (Pl. *w*; K, L, 4), one large saloon in which contains the **Picture Gallery* of the '*Verein der Berliner Künstler*', or Artists' Association, and another (opposite) that of the *Kunstfreunde im Preussischen Staat* (entrance by the 2nd portal; adm. p. 10). At the back of the building is the end of the new *Beuth-Strasse*, the buildings in which are all in the German Renaissance style.

A little to the W., at Nos. 92, 93 Wall-Strasse, is ***Ravené's Picture Gallery** (Pl. *w*; L, 3), a choice collection of about 160 works by modern German and French masters, and admirably lighted (adm. see p. 10). Entrance by No. 93; visitors ring on the upper floor. Catalogues for consultation.

LARGE ROOM. Long wall on the right: 60. *Hübner*, Game Law; 9. *Begas*, Moor-washing; 67. *Knaus*, Peasant girl gathering flowers; 128. *Stevens*, Visit of condolence; *22. *Gallait*, Lost in pain; *131. *Tidemand*, Norwegian funeral scene; 111. *Kitter*, The drowned fisher-boy; 46. *Hildebrandt*, Winter landscape; 134. *Troyon*, Pasture; 3. *A. Achenbach*, Pier in a storm; 25. *Grüb*, Interior of the cathedral at Halberstadt; 17. *T. Couture*, Falconer; 11. *Biard*, Smuggling; 135. *Troyon*, Leash of hounds. — 2nd Wall (short side of the room): 66. *Knaus*, Girl playing with two cats; 137. *H. Vernet*, Zouave acting as a nurse; 142. *R. Fleury*, Massacre of the Jews in London on the coronation-day of Edward II.; 45, 42, 41. *E. Hildebrandt*, Scenes from Lyons, Rouen, and S. Gloria (near Rio Janeiro). — 3rd Wall (long side of the room): 14. *A. Bonheur*, Pasture; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian coast; 122. *Schmitson*, Hungarian horses (un-

completed); 89. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great travelling; *Koekkoek*, Forest landscape; 10. *Brendel*, Sheep leaving their pen; 80. *Lessing*, Landscape; 63. *H. ten Kate*, Genre piece; 125. *Schreyer*, Prussian hussars attacking artillery; 47. *E. Hildebrandt*, Boa Viagem, near Rio Janeiro; 62. *Jordan*, Funeral of a child in Heligoland; *Hasenclever*, without number, "The lesson, 32. Scene in a cellar, 35. Portrait of himself, 36. Portrait of Preyer, 33. Jobs (a dunce) as a night-watchman, 31. Jobs undergoing examination; 94. *Meyerheim*, Aged mother going to church. — 4th Wall (short side, by the entrance): 130. *Tidemand*, The wolf-hunter's tale; 120. *W. A. Schmidt*, Charles V. receiving the sacrament at St. Just. — In the adjoining CABINETS are smaller pictures: 102, 104. *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast; 90. *Meissonier*, Man reading; 123, 124. *Schrader*, Bacchanalian scenes.

On quitting the gallery we may proceed to the N. by the Grünstrassen-Brücke, the Petri-Platz, and the Brüder-Strasse to the Schloss-Platz (see p. 21 and below). In the Petri-Platz is situated the Gothic **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. *w*; L, 3), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-50. The slender tower, 315 ft. in height, is the loftiest in Berlin.

The LUISENSTADT, extending to the S. of the Wall-Strasse, a manufacturing district that has chiefly sprung up since 1855, is now the largest and most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin. At the Engel Becken, formed by the branch-canal that intersects the district, rises the Romanesque **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. *w*; N, 4), designed by *Soller*, and erected in 1853-6 as a Roman Catholic garrison-church. Farther to the S.E. is the **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. *r*; O, 1), built by *Adler* in 1864-69. Both churches are among the most successful modern buildings at Berlin, exhibiting a happy combination of Romanesque plans with Renaissance details; the former is most remarkable for its exterior, the latter for its interior. — Near the church of St. Thomas, in the Mariannen-Platz, rises the large and gloomy building of the **Bethanien** (Pl. *r*; N, 1), an admirably organised hospital with 350 beds, managed by Protestant sisters of charity (adm. see p. 9).

The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. *r*; L, 1), Oranien-Str. No. 133, by *Stüler*, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the early Christian basilica style. The *Government Printing Office* (p. 10) is in the same street (No. 94). In the Prinzen-Str. rises the spacious *Turnhalle*, or gymnastic establishment. — On the S.E. verge of this quarter lie the *Görlitz Railway Station* (Pl. *r*; P, Q, 2, 3) and the *Barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards*.

f. *Kurfürsten-Brücke. Rathhaus. Stralau Quarter. König-Stadt.*

From the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (p. 21), to the S.W. of the Palace, the *Lange*, or *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (i. e. Bridge of the Elector; Pl. *w*; N, 2) leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge is adorned with an equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal. — Looking from the bridge to the right, up the river, we see the *Königliche Mühlen*, or *Royal Mills*, erected by *Strack* in 1846. The *Breite-*

Strasse, containing the *Royal Stables*, leads from the *Schloss-Platz* to the S.E. to the '*Mühlendamm*' (p. 59).

The *König-Strasse*, which begins beyond the bridge, and intersects the OLD TOWN, is a great artery of traffic, presenting almost as busy a scene as the *Leipziger-Strasse*. No. 60 in this street is the extensive *Central Post Office* (Pl. w; L, 2; comp. p. 6), now undergoing alterations from plans by *Tuckermann*. The street also contains several effective private houses of the 18th century. To the S., in the *Post-Str.*, is the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. w; L, 1), the oldest church in Berlin, lately restored by *Blankenstein* and provided with two lofty towers. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the nave and choir from the 14th and 15th centuries.

The *INTERIOR (sacristan, *Probst-Str.* 14-16, 2nd fl.) deserves a visit for the sake of its picturesque general effect, and also for the numerous tablets, screens, etc., restored in their original form and colouring. Every kind of artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the rococo, is here represented, in some cases by works of great merit. The church contains the tomb of *Pufendorf* (d. 1690), the celebrated jurist; and on the outside is the monument of *Philip J. Spener* (d. 1705).

The *Kurfürstenhaus*, or House of the Electors, *Post-Str.* 5, a building of the 15th cent., was lately restored by *Schwatlo*.

To the N., in the *Neue Markt*, rises the **MARIENKIRCHE** (Pl. w; L, 1), the second parish-church of Old Berlin, restored in the 14th century. The spire of the tower (295 ft.), in a very peculiar Gothic style, was added by *Langhans* in 1790. In the hall below the tower is a *Dance of Death*, a mural painting of the end of the 15th century. In the interior are the tombstone of Count *Sparr*, a field-marshal under the Great Elector, a pulpit by *Schlüter*, and a bronze font of 1437.

Farther on in the *König-Strasse* is the ***Rathhaus** (Pl. w; L, 2), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings. Like many of the other modern buildings of Berlin it exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. The principal entrance is in the tower, which rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 318 ft.). The dial-plates of the clock measure 15 ft. across, and are illuminated after dusk. The reliefs on the front of the balcony, representing scenes in old and new Berlin, are by *Calandrelli*, *Schweinitz*, *Geyer*, and *Brodwolf*.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William and Frederick I., the Elector, are executed by *Keil* and *Encke*.

*INTERIOR (admission, see p. 11). We enter by the PRINCIPAL PORTAL and ascend the main staircase to the PASSAGE with its star-vaulting and stained-glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the LIBRARY, a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion-portraits of celebrated men connected with the books within, by *Zurstrassen*. The paintings are by *E. Ewald*. Beyond the small READING ROOM, the ceiling

of which is adorned with *Figures from German legends by *Burger*, and which contains busts of Bismarck and Moltke by *Drake*, we reach the handsome *FESTSAAL, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully carved oaken doors. Pictures in the lunettes by *Begas*. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by *Sussmann-Helborn*. — Adjacent is the TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER, with panelled walls and appropriate paintings by *Burger*. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the MAGISTRATES' SALOON with fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. The architectural *Decoration of these handsome apartments is by *Waesemann* and his assistant *Kolscher*. — The walls of the STAIRCASE leading to the upper floor, and the gallery of the Magistrates' Saloon are to be adorned with frescoes.

The SUNKEN FLOOR contains the *Rathskeller* (p. 3), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *Aug. v. Heyden* and contains a copy of the column in the *Gerichtslaube* (p. 74).

The TOWER commands an admirable *View of Berlin (adm. see p. 11).

To the E. of the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Jüden-Strasse, is the *District Court* of Berlin. — At Nos. 35 and 36 Kloster-Str. (the next cross-street to the right) is the old *Industrial Academy* (Pl. *w*; M, 2), now part of the *Technical High School*, containing valuable *Models* and a *Technological Collection* (adm. p. 9).

Opposite the Academy is the *Lagerhaus* (Pl. *w*; M, 2), on the site of the old palace of the Markgraves. To the left in the courtyard is the hall of the *Schwurgericht*, or jury-court (p. 10), behind which are the *State Archives*. To the right, opposite, is the new *School of Art*, by Gropius and Schmieden, containing the studios of several sculptors. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the **Rauch Museum* (p. 10), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Adjoining the School of Art in the Kloster-Strasse is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing some of the convent and chapter-rooms of the old monastery in good preservation. The Gothic **Klosterkirche** (Pl. *w*; M, 2), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is the finest and best-preserved mediæval building at Berlin. The choir dates from 1345, the choir-stalls from 1383. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), and the tombs of several princes of the 14th century. The church was restored in 1840-46, when the incongruous vestibule, towers, and belfry were added. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. *w*; M, 2), erected by Nehring in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added by Gerlach in 1713.

At the corner of the Kloster-Str. and Parochial-Str. is the **Märkisches Provinzial-Museum** (Pl. *w*; M, 2), containing a collection of antiquities illustrating the historical progress of the Mark of Brandenburg. Adm. see p. 10. The collections include pre-historic antiquities in flint, bronze, and iron from lake-dwellings, tumuli, etc.; weapons, armour, and instruments of torture;

ecclesiastical antiquities; coins and medals; implements of the chase; articles in glass and porcelain, ornaments, clothing, etc.

At the E. end of the Königstrasse is an elegant colonnade, built by Gontard in 1777, and forming the approach to the *Königsbrücke* (which, however, will soon be removed). — A similar colonnade, begun by Nehring in 1687 and enlarged by Stüler, masks the 'Mühlendamm' (Pl. *w*; L, 2, 3), which connects Berlin with Köln and is the chief seat of the small Jewish dealers. At the end of the colonnade is the *MOLKEN-MARKT* (Pl. *w*; L, 2), the oldest square in Berlin, containing the *Police Court* and the *Criminal Court*.

To the S.E. of the old town of Berlin, on the right bank of the Spree, and reached by the *Stralau Bridge*, lies the *STRALAU QUARTER*, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Wallner Theatre* (Pl. *w*; N, 3; p. 8) is situated. In the N. part, known as the 'Weavers' Quarter', near the Grosse Frankfurter-Str., rises the *Church of St. Mark* (Pl. *w*; O, 1, 2), built by Stüler in 1848-55. To the S.E. are the *Church of St. Andrew* (Pl. *w*; O, 4), in the Stralauer-Platz, erected by Strack in 1853-56, the *Frankfort or Lower Silesian Railway Station* (Pl. *w*; P, 3, 4) by Römer (also used by the 'Stadtbahn'), and the *East Railway Station* (Pl. *w*; Q, 3) by Lohse. — Beyond the Stralau Gate, on the bank of the Spree, are the *Old Berlin Water Works*.

To the N.E. of Old Berlin lies the *KÖNIGSTADT*, which contains the handsome *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. *b*; M, 4). On a height to the right, near the old Königs-Thor, stands the *Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. *b*; N, 4), a Gothic building in brick, with a tower 210 ft. in height, erected by Stüler in 1854-58.

Outside the Königs-Thor, to the right, and towards the S.W. as far as the Landsberg Gate (Pl. *b*; O, P, 4) extends the *Friedrichshain*, a pleasant park affording good views of the town, laid out in 1845. — At the entrance is a monument by *Calandrelli*, erected in memory of the soldiers of the E. districts of Berlin who fell in 1870-71. The highest point in the park is adorned with a bust of Frederick the Great. — The large *Städtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital) with 600 beds, was completed in 1874, on the 'pavilion' system, by Gropius and Schmieden (Pl. *b*; P, 4). — The neighbouring *Cemetery of St. Peter* contains the handsome mortuary chapel of Herr Wagener, erected by Lucae in 1869.

g. Exchange. Monbijou. Synagogue.

Opposite the Museums (p. 25), on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or *Exchange* (Pl. *w*; K, 1), erected in 1859-63 by *Hitzig*, and the first of the modern buildings of Berlin that was executed in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce; on the wings are smaller emblematic groups and figures.

Entering from the Burg-Strasse, we pass through the *ANTE-CHAMBER*, adorned with a statue of the present emperor by *Siemering*, to the *GREAT HALL*, the largest in Berlin, 226 ft. in length, 88 ft. in width, and 66 ft. in height. It is lined with imitation marble and divided by arcades into two parts, one of which is the money, the other the corn-exchange, both adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Klöpper*. More than 3000 people congregate here daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, visitors are

admitted to the gallery, which affords the best survey of the busy scene. Entrance by the first door to the right in the Neue Friedrich-Strasse, by a staircase ascending to the first floor, then by the first door to the left (no fees).

Behind the Exchange is the small *Heiligegeist-Kirche* (Pl. *w*; L, 1), built at the end of the 13th century. Adjacent, in the Neue Friedrich-Strasse, between Nos. 45 and 46, is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. *w*; L, 1), built at the beginning of last century. The interior, which contains pictures by Rohde and K. Begas, was altered to its present appearance in 1816.

Proceeding to the N.W. of the new Exchange, and crossing the *Hercules Bridge*, so called from two sandstone groups by *Schadow*, we reach the royal château of *Monbijou* (Pl. *w*; K, 1), standing in the midst of an old garden. The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by *Eosander v. Goethe* in 1708 for Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by *Unger* in 1788 for Queen Frederica Louisa, wife of Fred. William II.; that to the right contains the *English Chapel* (p. 12).

The **Hohenzollern Museum*, which occupies the rooms towards the garden, consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries.

Admission, see p. 10 (fee 1 m.). The two rooms first visited are devoted to the *Emperor William* and the *Empress Augusta*. Among the contents are the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870, and various addresses received by the German Emperor at important epochs of his life.

The rooms of *Frederick William IV.* and *Queen Elizabeth* contain portraits of contemporary artists and savants (brought from Potsdam), copies of drawings by the king, and a collection of the seals of Prussian monarchs. — The room of *Queen Louise* is adorned with 15 portraits and a bust of the queen, and contains the cradle of Emp. William. — The room of *Fred. William II.* contains portraits of that monarch's generals, Napoleon's knife and fork and his orders (captured at Waterloo), and orders worn by Blücher. — The most striking object in the section devoted to *Frederick William II.* and *Queen Frederica Louisa* is a magnificent cabinet made at Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry.

We now traverse a room containing a collection of *Porcelain*, and reach the three rooms assigned to *Frederick the Great*, which are the most interesting in the palace. Wax models of Frederick's face after death; his clothes from childhood to death; sketch of Sanssouci Palace; musical compositions; his horse Condé in its state-trappings.

The room of *Queen Sophia Dorothea*, mother of Frederick the Great, contains interesting furniture and several views of old Berlin. Next comes a *Gallery* containing busts of members of the royal family, chiefly by *Schadow* and *Rauch*. The *Palace Chapel* is adorned with a panelled ceiling, and contains plaster casts of *Rauch's* monuments of Fred. William II. and Queen Louise, and other sculptures. — Adjacent are the apartments of *Queen Elisabeth Christine*, consort of Frederick the Great, and another *Gallery*, with busts of eminent personages, chiefly from the time of Frederick William III.

We next pass through a room containing the table-services of the various kings, and a collection of early glass and tankards, dating in part from the days of the Electors. Then comes the room of *Frederick William I.*, containing portraits of his whole family, his turning-lathe, the sandstone trough from Schloss Wusterhausen which he used as a basin, the table and chairs of his 'Tobacco College', etc. — The last and largest room is chiefly devoted to reminiscences of *Frederick I.* and the *Great Elector*. Fine old Berlin tapestry; several admirable 'Works by *Schlüter*'; state-sledges, cabinets, caskets, etc.; portrait-figures in wax with the costumes of the originals; hat, boots, and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin; etc. — The visit is brought to a close by the inspection of a small collection of older pictures and curiosities, some of which date from the 15th century.

To the N. of the Monbijou-Platz rises the *Sophienkirche* (Pl. b; K, 4), with an effective rococo spire, 230 ft. high, added by Gräfl in 1732-34. — Opposite, in the court of the house No. 10 Grosse Hamburger-Str., is *St. Hedwig's Hospital*, a Gothic brick building by Statz, built in 1855, and recently enlarged. In the Oranienburger-Str., which bounds the Monbijou Park on the N., is the *Domcandidaten-Stift* (No. 76a), a theological seminary, with a chapel by Stüler.

Farther to the N.W., Oranienburger-Str. No. 30, rises the **New Synagogue* (Pl. b; J, K, 4), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by *Knoblauch*, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of *Stüler*. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft.

The **Interior*, which is most sumptuously decorated with painting and sculpture, is entered by three bronze doors separated by columns of green granite. A vestibule leads to the *Small Synagogue*, in which minor religious rites are performed, beyond which is the magnificent *Principal Synagogue*, containing seats for 3000 persons, and measuring 130 ft. in length exclusive of the apse. The curious vaulted ceiling, with its iron tie-beams and cramps, is supported by slender iron columns. The most richly decorated part is the apse. During the evening service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect. Admission (see p. 11) on application to the sacristan, who lives in the building.

No. 67 Oranienburger-Str., to the left, farther on, indicated by a granite slab, is the house which the celebrated Alexander v. Humboldt occupied from 1842 to 1859. At the corner of the Artillerie-Str. (Nos. 35, 36) is the *Parcels Post Office*, a handsome new building.

To the N., beyond the Rosenthal Gate, is the **Zionskirche* (Pl. b; L, 2), erected by *Orth* in 1866-73, a handsome structure in brick, resembling the churches of St. Michael and St. Thomas (p. 56); the tower is 216 ft. high. — In the Brunnen-Str. (Pl. b; J, 1) are the new and extensive *Vieh Hof*, or cattle-market, and *Slaughter Houses*; the busiest scene is on Monday mornings. — The adjoining *Humboldthain* has been recently laid out.

h. N. Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.

The FRIEDRICH-STRASSE (p. 48) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the old Oranienburg Gate. Between the Dorotheen-Str. and the Georgen-Str., next to the new main station of the Stadtbahn, rises the new *Central Hotel* (p. 1), the largest in Berlin (500 beds), built by Hude & Hennicke. It contains an immense banqueting-hall and a winter-garden measuring 250 ft. in length by 75 ft. in breadth (concerts, see p. 9).

From the *Weidendamm-Bridge* (Pl. *w* ; J, 1), we see to the right, on the opposite bank of the Spree, the new *Clinical Institute*, in the Ziegel-Str., built by Gropius & Schmieden; on the left, to the S. of the Carls-Strasse, is the *Market Hall*, built in 1867, a spacious structure of glass and iron, at present used as a circus (p. 9).

Outside the ORANIENBURG GATE, which now exists in name only, to the right in the Chaussee-Strasse, is **Borsig's Engine Factory** (adm. p. 9), a vast establishment where 160 locomotives are manufactured annually. The architect was *Strack*. (Borsig's other establishments and hothouses, see p. 63.) Opposite the factory is the Roman Catholic *Hedwig's Cemetery*, where the eminent painter *Cornelius* (d. 1867) is interred. Farther on are the *French Cemetery*, where *Ravené* (p. 55), the wealthy merchant and patron of art, is interred (sarcophagus and life-size figure), and the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery* with the graves of *Schinkel*, the architect (d. 1841), *Schadow*, the sculptor (d. 1850), *Hegel* (d. 1831) and *Fichte* (d. 1814), the philosophers, *Rauch*, the sculptor (d. 1857), and *Stüler*, the architect (d. 1868). In the new *Roman Catholic Cemetery*, more to the N., is the tomb of *Dr. Waldeck* (d. 1870). — In the Invaliden-Str. is the new *Stettin Railway Station*.

The N. prolongation of the Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 49), running parallel with the Friedrich-Strasse, intersects the FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-STADT, and leads to the New Gate (Pl. *b* ; G, H, 4). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. *w* ; H, 2) it is called the *Neue Wilhelm-Strasse*, and beyond it the *Luisen-Strasse*. This neighbourhood is the 'Quartier Latin' of Berlin, and contains several institutes connected with the medical faculty of the university. To the E. of the Marschalls-Brücke are the *Physiological Institute* and the *Physical Laboratory*, built by Spieker in 1874-77. To the N. is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. *b* ; H, 4), erected by Hesse in 1840, adjacent to which is the *Anatomie*, or dissecting-room, built by Cremer in 1863-65. Opposite the Veterinary College is the *Royal Charité* (Pl. *b* ; G, 4), a hospital founded in 1710, with accommodation for 1500-1800 patients; united with it is the *Pathological Institute*. A handsome monument to Prof. von Gräfe, the oculist (d. 1870), by *Siemering*, has been recently erected at the S. end of the garden.

To the right, outside the New Gate, are the handsome new buildings of the *Mining and Geological Institute* and the *Agricultural Museum* (see p. 10) and *Academy* (Pl. *b* ; G, H, 3), each of which possesses a fine interior court used for exhibitions.

The pretty **Invaliden-Park**, to the left, contains an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazon* in 1861, and the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (good view from the top). The *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. b; G, 3), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest.

The adjoining **INVALIDEN-KIRCHHOF** (Pl. b; F, G, 3) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), over whose grave a marble monument 18 ft. in height, designed by Schinkel, crowned with a recumbent lion in iron, was erected in 1826 'by his comrades of 1813'. — A little farther on is the *Königin Augusta Hospital*, erected for those who were wounded in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and the '*Central Turn-Anstalt*', for training teachers of gymnastics for the army.

To the W. of the Invalidenhaus, beyond the Berlin and Spandau Canal, which is crossed by the Invaliden-Strasse and is connected with the Spree by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen*, is situated the *Hamburg Station* (Pl. b; G, 4); the directors' room is adorned with tasteful mural paintings. Beyond it is the *Zellengefängniss*, or **Prison** (Pl. b; F, 4; adm. p. 11), a model establishment for the reception of 565 inmates, consisting of a central structure with wings radiating from it in the form of a star. Adjacent are the handsome *Barracks of the 2nd Uhlans*, and at the opposite end of the adjoining drilling-ground those of the *1st Artillery*. To the S., near the Spree, is the handsome *Lehrte Station* (Pl. w; F, 1).

Several of the last-named buildings belong to the suburb of **Moabit**, which extends along the right bank of the Spree to a point opposite Charlottenburg (p. 66). It was so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. It formerly consisted mainly of manufactories and places of recreation for the lower classes, but has lately been much improved (tramway). Two of the principal buildings are the *Criminal Courts*, and the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. b; D, 4), erected by Schinkel in 1834. Among the manufactories is that of *Borsig*, with the *Villa Borsig* and its interesting *Hothouses and Palmhouses (adm. p. 9). — To the N. of Moabit, near the *Plötzensee*, is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. b; A, 1), a model establishment for 1200 prisoners.

i. *Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden.* *Charlottenburg.*

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 17) the *Friedens-Allee* leads to the right to the ***KÖNIGS-PLATZ** (Pl. w; G, 2), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city. The Platz is laid out in grounds, and adorned with two fountains.

The ***Monument of Victory** (Pl. w; G, 2) in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite. The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, commemorating the great victories of 1870-71 and others of earlier campaigns. On the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Canlandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz*; on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by *K. Keil*; on the S. the return of the troops, 1871, by *A. Wolff*. The base of the column is surrounded by an open

colonnade, and embellished with Venetian *Mosaics designed by *Anton von Werner*, illustrating, in figures partly allegorical, partly historical, the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Below are the names of the battles and the generals. Above, in the flutings of the column, which consists of yellowish grey sandstone, are placed three rows of Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 48 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; tickets at the entrance, 50 pf.)

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz, No. 2, stands the *Raczynski Palace* (Pl. w; G, 2), forming the centre of an imposing group of buildings designed by *Strack*. It contains the choice **Picture Gallery of Count Raczynski* (adm. p. 10).

In the staircase mural paintings designed by *Kaulbach*, and executed by *Echter* in 1858: poetry, painting, sculpture. The other paintings are copies. — The gallery is divided by a partition into two halves. We begin with the wall farthest distant, next the window. Section I.: 1. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades, the only large oil-painting by this master; 2. *Kaulbach*, Tradition; *3. *Kaulbach's* cartoon of the Battle of the Huns, painted in different shades of brown (p. 39), occupying almost the whole wall; *4. *Cornelius*, Group from the eight Beatitudes; *5. *Overbeck*, Spasmodic; 7. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *8. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungen; 10. *Steinle*, Salutation; 11. *Bendemann*, Sapientia; 12. *Makart*, Queen of the elves; *14. *Deger*, Adam and Eve; 15. *H. Hess*, Adoration of the Shepherds and Magi (a sketch). On the window-wall: *17. *Schwind*, Father Rhine. — Section II.: 28. *Schadow*, A Templar; *32. *Preller*, Ulysses and Nausicaa; 34. *Meyerheim*, Woman and children in a landscape; 35. *Schadow*, Daughter of Herodias; 36. *Hübner*, Melusina; *37. *Hildebrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 38. *Preyer*, Still-life; 41. *Stilke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 45. *Becker*, The wounded poacher; 47. *Rottmann*, Nauplia; *60. *Kaulbach*, Shepherd-boy at Rome; 61. *Bendemann*, Idyl; 65. *Lessing*, Confession in the wood. — Section V. (on the other side of the partition): 132. *Cretius*, Cromwell; 133. *Poitevin*, Pirate on the shore; 139. *Riedel*, Nurse and child; 144. *Loewenthal*, Death of Rizzio; 145. *C. Begas*, Portrait of Thorvaldsen; *147. *Paul Delaroche*, Pilgrims at Rome; 149. *Ary Scheffer*, Charity; 153. *Schnetz*, Pope Sixtus V. having his fortune told by a gipsy; *155. *L. Robert*, Reapers. — Section IV. (entrance-wall), Spanish and Netherlands masters: 115. *Murillo* (?), Madonna and Child; 116. *Cano* (?), John the Baptist; 119. *Zurbaran*, Madonna adored by monks; 120, 121. *Velazquez*, Blind woman, Dog. — Section III. (long wall), Early Italian and German masters: 72. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 87. *G. Bellini*, Holy Family; 88. *Mazzolino da Ferrara*, Christ and the Pharisees; 99. *Domenichino*, Madonna.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz stretches a new and handsome quarter, intersected by the *Alsen-Strasse*, and consisting almost wholly of fine modern mansions. The Alsen-Str. ends to the N. in the *Alsen-Brücke*. In the Moltke-Strasse are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*, the two different portions of which were built in 1871 and 1877. The tasteful *Moltke-Brücke* unites this suburb with Moabit (p. 63).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 9), beyond which, on the Spree, are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte*. Farther to the W. is the royal chateau of *Bellevue* (Pl. w; D, 2).

The broad *Sieges-Allee*, or Avenue of Victory, which leads S. from the Königs-Platz through the Thiergarten, is one of the most fashionable promenades of the Berliners, especially in spring. At the S. end of the avenue, where it meets the Thiergarten-Str., Lenné-Str., Bellevue-Allee, Bellevue-Str., and Victoria-Str., stands the *Wrangel Fountain* (Pl. w; G, 3), cast in bronze from designs by Hagen. The roads skirting the Thiergarten (see below) on the E. and S. are also favourite drives.

The ***Thiergarten**, the largest and most attractive park near the town, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Aeußere Friedrichstadt (p. 52). It is about 2 M. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. It is enlivened by several sheets of water, and combines the character of a natural forest with the trimmer beauties of a public park. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island*, where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Thiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. w; F, 3), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with **Reliefs* representing the blessings of peace. The monument is covered in winter. The corresponding *Statue of Queen Louise* (Pl. w; F, 3, 4), by *Encke*, was erected in March, 1880. The **Monument to Goethe*, by *Schaper*, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. w; G, 3), was unveiled in June, 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. Near the Bellevue-Allee stands a *Vine-dresser* by *Drake*, and in the avenue diverging to the left from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions by *Wolff*. There are also a few zinc casts from the antique.

Opposite the Seepark, on the S. bank of the canal, lies the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. w; B, C, 4; adm. p. 11; tramways from the Brandenburg Gate, the Jerusalemer-Str., and the Leipziger-Platz), founded in 1844 and recently greatly extended. It now contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world. The extensive, well laid-out grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (see p. 9; guide by the director, Dr. Bodinus, 50 pf.). The houses and sheds for the animals were executed from appropriate designs by *Ende* and *Böckmann*; the most striking are the *Antelope House*, in an Arabian style, and the *Elephant House*, a gaily-coloured structure resembling an Indian pagoda. There is a second entrance to the gardens at the corner of the Kurfürsten-Str. and the Kurfürstendamm.

Adjoining the gardens on the N.W. lies the *Hippodrome*, beyond which rises the *Artillery and Engineering School*. To the S. is the *Joachimsthal Gymnasium*.

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Thiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg: *tramway* every 5 min., also *viâ* Moabit; *cab* to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. *w*; A, B, 3), 1st class 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 2nd class 1 m.; see pp. 4, 5.

At the end of the Thiergarten, to the right of the high-road, stands the *Royal Porcelain Factory*. Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the new *Technical High School*, a building of imposing style and dimensions, designed by *Hitzig*. To the right, in the Sophien-Str., are *March's Pottery Works*, an extensive and well-known establishment.

Charlottenburg (Cafés), a dull town with 25,000 inhab., but now rapidly increasing in extent, lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzow*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th century.

The **Royal Palace** consists of a large group of adjoining buildings, of a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1699, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* in 1706, and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1742, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. Since the death of the Dowager Queen Elizabeth in 1873 the palace has been untenanted.

The rococo decorations in the interior of the old central portion and in the apartments once occupied by Frederick the Great, and also the wainscoted rooms of Queen Louise in the 'Neue Schloss', fitted up in the style of the period of Louis XVI., are well worthy of inspection. For admission apply to the castellan in the right wing of the front court.

Between the two barracks opposite the palace are two groups in bronze representing soldiers of the Gardes du Corps, by *Kiss*.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 10 min. from the entrance) the ***Mausoleum**, erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose.

One of the servants from the palace shows the tomb (usual fee 1 m., although officially prohibited; comp. p. 9), the arrangement and decoration of which were designed by Fred. William IV.

The recumbent figures of the illustrious pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the three Horæ by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann* of Rome. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket. The anniversaries of the deaths of the king (7th June) and queen (19th July) are observed by a private service in the mausoleum for the members of the royal family.

At the upper end of Charlottenburg are the garden and park of the **Flora* society, containing a large **Palm-house*, a winter-garden, and a spacious concert-room, which attract numerous visitors (adm., see p. 10). The tasteful brick and timber building containing the concert-room was erected by *Stier* in 1873. — The Lützow-Platz is embellished with a simple but pleasing *War Monument*.

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies *Westend*, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years. On the left stands the huge reservoir of the Westend water-works, and to the right one of the reservoirs of the new Berlin water-works, which derive their supply from springs near the Tegeler-See (see below).

The *Spandauer Bock*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a bay of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder*. The shooting-lodge of *Grunewald*, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, and a station on the 'Ringbahn' (p. 1), is another favourite point.

k. Environs of Berlin.

The pleasantest points have already been mentioned, viz. the *Thiergarten* (p. 65), *Charlottenburg* (p. 66), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 65), *Schöneberg* and the *Botanical Garden* (p. 51), *Moabit* (p. 63), *Pichelsberg* (see above), the *Kreuzberg* and *Tempelhof* (p. 53). Then *Stralau* and *Treptow*, villages on the Spree, 2 M. to the S.E. of the Köpenick Gate, reached by steamboat (p. 6). — To the N., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the Rosenthal Gate, is the *Gesundbrunnen*, with a park and restaurants. About 3 M. from the Schönhausen Gate are situated *Pankow* and the château of *Schönhausen* with its park, both connected by tramway with Berlin.

To the S.W. is *Lichterfelde*, a group of villas, with stations on the Anhalt and Potsdam railways (pp. 68, 261, 354). The principal German *Cadet School* was transferred hither from Berlin in 1878, and occupies a large building surmounted by a dome 200 ft. high, and containing accommodation for 880 pupils. In the vestibule are the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 49). The Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are both richly decorated. The 'Field Marshal Hall' contains the portraits of upwards of 60 Prussian marshals, and a frieze by *Pfuhl* representing the campaign of 1870-71, the training of the cadets in the old school, and the opening of the new building. — The Berlin *Horse Races* take place near *Lichterfelde* in spring and autumn.

Pleasant excursion by carriage to (9 M.) *Tegel*, formerly the residence of the Humboldt family, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, but altered by *Schinkel* in 1822 in imitation of a Roman villa. The interior is decorated with valuable works of art and casts. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) v. Humboldt, marked by a granite column with a statue of Hope by *Thorvaldsen*.

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to *Potsdam* with its environs (see R. 2).

Freienwalde, see p. 203; *Buckow*, see p. 208; *Köpenick*, see p. 222; *Spreevalde*, see p. 231.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam, 16 M., in 30-39 min., 21 trains daily (fares 2 m. 10 pf., 1 m. 60, 1 m. 5 pf.); to Neu-Babelsberg, same fares; to the Wildpark, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf. Return-tickets at reduced rates.

The stations were formerly bleak and unattractive places, but are gradually becoming enlivened with country-houses. 3 M. *Friedenau*; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steglitz*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lichterfelde*, with the new Cadet School (p. 67; 1 M. distant). (From Steglitz or Lichterfelde a visit may be paid to the extensive fields near *Osdorf*, where the experiment of utilising the Berlin sewage as manure is being tried.) — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zehlendorf*. The trains on the main-line do not stop at *Neu-Babelsberg* (see below). 16 M. *Potsdam*. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wildpark*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the New Palace (p. 72).

A short branch-line leads from *Zehlendorf* to *Potsdam* via *Schlachtensee*, *Wannsee* (with the villa-colony of *Alsen*, on the lake of that name), and *Neu-Babelsberg* (2 M. from the Château, p. 74; steamer in summer on the *Griebnitzsee* to *Gliencke*, p. 73).

Potsdam. — Cabs. *First class* (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 75 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1¼ m., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1½, 1 hr. 2 m., for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 m.

<i>Second class:</i> for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	1 —	1 25	1 50
1 hr.	1 50	1 75	2 25

Luggage 25 pf.

To the *Berlin Station*, *Neue Garten*, or

Mühlenberg — 50 — 75 1 —

Ruinenberg, *Sanssouci Mill*, and to the entrance of the *Orangery* — 75 1 — 1 25

Wildpark, *Neue Palais*, *Klein-Gliencke* 1 — 1 50 1 75

Babelsberg by *Klein-Gliencke* or by *Nowawes* 1 50 1 75 2 —

Fares for the return-journey, or for a stoppage, are paid according to time: 6 hrs. 12 m., 12 hrs. 15 m., without regard to the number of persons. Double fares at night.

Steamboats in summer. From the *Lange Brücke* (p. 69) to *Gliencke* (p. 73), *Sacrow* (p. 75), and the *Pfaueninsel* (p. 74) several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip. Also to *Spandau*.

Tramways. From the *Lange Brücke*: 1. To *Gliencke* (p. 73); 2. To the *Brandenburger Thor* (near *Sanssouci*) and the *Victoria-Strasse*, near the *Charlottenhof* (p. 72; prolongation to the *Wildpark* contemplated). Other lines are to be constructed from the *Victoria-Str.* to *Gliencke*, and from the *Lange Brücke* to the *Russian Colony* (p. 73).

Plan of Excursion. After a glance at the town, visit the **Friedenskirche*, **Sanssouci*, the so-called **Orangery*, the *Sicilian Garden*, the *Japanese House*, *Charlottenhof*, **New Palace*, and then return to the town. Drive by the **Pfungstberg* to the **Marble Palace*, and by *Gliencke* to **Babelsberg*; then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the *Brauhausberg*, an admirable point of view, especially by evening light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing.

Smoking is prohibited in the royal gardens.

The *Fountains* of *Sanssouci* usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till dusk. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons (see p. 10).

Fees to the attendants at the different palaces, although strictly speaking prohibited: 1 pers. 1-1½ m., a party 3 m.; comp. p. 66. Admission to the palace at *Potsdam*, the *New Palace*, and the *Orangery* is granted by ticket (50 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Hotels. *EINSIEDLER*, *Schloss-Str.* 8; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, *Schloss-Str.* 6, good wine; *STADT KÖNIGSBERG*, *Brauer-Str.* 1, with a veranda on the *Havel*, good cuisine.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant.* — In the Town: Besides the above-mentioned hotels: *Schirmer*, Kreuz-Str. 16; *Niedt*, Wilhelms-Platz 10; *Hormess*, Wilhelms-Platz (for luncheon). — In the Environs: *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; *Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg, with fine view; *Wildpark Station* (see p. 68); *Bluhme*, near the Orangery; *Hoger*, at Glienicke, near the Berlin high-road; *Bürger*, on the way to Babelsberg, etc.

Potsdam (45,000 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the Province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was a place of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace, and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

Crossing the *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, we perceive the Royal Palace opposite to us. On the right stands the lime-tree (protected by a metal covering) where petitioners used to station themselves to attract the attention of Frederick the Great. To the S. of the palace, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the *Lustgarten*, in which there are bronze busts of York, Blücher, and twelve other celebrated personages, by *Rauch*, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of the last century, of little artistic value.

The adjoining **Palace** (castellan in the court to the left), erected in 1660-1701, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting chiefly on account of the reminiscences it contains of Frederick the Great.

His rooms, adorned with pictures by *Watteau*, *Lancret*, and *Pesne*, have been preserved in their original condition. His ink-stained writing-table, music-stand, autograph notes, travelling-cup, etc., are shown here. Adjoining the library, which is separated from the bedroom by a massive silver balustrade only, is a cabinet with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. — The study of Frederick William I. contains a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (i.e. during an attack of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by *Camphausen*. The apartments of Frederick William II., with wainscoting in the Louis XVI. style, and those of Frederick William III. and his consort Queen Louise are also preserved unaltered. Those occupied by the late King Frederick William IV. are adorned with a number of good modern pictures. The *Oranienkammern* contain some old tapestry.

The ***Church of St. Nicholas**, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by *Schinkel*, and four prophets by *Cornelius* in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by *Kiss*, from designs by *Schinkel*.

Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring **Rathhaus**, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. The *Obelisk* in front of it, 75 ft. in height, is embellished with medallion-busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, built in 1850-52, containing large assembly-rooms for scientific and other societies.

A vault under the pulpit of the **Garrison Church**, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. The tower contains musical bells, which play every half hour. Sacristan, Kiez-Str. 24.

The Wilhelms-Platz is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by Kiss.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, built in 1752, the *Theatre*, the *Hussars' Barracks*, the new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Bassin-Platz, and the *Uhlans Barracks* are also handsome buildings. The *Weinberghor*, in the N.W. part of the town, was designed by Hesse in the style of the Arcus Argentarius at Rome, and is adorned with terracotta reliefs by Schievelbein and Bläser, representing the return of the Crown Prince of Prussia from the campaign against Baden.

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the right leads to the *PARK OF SANSSOUCI. At the entrance to the park, 1½ M. from the station, rises the ***Friedenskirche**, or 'Church of Peace', in the early Christian basilica style, designed by Persius, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

We first enter a QUADRANGLE, enclosed by arcades, adjoining which rises the clock-tower, 130 ft. in height, with openings adorned with miniature columns. In the cloisters, at the foot of the tower, are some interesting Romanesque Italian sculptures. Beyond the cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta, we enter the somewhat smaller ATRIUM (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), where to the left stands *Rietschel's* **Pictas* (the Saviour's body and the weeping mother); opposite to it *Rauch's* **Group of Moses* (Moses, supported by Aaron and Hur, praying for victory); and in the centre a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. The somewhat bare INTERIOR of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and of his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873); the angel in Carrara marble is by *Tenerani* of Rome. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from S. Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left.

Entering the garden, we soon reach the **Great Fountain*, the water of which rises to a height of 112 ft. (p. 68), and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin (18th cent.), the Venus by *Pigalle* alone merits inspection. The equestrian

Statue of Frederick the Great in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 18), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are a repetition of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten (p. 65).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds and chargers are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace. This was once a favourite resort of the king, who expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The **Palace of Sanssouci**, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered. It was afterwards occupied by Frederick William IV., who died here in 1861.

The castellan lives in the building to the E. of the palace. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2. 20, 17th Aug., 1786). His portrait (in his 56th year) by *Pesne* is said to be the only likeness for which he ever sat. The walls are hung with pictures by *Pesne*, *Lancret*, *Watteau*, and others. The library contains a few ancient busts, the best of which is one of *Homer. In the dining-room stands a bronze bust of Charles XII. of Sweden. The W. wing contains the room in which *Frederick William IV.* died (kept unaltered) and also that once occupied by *Voltaire*. In the latter are some wood-carvings and embroidery.

The *Picture Gallery*, in a separate building, has yielded up its finest works to the Museum at Berlin, though some of those remaining are ascribed to the great masters.

From Sanssouci a path leads in ¼ hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (129 steps; fee 30 pf.) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the *Northern Garden* or '*Pinetum*'.

The ***Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. On the terrace are two columns with statues of Ceres and Flora, and a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The long façade is adorned with numerous statues: the Seasons and the Months by *Schiewelbein*, *Wittig*, *E. Mayer*, *Franz*, and *Stützel*; in the centre Agriculture, Architecture, Industry, and Science by *A. Wolff* and *E. Mayer*. In front of the building stands a statue of Fred. William IV., by *Blaeser*.

The CENTRAL SALOON on the ground-floor contains forty-five Copies from *Raphael* and numerous original sculptures. Among these are: *Steinhäuser*, Girl listening with a shell; *Troschel*, Spinner asleep; *Imhof*, Miriam; *Voss*,

Hebe giving water to the eagle, and Cupid warding off the eagle. — Next SALOON: *Franz*, Butterfly-catcher; *Wiltzsch*, Ball-player (in bronze). — MALACHITE SALOON: *Troschel*, Sleeping Faun, and the infant Bacchus in a basket; *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Adonis, and Head of a sleeper; *Hasenpflug*, Cupid and Psyche. Paintings: *Stange*, Palace of the Doges (funeral of the last doge at night); *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati; *Hagen*, Wieland at the court of Weimar; *Oer*, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing. — In the LOGGIA are statues in marble: *Troschel*, Woman spreading flax; *E. Mayer*, Girl putting on ear-rings; *Steinhäuser*, Boy playing at ball. — Next ROOM: **Rauch*, Danaide, his last work; *E. Hildebrandt*, Bethesda, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem from the Mt. of Olives.

The upper terrace (door to the left in the court) commands a magnificent *PANORAMA of the country round Sanssouci, Potsdam, the Havel, and the neighbouring hills.

From the Cavalier Wing we now proceed to the *Paradeisgärtl*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style. The *Belvedere* at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the *Paradeisgärtl*, commands a pleasing view.

From the Orangery we proceed to the S. through the '*Sicilian Garden*', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (**Girl drawing water*, in marble, by *E. Wolff*), and then between the *Sea-horse Fountain*, by Kiss, and the *Japanese House* (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great from the figures with which it is decorated) to (1 M.) the Charlottenhof. Before reaching the *château* we pass on the left the *Roman Bath-house*, containing a valuable bath of jasper, a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by Hentschel, and some old engravings.

The **Charlottenhof*, originally an unpretending country-house, was tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains a bust of Schinkel by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolff*. (Castellan on the sunk floor.)

To the E. of the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. from the Orangery and about the same distance from the Charlottenhof, rises the **New Palace*, founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him at a vast expense in 1769. Visitors enter from the back, opposite the '*Commununs*', or old servants' offices, now barracks for a battalion of infantry composed of members of all the different regiments, and trained here to ensure uniformity of drill throughout the army. The façade is 375 ft. long. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Those once occupied by the founder are preserved unaltered. Part of the upper floor is fitted up as a summer residence for the Crown Prince and his family.

Visitors are admitted even when the royal family are at home, but in this case they must approach from the Wildpark station, and wait at the bridge. The best hours for the visit are between 10 and 11 30, 1.30 and 3, or 4 and 6 o'clock. The castellan lives in the one-storied house to the N.W. of the palace. Admission 50 pf.

The VESTIBULE contains a large porcelain vase, presented by the Emp. Nicholas. The *GROTTO SALOON is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones. The upper rooms contain several pictures by ancient masters: *Tintoretto*, Danae; *Poussin*, Moses; *Domenichino*, Artemisia; *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra, Mary; *Titian*, Christ at Emmaus; *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi. The APARTMENTS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT contain various reminiscences of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. The THEATRE has seats for 600 persons. In the CONCERT and BALL ROOM: *Guido Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines; *Vanloo*, Sacrifice of Iphigenia. The handsome MARBLE SALOON is 100 ft. in length.

The castellan of the New Palace also keeps the key of the **Antique Temple or Mausoleum**, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 66). Opposite to it is the elegant **Temple of Friendship**, erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Baireuth, and containing her statue.

The **Wildpark Station** (p. 68) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the New Palace.

To the N. of Potsdam, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of eleven houses, a Greek chapel, and the residence of the priest, founded in 1826 by Fred. William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony, prettily situated on the Heiligen-See, rises the **Marble Palace**, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1845. A number of good sculptures and pictures are preserved here. (Attendant at the S.W. corner of the palace.)

In the COURT, in front of the palace, Man with a torch, by *E. Wolff*. In the ARCADES, rich ornamentation by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. Marble sculptures in the INTERIOR: **Rauch*, Figure putting on sandals; **Tieck*, Marble disc, with a portrait of Wackenroder on one side, and Clio on the other; *E. Wolff*, Angler, Shepherd-boy, Hebe and Ganymede, Venus and Cupid; *Wichmann*, Cupid and Psyche; *Trippel*, Bust of Mercury; *Berges*, Lorelei; Cupid and Psyche; *Troschel*, Satyr; *Hopfgarten*, Bacchante and infant Bacchus planting vines; *Schadow*, Reliefs; *Canova*, Vase. — Pictures: *Hackert*, Two Neapolitan landscapes; *Frey*, Simoom in Egypt, Views of the Pyramids; *Eichhorn*, Greek landscapes; *Lütke*, Groups of trees, after Claude, 1791; **Kretschmer*, The Margrave of Schwedt and Seydlitz on a dangerous expedition, and Seydlitz's equestrian exploit. — Ceiling by *Frish* (1796), *Kipfel*, and *Klöber*: the four Seasons. Room painted by *Klöber* in 1847: Apollo, Venus, Morpheus, God of Dreams, large Bacchic scene.

The **Kitchen**, which externally looks like a temple sunk in the lake, is connected with the palace by a subterranean passage 50 paces long.

On the ***Pfingstberg**, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by Hesse, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage-road ascends to the summit of the hill. At the base on the S. side lies the extensive *Exercising-ground*.

At **Glienicke** on the Berlin road, on the left bank of the Havel, is situated a *Château of Prince Charles*, with a garden and large **Park*.

If, from the entrance next to the fountains near the road, we follow the first road leading to the right, we reach the so-called *Roman Bench*, on the banks of a small artificial lake and waterfall. On a slight eminence above lies the **Weisse Bank*, affording a capital survey of the whole basin of the Havel; we then follow the road and come to the *Victoria-Bank*, whence we enjoy an extensive view of the other side of the river. We now return to the CHÂTEAU. The entrance-court, the '*Neugierde*', and the '*Casino*' contain a number of antique sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions; the last also commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. of the palace is a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Padua (admission on application to the porter). It contains, amongst numerous other mediæval relics, the old coronation-chair of the German emperors from Goslar, which Emp. William used at the first opening of the Imperial Diet. The reserved park is noted for its well-kept turf; admission on application to the Inspector, who lives close by.

On the other side of the road rises the *Böttchers-Berg*, surmounted with a Loggia, containing a marble bust of the Empress Alexandra of Russia, and commanding a fine **Panorama*. At the foot of the hill is an old *Hunting-Lodge* of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, restored as a residence for Prince Frederick Charles.

In the vicinity ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*. The porter at the gate provides a guide through the park, if required ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.). — Those who wish to visit Babelsberg first leave the railway at Neu-Babelsberg station (p. 68).

The picturesque palace of **Babelsberg*, the property of the Emp. William, was erected in the English Gothic style by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1848. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The **INTERIOR* of the château is tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Pictures: **Wittich*, Page; **Th. Hildebrandt*, Othello; *Meyer of Bremen*, Mother giving her child to a kneeling girl; *Hagn*, Conversation; *C. Becker*, The young recruit; *Spangenberg*, Sleeping forester; *Dannhauser*, Scene from the Danish war; **Bleibtreu*, At Königgrätz; landscapes by *Däge*, *Hummel*, *Harrach*, and others. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming Views through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. The water of the fountains in front of the palace is forced to the height of 100 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. On the E. side of the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*, a gift of Frederick William IV. The adjacent Gothic building to the right is the kitchen.

On the neighbouring Lenné-Höhe stands the so-called *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic colonnade, which was detached from the old Rathaus in Berlin in 1871, and re-erected here by order of the Emperor. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the *Flatower Thurm*, a lofty tower resembling the Eschenheimer-Thor Thurm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine panorama.

The *Pfaueninsel*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Potsdam, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., converted by him into a park, and abounding in beautiful oaks, is now rarely visited. The *Château* is in the form of a ruined Roman villa with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the *Farm* at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin. The *Kavalierhaus* was built with the stones of Count Schlieffen's old house at Dantsic. Between Glienicke and the Pfaueninsel, on the right bank of the

Havel, lies *Sacrow* (Restaurant on the river), with the *Church of Our Saviour*, a basilica built by Persius for Frederick William IV.

The ***Braunhausberg** (*Restaurant*, p. 69), adjoining the railway-station on the S., commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, stands the *Astronomical and Physical Observatory*, an admirably equipped institution, built by Spieker in 1875-79 (visitors admitted on Fridays 3-6; custodian in the main building).

3. From Cologne to Hanover, and to Berlin by Stendal or Magdeburg.

RAILWAY to Hanover (203 M.), express in 6 hrs. (fare 30 m. 10 pf.); quick train in 6 hrs. 50 min. (fares 30 m. 10, 22 m. 40, 15 m. 70 pf.); ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 26 m. 80, 20 m. 10, 13 m. 50 pf.). — Express from Cologne to Berlin (361 M.) in 10¼-11 hrs. (fares 53 m. 30, 39 m. 60 pf.); comp. p. 83.

From *Cologne* to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 30 M. *Calcum*, near which is *Kaiserswerth*, with its extensive charitable institutions. Near (34 M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, adorned with frescoes by Lessing.

39 M. *Duisburg* (*Europäischer Hof*; *Hof von Holland*), a very ancient town, situated near the *Rhine* and the *Ruhr*, with both of which it is connected by a canal, is a rapidly increasing manufacturing place, with 37,300 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the *Ruhr* coal-traffic. The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850. — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

44 M. *Oberhausen* (*Hof von Holland*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of very recent origin, with 15,465 inhab., is the junction of the *Cologne-Minden*, *Mülheim-Ruhrort*, and *Wesel-Emmerich* lines. Extensive ironworks in the vicinity.

49 M. *Berge-Borbeck*. — 51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for (1½ M.) *Essen* (see p. 90). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*, whence a branch-line diverges to *Kray*. 59 M. *Wanne*, the junction for *Osnabrück*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg* (R. 16); 61 M. *Herne*; 66 M. *Castrop*.

The line to *Dortmund* traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

73 M. *Dortmund* (**Römischer Kaiser*; *Middendorf*; *Kölnischer Hof*; *König*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Kühn*), a town with 58,000 inhab., the most important in *Westphalia*, is the central point of a mining district, with numerous foundries, the headquarters of the mining authorities of *Westphalia*, and the meeting-point of five railways. It is at the same time one of the most ancient places in this part of the country, being mentioned in history as early as 927, probably fortified in the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for the meeting of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 success-

fully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and other princes. After the Thirty Years' War, however, the place lost its importance. The greater part of the massive walls has been removed, and the town now wears a modernised aspect. The church of *St. Reinoldi*, in the transition-style of the 13th cent., contains stained glass, a font, and a brazen reading-desk of the 15th century. Adjacent is the lofty *Marienkirche*, a Romanesque structure built after 1150, with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high altar-piece is by a master of the early Cologne school. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, once the church of the Dominicans, is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains an interesting but badly preserved altar-piece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwegge of Dortmund (1521).

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Königshof under the Linden*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Laterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last meeting held by this society here was in 1803.

One of the lime-trees is still standing near the railway-station, and is believed to be upwards of 400 years old.

FROM DORTMUND TO DÜSSELDORF, 44 M., a line of the *Bergisch Märkisch Railway* runs viâ *Langendreer*, *Bochum*, *Steele*, and *Essen* (see R. 5), and thence down the pretty Ruhrthal. — 27½ M. **Werden** (*Hicking*; *Unterharnscheidt*), an ancient town, with 6700 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The handsome *Church* was built in the transition-style of the 12th and 13th cent. on the site of an earlier edifice partly destroyed by fire in 875, and was restored in 1849. The crypt dates from 1060, the W. part of the nave and the tower from 1160. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). The *Platte* is a fine point of view. — 30 M. **Kettwig** (*Overmann*; *Schiesen*) with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line from Kettwig to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 90). — 44 M. **Düsseldorf**, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM DORTMUND TO DÜSSELDORF by the *Rhenish Railway*, 48½ M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 80, 4 m. 40, 2 m. 90 pf.). This line runs viâ *Herdecke* (p. 91) and *Hagen* (p. 84), beyond which it coincides almost exactly with the *Bergisch Märkisch Railway*; comp. R. 5, p. 83, and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

83 M. **Camen**. — 93 M. **Hamm** (**Graf von der Mark*, *Stadtkeller*, *Rheinischer Hof*, in the town; *Besing*, *Wieseler*, at the station), with 20,000 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, is now a manufacturing place, iron wire, tacks, and engines being the staple commodities. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, is remarkable for its great length and narrowness, there being only one aisle (that on the S.). The new *Gymnasium* is a handsome building. Adjacent is the new *Supreme Court* of Westphalia. — Hamm is the junction of the Westphalian line: N. to Münster (p. 127) and Emden (p. 137), S.E. to Soest (p. 126), and S.W. to Unna and Schwerte (p. 127).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. 100 M. *Ahlen*; 106 M. *Beckum*; 111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda*, the *Ems* is crossed. — 124 M. *Gütersloh* (*Schmale*), with 4800 inhab., is a great depôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The '*Pumpernickel*' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious.

The S. slopes of the *Teutoburgian Forest*, to the E. of (132 M.) *Brackwede*, are pointed out as the scene of the defeat of Varus by Arminius (or Hermann), chief of the Cherusci, A.D. 9 (comp. p. 79). The train now enters a more hilly district.

135 M. *Bielefeld* (*Drei Kronen*; *Spengler*; *Ravensberger Hof*; *Westfälischer Hof*, well spoken of), with 26,600 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen-traffic, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent. and attained great importance in the 17th, is a busy manufacturing town. The *Marienkirche*, with a fine altar-piece (14th cent.), and the *Nicolaikirche*, with a carved altar of 1508, are two interesting Gothic churches of the 13th century. The castle on the *Sparenberg*, rising above the town, originally erected by the Guelph Count of Lippe, in the 12th cent., was partially destroyed by fire in 1877, but has been restored. It is surrounded with pleasant grounds. The **Berglust*, a plain restaurant at the foot of the castle, commands a fine view. The *Johannisberg*, to the S.W. of Bielefeld, is another good point of view (*Schützenhaus*, halfway up).

143½ M. *Herford* (*Stadt Berlin*; *Rhode's Hotel*), with 12,000 inhab., the second town in the County of Ravensberg, possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery which was founded in the 9th cent. on a hill on the N. side of the town, the abbess of which enjoyed princely rank and was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. The *Marienkirche*, or *Abbey Church*, founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an antique carved altar. The *Münster*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent., contains some silver vessels of the early Romanesque period and a font of the 15th century.

Enger, a small town 4 M. to the W. of Herford, was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, *Wittekind*, Duke of Saxony, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered.

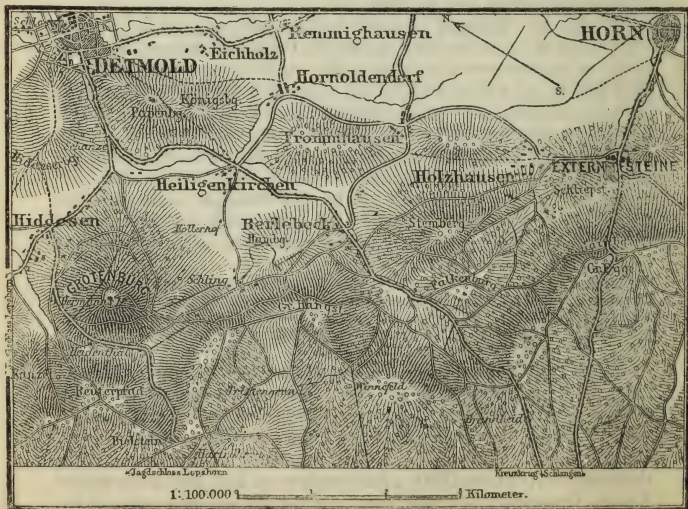
FROM HERFORD TO DETMOLD AND BERGHEIM, 28½ M., diligence twice daily (railway in progress). The road leads by *Salzupeln* (*Grimme*; *Stadt Bremen*), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. A road diverges hence to *Lemgo* (*Wülker*; diligence twice a day), a small town of 5100 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290, a handsome town-hall, and many gabled houses (in stone and timberwork) in the Renaissance style of the

16th century. Meerschaum pipes are extensively made here. — From Lemgo to Rinteln (p. 123), $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

The Detmold road then leads to *Schötmar* and *Lage*, thriving places in a fertile and undulating district.

17 M. **Detmold** (*Lippe'scher Hof*, *Stadt Frankfurt*, near the Schloss-Platz; two-horse carr. to Bergheim 12 m. and fee, to the Externsteine $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. and fee), the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 7000 inhabitants. In the middle of the town lies the *Residenz-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent. and worthy of a visit. It contains some fine silver vessels and tapestry. To the N. of the palace-square are the prince's stables, containing about 80 horses ('*Senner*', see p. 79). At the S. end of the town is the *New Palace*, inhabited by the prince (erected 1708-18, enlarged in 1850). The beautiful palace-garden, with fountains, is only accessible by permission of the prince's gardener. Near the Gymnasium is a *Natural History Museum*. The *Library* contains 50,000 volumes. In the Wehne, near the market, are the house in which the poet Freiligrath (1810-76) was born and that in which Grabbe (1801-36) died.

About 3 M. from Detmold, to the S.W., rises the *Grottenburg*; the route, which cannot be mistaken, leads through the Avenue by the canal, traverses the entrenchment, and follows the road to Hiddesen for five minutes. At a direction-post we diverge by a footpath to the left, which further on is indicated by stone pillars. The high-road leads upwards in a long



curve, after passing *Hiddesen*. On the *Grotenburg* (1162 ft. above the sea, 840 ft. above Detmold; Focke's Inn), one of the highest points of the Teutoburgian hills, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, which was inaugurated on 16th August, 1875. Upon an arched substruction, 100 ft. in height, stands the statue (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst v. Bandel* (d. 1876), who devoted to it a great part of his life. The substructure was begun in 1838 and completed in 1846. The different parts of the statue are cast in copper, and attached to a strong iron frame-work. The cost of the work amounted to about 270,000 m. The gallery of the monument commands an admirable *Panorama*. Traces of old Germanic fortifications, the *Grosse* and *Kleine Hünenring*, are still visible. The precise position of the battle-field where in the year A.D. 10 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined; but it is supposed to have been on the S. slopes descending towards Brackwede (p. 77). — The nearest way to the Externsteine, to the E. of the Grotenburg, is by *Berlebeck*, 2½ hrs.; guide necessary.

About 3½ M. to the S.W. of the Grotenburg lies the famous horse-rearing establishment of *Lopshorn*, where the '*Senner*', a peculiar race of horses, remarkable for power of endurance, is bred.

23 M. *Horn* (Post), a small town with 1700 inhabitants.

About 1 M. to the S. of Horn, on the road to Paderborn, rise the *Externsteine* (*Reineke's Inn*, well spoken of), a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, which to a certain height can be ascended by steps. The name occurs in documents of 1093 in the form of '*Agistersteine*'. In one of the rocks is a grotto, 33 ft. in length, 9½ in breadth, and 6¼ in height, into which opens the mouth of a cave (17 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and 7½ ft. in height). According to an inscription in the grotto itself and a manuscript of 1115 the grotto was fitted up by the Benedictines of Paderborn in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. Outside the entrance to the grotto, and hewn in the rock somewhat in the old Oriental style, is a relief representing the Descent from the Cross (16 ft. high, 10 ft. broad) in two sections; in the upper are represented, in colossal figures, the dead body of Christ being removed from the Cross by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with the Virgin and the Evangelists. Above hovers God the Father with the banner of the Cross, and the figure of a child (the soul of the Saviour?), or perhaps Christ himself; at the side, the sun and moon. In the lower section are seen a man and a woman kneeling (Adam and Eve), entwined by a serpent, waiting for redemption.

About 2½ M. to the E. of Horn and 9 M. from Bergheim is *Meinberg* (Lodgings at the *Stern*, *Rose*, und *Badehaus*), a watering-place, with sulphur, salt, and mud-baths, which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism.

28½ M. *Bergheim*, see p. 124.

151 M. *Löhne*, the junction for Hameln (p. 123) and Rheine (p. 137).

154 M. **Bad Oeynhausen.** — **Hotels.** *VOGELEN'S HOTEL*; *ROSE*; *PAVILLON*; *VICTORIA*; *BÖRSENHALLE*; *STARKE*.

Restaurant at the *Curhaus*, and at the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 9 m., each additional pers. 3 m. — **Music Tax** 6 m., family 9-13½ m. A band plays thrice daily near the *Curhaus*.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (233 ft.), a watering-place of some repute (about 3200 patients annually), picturesquely situated on the *Werre*, is named after an engineer of that name (d. 1865), who con-

ducted the boring operations which led to the discovery of the thermal water. In the *Cur-Park*, three warm saline springs (93°, 80° and 78° Fahr. respectively) issue from a shaft 2030 ft. in depth, the principal fountain rising in a jet 30 ft. in height. The water is used for different kinds of baths. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siehl*, to *Melbergen*, the *Kappenberg*, etc.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberg*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or *Porta Westphalica*, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. 160 M. *Porta* (Steinert's Hotel, on the right bank; Nottmeier's, on the left bank, both with pleasant grounds). The railway-station at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (617 ft.) on the right bank resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the river, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindenberg* (820 ft.), a tower (74 ft.) at the top of which commands a beautiful and extensive view. In the adjacent *Margarethen-Cluse*, a chapel, of which the outer walls and a rude altar and font alone remain, the Saxon duke *Wittekind* is said to have been baptised under Charlemagne's compulsion (comp. p. 91). The neighbouring quarries of excellent sandstone afford an interesting view of the stratification of the rock.

The train soon emerges from the defile and traverses the small plain which lies between the Weser Mts. and Minden.

164 M. **Minden** (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Victoria Hotel* and *Stadt London* in the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant), with 17,000 inhab., the seat of a prince-bishop from the time of Charlemagne down to 1649, lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a new bridge. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72 and the nave from the end of the 13th cent.; the choir, built in 1377-79, has been recently restored. The cathedral treasury contains numerous valuable crucifixes, chalices, candelabra, and other objects. The four Protestant churches are insignificant. The handsome *Government Buildings*, constructed of the same brown, veined sandstone, which has been used for many other buildings in the town, were erected in 1846. The *Rathhaus*, in the market, possesses a Gothic portico with columns and a Gothic gable of brick. The fortifications of the town were levelled in 1872.

On the battle-field of *Todtenhausen*, 3 M. to the N., a Gothic monument commemorates the victory of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French, 1st Aug. 1750.

From Minden (Löhne) to *Osnabrück* and *Rheine*, see R. 8.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bückeburg** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Rathskeller*), the capital of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, is a dull town, with 4800 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The unsightly church bears the appropriate inscription, '*Religionis non structuræ exemplum*'.

The **Klein-Bremer Berg* (988 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of Bückeburg (reached by following the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, and then turning to the left), commands an extensive panorama.

Eilsen, a small watering-place with sulphur and mud-baths, lies 5 M.

to the S.E. of Bückeburg (diligence in summer twice a day). — The *Paschenburg* (1148 ft.), a much frequented inn on one of the highest hills of the Weser, may be visited hence, and in coming from Bückeburg we may leave the diligence before reaching Eilsen. Pedestrians ascend it in 2½ hrs. viâ the *Arnsburg* and *Bernsen*. Fine view of the *Schaumburg* below, the ancestral seat of the counts of that name, and of the valley of the Weser. *Rinteln* (p. 123) lies about 6 M. to the S.W., and Bückeburg 9 M. to the N. of this point. From *Hessisch-Oldendorf* (p. 123) the *Paschenburg* may be ascended in 1¾ hr. viâ *Welsede*, *Koverden*, and the ruins of *Schaumburg*.

177 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt London), an ancient town with an old château and Rathhaus, and many timber-buildings; by the church the mausoleum of the princely family. 186 M. *Haste*, whence a branch-line runs by the small baths of *Nenndorf* to *Weetzen* (p. 123). 189½ M. *Wunstorf*, the junction for Bremen (p. 130), with a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored.

203 M. **Hanover**, see p. 105; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 7; to Altenbeken, see R. 12.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 19), Brunswick (p. 82), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 111) lines.

238 M. *Gifhorn* (Deutsches Haus); 247 M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben was born in 1798; 253 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is the large château of Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of a line to Magdeburg (p. 82); 267 M. *Gardelegen*, an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church; 288 M. *Vinzelberg*.

296 M. **Stendal** (*Adler*; *Schwan*; *Rudolphi*), a town with 12,900 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear on the site of a Slavonic settlement, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late-Gothic structure, was erected in 1420-24 and restored in 1857. The W. portions with the towers, in the transition-style, date from 1257. In the choir stained glass of 1480. Gothic cloisters of 1460. The imposing late-Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. In front of the late-Gothic *Rathhaus* is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. A monument was erected here in 1859 to the celebrated antiquarian *Winckelmann*, who was born at Stendal in 1717. The town is still partially enclosed with picturesque old *Fortifications* of the 13th-15th cent., of which the *Uenglinger* and *Tangermünder Thor* are the finest parts. — Branch-line to *Wittenberge* (p. 195).

Tangermünde, picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7½ M. to the S.E. of Stendal (diligence 3 times daily), is remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th cent., the finest of which are the gateways and the recently restored *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 17 m. 5, 12 m. 80, 8 m. 60 pf.) Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (35 M.) *Salzwedel* (*Deutscher Hof*), one of the oldest places in the March, and once a Hanseatic town (8200 inhab.), containing a number of interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th

cent. (containing the Markgrafenstuhl, a ⁺Crucifix, and other works of art); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent., possessing an admirable carved altar; the *Lorenzkirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; the *Altstadt-Rathhaus*, of 1509; and lastly a number of late-Gothic timber-buildings. — 66 M. **Uelzen** (p. 143) is the junction for Hamburg. At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 130). *Bremen*, see p. 130.

From Stendal to Hamburg (110 M.) and *to Magdeburg* (53 M.), see p. 311.

The train soon crosses the Elbe. 305 M. **Schönhausen**, the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of the Chancellor of the German Empire in 1815. 318 M. **Rathenow**, with 9900 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. 325 M. **Nennhausen**; 344 M. **Wustermark**. Country flat and uninteresting.

353 M. **Spandau** (*Adler*) on the *Havel*, with 27,000 inhab., is strongly fortified. The church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 16th cent., contains interesting monuments and a very ancient font in metal. The cannon-foundry is a conspicuous building.

361 M. **Berlin**, see p. 1.

FROM HANOVER TO MAGDEBURG (92 M.), in 3-4½ hrs. (fares, 10 m. 20, 8 m. 30, 5 m. 70 pf.); through-trains also run on this line to Berlin and to Cologne. Another railway between Magdeburg and Hanover, the *Magdeburg-Oebisfelde*, joins the Berlin-Stendal-Hanover line (p. 81), and also runs express trains.

The first station beyond *Lehrte* (p. 81; junction for Hamburg, Stendal, and Hildesheim) is *Hämeleerwald*. To the left the church-tower of *Sievershausen* comes into view, where the Elector Maurice of Saxony, the opponent of Charles V., lost his life in 1553 in a battle against Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. Stations *Peine*, *Vechelde*, and —

37½ M. **Brunswick** (p. 114; **Refreshment Room*), junction for the Harz line (R. 68). The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of Richmond and Williams castle (comp. p. 122).

Stations *Weddel*, *Schandelah*, *Bornum*. 56 M. **Königsutter**, a small town on the *Lutter*, once the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1110, the Romanesque church of which, a columnar basilica, was built by Emp. Lothaire II. in 1135, with Gothic additions; handsome cloisters. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife, and his son-in-law. 62 M. *Frellstedt*.

65 M. **Helmstedt** (*Erbprinz*; *Petzold*), an ancient town, was once famous for its university, founded in 1575, and closed in 1809. Memorial tablets to many of the old professors have been placed on the houses they occupied. The old university building, in the Renaissance style, contains a library and the gymnasium. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16th century. The *Stephanskirche* dates from the 12th century. On a hill to the W. stands the old church of a suppressed Augustinian nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (tran-

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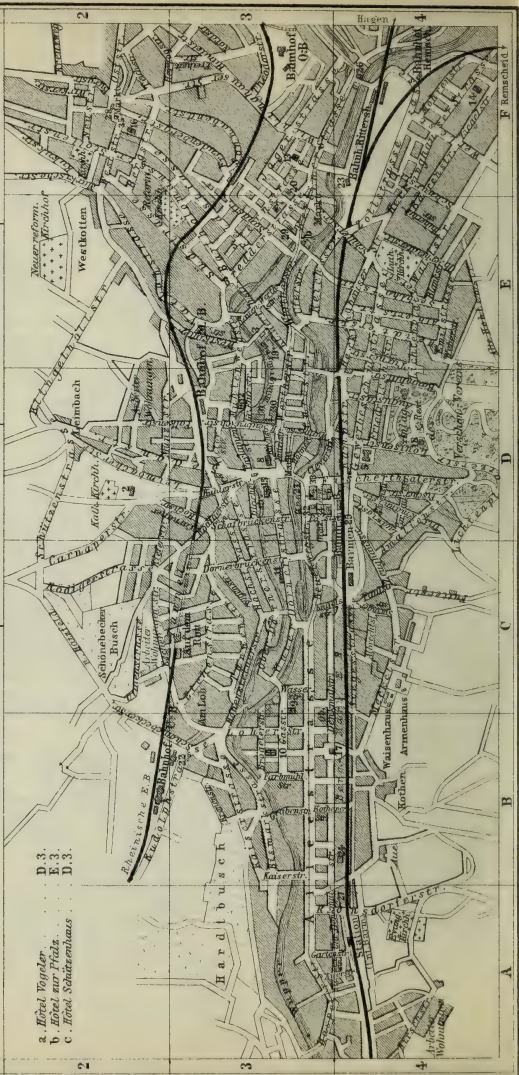
A horizontal scale bar labeled "Meter" with markings at 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500.





Anschluss an den Plan v. Barmen s. Rückseite.

A	B	C	D	E	F		
BARMEN. Im halben Maßstabe des umstehenden Plans von Elberfeld. 1 : 31.000 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter	1. Amtshaus	D.3.	10. Evangl. Kirche	B.3. 20. Kunst- u. Gewerbeverein	F.3. 30. Rathhaus (alt)	D.3.	
	2. Armen- u. Waisenhaus (kath.)	D.2.	11. Freie evangl. Kirche	C.3. 21. Loge (Lessing)	D.3. 31. " (neues)	D.3.	
	3. " " (reform.)	E.3.	12. Friedensk. (luth.)	D.3. 22. Missionshaus	B.2.3. 32. Telegraphenamt	D.3.	
	4. Barmher Bankverein	D.3.	13. Innemannsk. (reform.)	F.3. 23. Polizeistation (Oberbarmen)	F.4. 33. Theater	D.3.	
	5. Gewerbeschule	D.4.	14. Johannisk. (luth.)	F.4. 24. " " Unterbarmen	B.4. 34. Veretshaus (evangel.)	D.3.	
	6. Gymnasium u. Realschule	D.3.	15. Kathol. Kirche	D.3. 25. Postamt Mittelbarmen	D.3.4. 35. " " (Wichlingh)	F.2.	
			Kirchen.				
	7. Alte kath. Kirche	E.3.	16. Wichlingh. Kirche (luth.)	F.2. 26. " " Rittershausen	F.4.		
	8. Alte reform. Kirche	D.3.	17. Königsdenkmal	B.3.4. 27. " " Unterbarmen	A.4.		
9. Baptistenkirche	C.3.	18. Trügerdenkmal	D.4. 28. " " Wichlinghausen	F.2.			
		19. Brankenhaus (städt.)	E.3. 29. " & Telegr. Wappenstein	E.3.		Pfirtelbach	



BARMEN.

Im halben
Maßstabe des umstehenden
Plans von Elberfeld..

1 : 31.000
Meter

- 2. Hotel Vögel D.3.
- 3. Hotel zur Pfalz E.3.
- 4. Hotel Schützenhaus D.3.

Anschluss an den umstehenden Plan von Elberfeld (doppelter Maßstab)

sition-style). The *Lübbensteine* near the town were probably once heathen altars. To the E. of the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgeri*, secularised in 1803, the church of which is still used for Roman Catholic worship. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clarabad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs, situated in a valley of the Lappwald.

About 3 M. to the E. is *Sommerschenburg*, the seat of Count Gneisenau, where the celebrated Marshal Gneisenau (d. 1831) is buried.

Branch-line (in 40 min.; 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.) from Helmstedt to *Jerxheim* (p. 86).

Stations *Eilsleben* (junction for Kreiensen and Cologne, p. 86), *Niederndodeleben*, and *Sudenburg* (p. 86), a suburb of Magdeburg.

92 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 86); thence to *Berlin*, see R. 4.

4. From Cologne to Berlin by Scherfede and Magdeburg.

364 M. RAILWAY (*Bergisch-Märkisch*) in $10\frac{1}{2}$ -20 hrs. (express fares 52 m. 60, 39 m. 10, 28 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 47 m., 34 m. 60, 22 m. 80 pf.).

The train starts from **Deutz**, opposite Cologne (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mülheim*, on the Rhine; 7 M. *Schlebusch*; 9 M. *Opladen*; 12 M. *Leichlingen*; 17 M. *Ohligs-Wald* (branch-line in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Solingen*, an important manufacturing place); 20 M. *Haan*; 23 M. *Vohwinkel*, junction of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway; $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sonnborn*. The line now crosses the *Wupper*, and reaches —

27 M. **Elberfeld** (*Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof*; *Victoria*; *Post*; *Mainzer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*) and ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Barmen** (*Kaiserhof*; *Hôtel Vogler*; *Vereinshaus*, all at the station; *Zur Pfalz*; *Schützenhaus*), which now form an uninterrupted succession of manufacturing and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 189,000 inhab. (Elberfeld, 93,700; Barmen 95,500), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to 130 million marks annually. For a description of the towns, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

BRANCH RAILWAY FROM BARMEN to the manufacturing places *Lennepe*, *Remscheid*, *Hückeswagen*, and *Wipperfurth*.

FROM ELBERFELD TO DÜSSELDORF by railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Sonnborn*, *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see above), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, *Düsseldorf*; comp. p. 76, and see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the *Wupper*. 30 M. *Rittershausen*. It then crosses the *Wupper*, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between Franconia and Saxony, and now separates the Rhine-land from Westphalia.

34 M. **Schwelm** (*Rosenkranz*), a town with 7100 inhabitants. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Milspe**. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. in height, to (38 M.) **Gevelsberg**, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are largely manufactured. A kind of axe for felling the sugar-cane is also made here for exportation. At (41 M.) **Haspe** are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

44 M. **Hagen** (*Lünenschloss*; *Glitz*, *Tigges*, in the town; *Russmann*, at the station), a flourishing manufacturing town with 24,200 inhab., is the junction of the Rhenish Railway and of seven lines of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway. — Railway to *Siegen*, see pp. 91, 92; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see p. 91; to *Unna* and *Soest*, see R. 13.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*; to the left rises an abrupt hill with the tower of *Hohensyburg*. 50 M. **Westhofen**.

53 M. **Schwerte** (*Sternberg*), a small town with 5100 inhabitants. The Romanesque church, altered in the early Gothic period, contains a carved altar of 1523, and stained-glass windows of the 14th and 15th centuries. Schwerte is the junction for the Hagen and Cassel line. Route to *Unna*, see p. 127.

59 M. **Langschede**. 61 M. **Fröndenberg**, with an abbey-church of Cistercian nuns, begun in 1230, containing monuments of 1293 and 1308 (branch-line to *Menden*, p. 92). 65 M. **Wickede**, with ironworks; 72 M. **Neheim-Hüsten**, where the *Möhne* falls into the *Ruhr*. **Schloss Herdringen**, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., erected by Zwirner, the late talented architect of the Cathedral of Cologne, is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoidt of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train passes through a tunnel below the *Schlossberg*.

78 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnsberg** (**Husemann*; *Weipert*), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, and greatly extended since 1815, is prettily situated on a height skirted by the *Ruhr*. The hill, crowned with the ruins of a castle which fell to decay after the Seven Years' War, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town. At the foot of the hill is the former Præmonstratensian abbey of *Weddinghausen*.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. 80 M. **Oeventrop**; 84 M. **Wennemen**. Then two tunnels. Pleasing scenery. On the right near Meschede is *Schloss Laer*, the property of Count Westfalen, above which rises a wooded hill crowned with a belvedere.

90 M. **Meschede** (*Schäffer*; *Gerken*), an ancient town, prettily situated on the *Ruhr*, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., with a late-Gothic church.

On the hill to the left of (92 M.) *Eversberg* are the village and ruin of that name. To the S. of (94 M.) *Bestwich-Nuttlar* opens the wooded valley of *Ramsbeck*, containing lead and silver mines. 98 M. *Olsberg*. The train ascends a steep incline; fine view to the right. On the hill to the right are the gigantic *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

103 M. Stat. **Brilon** is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town of that name (*Lohmann; Teuto*), one of the most ancient in Germany, mentioned as early as the year 973. It possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir and a huge tower; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150).

The line then descends the narrow and picturesque *Hoppke-Thal*. Beyond (109 M.) *Messinghausen* it passes through the *Beringhauser Tunnel*. Near (114 M.) *Bredelar*, which is prettily situated, are extensive iron-works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. Below Bredelar the Hoppke falls into the *Diemel*, an affluent of the Weser, and the train now descends the Diemelthal.

119 M. *Nieder-Marsberg* (Post), a small town with a large lunatic asylum, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Stadtberge* or *Ober-Marsberg*, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, which was captured and destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. That emperor also founded here the first Saxon church. The abbey-church of St. Peter dates in its present form from the 12th and 13th centuries. In front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 133). The large church of St. Nicholas is an interesting early-Gothic structure.

121 M. *Westheim*. 130 M. **Scherfede** (**Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 m.), the junction of the railway to Cassel and Leipsic (R. 6).

134 M. *Eissen*; 140 M. *Borgholz*; 147 M. *Beverungen*. At (151 M.) *Wehrden*, with an old château of Baron Wolf-Metternich, the train crosses the *Weser*. 154 M. *Fürstenberg*, with a château of the 16th cent., the station for *Höxter*, on the left bank of the *Weser* (p. 124). The line now quits the valley of the *Weser*.

159 M. **Holzminden** (**Buntrock; Uhde*), a Brunswick town, possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering, with a monument to Haarmann, its founder. — Railway to *Altenbeken* and *Soest*, see R. 13.

169 M. *Stadt-Oldendorf*; 173 M. *Vorwohle*. Beyond (181 M.) *Naensen* the *Leine* is crossed.

187 M. **Kreiensen** (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 m.; *Hôtel Maigatter*, at the station), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 7). 190 M. *Gandersheim*, an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 844. Romanesque abbey-church, dating from 1172.

200 M. **Seesen** (**Kronprinz; Wilhelmsbad*), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts., founded in 974 by Emp. Otho II. and presented to the nunnery of Gandersheim. Railway to *Nordhausen viâ Herzberg*, see p. 357. — At *Lutter am Barenberge*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of (208 M.) *Lutter*, Tilly gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark on 27th Aug. 1626.

212 M. **Ringelheim**, the junction for the branch-railway to Vienenburg and Hildesheim (p. 111). 45 M. *Salzgitter*, with saline springs.

223 M. **Börssum** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 m.), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 357). 232 M. *Mattierszell*; 234 M. *Jerxheim*, the junction of the line from Oschersleben (p. 360) to Wolfenbüttel (p. 357); 246 M. *Schöningen*; 248 M. *Offleben*; 251 M. *Völpe*. At (257 M.) *Eilsleben* our line unites with that from Hanover and Brunswick (p. 83). 219 M. *Niederndodeleben*. Then (274 M.) *Sudenburg*, a suburb of Magdeburg.

275 M. **Magdeburg**. — *Hotels*. Near the station: **HÔTEL KOCH* (Pl. d; A, 3), R. from 2 m., L. 50, A. 50 pf., B. 1 m.; **HÔTEL FÜRST BISMARCK* (Pl. h; A, 4), both close to the station; MÜLLER (Pl. i; A, 4), *Kronprinz-Str.* 9. — In the town: KAISERHOF (Pl. a; B, 3), *Kutscher-Str.* 10; **WEISSER SCHWAN* (Pl. b; B, 3); *STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG* (Pl. c; B, 2), both in the *Breite Weg*; **STADT PRAG* (Pl. e; B, 4), *Bär-Str.*, with restaurant; **WEISSER BÄR* (Pl. f; B, 3), corner of the *Weinfass-Str.* and the *Kleine Münz-Str.*, second class; GRÜTZMACHER (Pl. g; C, 3), *Fürsten-Str.*

Restaurants. Wine: *Riegel*, *Kaiser-Str.* 92; **Fuhrmann*, *Himmelreich-Str.*; *Dankwarth & Richter*, *Breite Weg*. — Beer: **Stadt Prag*, see above; *Schott*, *Johannisberg-Str.*; *Stadt Braunschweig*, see above; *Rathskellerei*, *Altenmarkt*; *Neue Buckauer Bierhalle*, corner of the *Gr. Junker-Str.*; *Kaiserhalle*, *Actienbrauerei*, both in the *Kaiser-Str.*; *Weisse Taube*, *Knochenhauerufer-Str.*; *Belvedere*, *Fürstenwall*. — *Confectioners*. **Schultze*, *Breite Weg* 197, with café; **Salis*, *Breite Weg* 168; *Sachtleben*, *Breite Weg* 165; *Offenhammer*, opposite the station.

Baths in the *Fürsten-Str.*, well fitted up; *Lossier's Baths*, *Fürstenwall*.

Theatres, see the Plan (Nos. 23, 24, 25).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 75 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — By time: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 m.

Tramway every 10 min. from *Neustadt* and *Buckau* along the *Breite Weg* to *Sudenburg*.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, the headquarters of the 4th Corps of the army, and a fortress of the first rank, with 91,000 (includ. suburbs 128,000) inhab., is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E. Between the town and the last-named suburb lies the *Werder*, an island occupied by the *Citadel*, and connected with both banks by bridges. Since 1866 the town has been fortified with a series of advanced bastions instead of the old fortifications, and has thus obtained space for extending its formerly very narrow limits. A handsome new quarter has accordingly sprung up to the W. of the old town, containing the *Theatre* (Pl. 23; A, 4) by *Lucä*, the *Commercial*

MAGDEBURG.

Denkmäler.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Otto der Grosse | C. 3. |
| 2. A. W. Franke | C. 3. |
| 3. Dom - Gymnasium | B. 5. |
| 4. Hauptwache | C. 2. |

Kirchen.

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| 5. Deutsch - Reformirte | B. 4. |
| 6. Dom | B. C. 5. |
| 7. Jakobskirche | C. 1. |
| 8. Johanniskirche | C. 3. |
| 9. Katharinenkirche | B. 2. |
| 10. Marien - od. Liebfrauenkirche | C. 4. |
| 11. Petrikirche | C. 2. |
| 12. Ulrichskirche | B. 3. |
| 13. Wallonenkirche (reform.) | C. 1. |

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|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 14. Kunstschule | A. 3. |
| 15. Oberlandes - Gericht | C. 4. |
| 16. Ober - Praesidium | C. 4. |
| 17. Odeon | D. E. 1. |
| 18. Post | B. 4. |
| 19. Rathhaus | C. 3. |
| 20. Real - & Gewerbeschule | A. 3. |
| 21. Regierungs - Gebäude | C. 4. 5. |
| 22. Schützenhaus | D. 6. 7. |

Theater.

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|---|-------|
| 23. Stadttheater | A. 4. |
| 24. Wilhelmtheater | C. 3. |
| 25. Victoria - (Sommer) Theater | E. 2. |
| 26. Töcherschule (neue höhere) | B. 5. |





and Industrial School (Pl. 20; A, 3), the School of Art (Pl. 14; C, 4), and the twin buildings of the Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 3, 4). Part of the new glacis is laid out as a promenade.

Magdeburg, one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany, possesses numerous wool, cotton, sugar, spirit, tobacco, chocolate, chicory, and other manufactories, and is conveniently situated at the junction of numerous railways (to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, and Leipsic).

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otto the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (p. 88) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 967 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see, to which an ample jurisdiction and the primacy of Germany were annexed. In the 13th-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and entirely destroyed with the exception of 139 houses. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was at that period the burgomaster of the town. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the March of Brandenburg.

The BREITE WEG, the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the town from N. to S., from the Krökenthor to the Sudenburger Thor, and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date mostly from the 17th century. The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — The sculptures in the pediment of the *Reichs-Bank*, a handsome edifice in the Grosse Münz-Str. (Pl. B, 3), were taken from the old residence of Otto von Guericke (d. 1686; see above).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6; B, C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble and massive structure, was erected in 1208-1363 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church, which had been burned down. The towers were completed about 1520, and the whole edifice restored under Frederick William III. The rich W. portal is worthy of inspection. The older parts, especially in the choir, which with its retro-choir and series of chapels recall the French style of building, still in many instances show the round arch, while the more modern parts are in the fully developed pointed style. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. The S. tower has been left without a spire. View from the gallery (166 steps) almost equal to that from the tower itself (438 steps). The sacristan (75 pf.) lives in the handsome adjoining *Cloisters*, half Romanesque, half Gothic (13th and 14th cent.), with old sgraffito embellishments. The large bell weighs 26 tons.

In the chapel beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archb. Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated P. Vischer of Nuremberg, completed

in 1497; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, two saints, and a variety of decorations. — Beneath a simple marble slab in the choir reposes the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973); behind the high-altar his consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edward the Elder of England; monument probably of the 14th century. Adjoining it an ancient baptistery. The church contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. Modern stained-glass windows. Figures on the S. side of the choir of SS. Innocent, Maurice, and John, said to date from the 10th, those of SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew from the 13th century. Fine carved stalls of the 14th century. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzl are also shown. Near the last is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by *Peter Vischer*. Fine view of the nave from the episcopal gallery in the choir.

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 10; B, 4) or Church of our Lady, most of which is in the Romanesque style of the 12th and 13th centuries. The adjoining Romanesque cloisters and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school.

In the *ALTENMARKT*, in front of the *Rathhaus*, rises the ***Monument of Otho I.** (Pl. 1; C, 3), an equestrian figure on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality at the close of the 13th cent., and judiciously restored in 1858. At the corners are the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and two other figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures, one bearing a shield, the other a banner. The statues are all in sandstone and of life-size.

The adjoining Platz near the Hauptwache is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1851; Pl. 2), burgomaster of Magdeburg.

The ***Fürstenwall** (Pl. C, 4, 5; *Restaurant Belvedere*), on the Elbe, is the favourite walk within the town. Below it are casemates. At the W. end are a handsome terrace and pleasure-grounds, embellished with a *War Monument*. The terrace commands a fine view of Buckau, etc.

The **Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten** (Pl. B, C, 7, 8) adjoins the glais, on the S.W. side of the interior of the town, and includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*. The eminence on which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ballrooms, etc. A memorial stone records that the monastery was founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 86), with numerous villas and gardens.

On the *Werder* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2) are situated the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. 25) and a number of pleasure-resorts, such as the *Odeon* (Pl. 17) and *Schützenhaus* (Pl. 22).

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the *Herrenkrug* (steamers in the afternoon, Sun. from 7 a.m., 30 pf.), on the left bank the *Vogelsang* (tramway), both favourite resorts, with pleasant grounds.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. 277 M. *Neustadt-Magdeburg*. The train crosses the Elbe and reaches (280 M.) *Biederitz* and (282 M.) *Gerwisch*.

Then (289 M.) *Burg*, with 15,000 inhab., and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

296 M. *Güsen*; 306 M. *Genthin*; 315 M. *Wusterwitz*.

325 M. **Brandenburg** (*Schwarzer Bär; Schwarzer Adler*), a dull town with broad streets and 27,400 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dominsel. It occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1153 by Albert the Bear, Count of Askanien, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the most important place in the province, but was obliged at length to yield this rank to the more modern city on the Spree (comp. p. 13). Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station we proceed by the Schützen-Strasse, Annenthor-Brücke, and the St. Annen-Strasse to the *Rathhaus*, dating from the 14th cent., but modernised and disfigured in the 18th. Near it stands a *Roland* (see p. 133), 18 ft. in height. Opposite rises the **Church of St. Catharine*, a Gothic brick edifice, erected in 1381-1402, containing a fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, an interesting font in bronze, of 1440, and several monuments. Fine perforated enrichments of the exterior worthy of inspection. — We next cross the Molkenmarkt and the Molkendamm, and reach the —

Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, a late-Romanesque basilica, erected in 1170-1318, with a crypt in the transition-style, completed before 1235. The edifice was restored by Schinkel in 1836. It contains a good altar-piece on a gold ground, of 1465, by an unknown master. The tombstones which formerly covered the pavement are now built into the walls. Modern stained-glass windows. — Near the cathedral is *St. Peter's Church*, an early-Gothic edifice of the 14th century.

The Grillendamm leads hence to the Altstadt, where the Church of *St. Godehard*, partly Romanesque of 1164, and partly Gothic of 1348, the old *Rathhaus*, now a court of justice, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., and the new *Commercial School* are the most interesting buildings. — To the S.W. of the Altstadt is the Romanesque *Nicolaikirche*, of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Fine view from the *Marienberg*, an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower designed by the architect Stier, and finished in 1880. This monument, 114 ft. in height,

and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, was erected to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 66, 70, 71, and whose names it bears.

The first stations beyond Brandenburg are (334 M.) *Gross-Kreuz* and (341 M.) *Werder*. As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

347 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (364 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 2.

5. From Duisburg to Hagen and Siegen by Langendreer.

105 M. BERGISCHE MÄRKISCHE RAILWAY. To Hagen in 2 hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 70); thence to Siegen in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.).

The line at first traverses the *Westphalian Coal-measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 10-12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense at places, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany. Comp. the Map, p. 82.

Duisburg, see p. 75. — 5 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (*Hôtel Middendorf*), a prettily situated town of 15,000 inhab., the junction of several railways.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of world-wide celebrity, covering an area of 63 acres. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 12,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat-companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe with iron and steel guns.

12 M. *Essen* (*Essener Hof*; *Berliner Hof*; *Höttgen*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Rhein. Hof*), a town with 55,000 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, where about 20,000 miners are employed, it has increased rapidly within the last few years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has recently sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel.

The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 873, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the nave was completed in 1316, the E. choir in 1445, and the whole edifice was restored in 1855. The treasury contains several curious Ro-

manesque works of art of the 10th century. The handsome cloisters date from the 11th and 12th centuries.

The Roman Catholic *Gertrudiskirche* and the Protestant *Pauluskirche* are two handsome modern edifices in the Gothic style.

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Cologne to Dortmund (p. 76), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (Altenessen; see p. 75).

16 M. **Steele** (*Badenberg; Klumbeck*), an old town on the *Ruhr*, where Otho I. held a diet in 938, lies in the midst of numerous coal-works (pop. 6000). The station is at *Königstele* (Lindemann), 1 M. from the town.

FROM STEELE TO HERDECKE, 22 M., in 1hr. (fares 2m. 70, 2m., 1m. 40 pf.). The line ascends the picturesque and winding valley of the *Ruhr*, crossing the stream frequently. 2½ M. *Dahlhausen*. — 5½ M. **Hattingen** (*Westfälischer Hof*), a prettily situated old town, once fortified. View from the *Isenberg* (½ hr.). — 10 M. **Blankenstein** (*Petring*), one of the finest points in the valley; pleasing view from the *Gethmann'sche Garten* (open to the public; entrance by Fabring's Inn). Farther on, the ruined *Hardenstein* lies to the right of the line. — 18½ M. **Volmarstein** (*Wehberg*), on a wooded height on the left bank, commanding a splendid view, with a ruined castle, is a favourite summer resort. Opposite lies *Wetter*. 22 M. *Herdecke*, see below.

22 M. **Bochum** (*Hemmer; Kaiserlicher Hof; Mettegang*), an increasing place with 28,400 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

26 M. *Langendreer*, where the line diverges from that to *Marten* and *Dortmund* (p. 76).

29 M. **Witten** (**Voss; Dünnebacke*, near the station), an industrial town with 18,100 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ruhr*. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and *Volmarstein* (see above) is seen opposite.

34 M. *Wetter*, picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top was erected in 1869 as a monument to the minister Baron Stein.

36 M. **Herdecke** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with fine view), a small town with 3700 inhab., lies opposite the influx of the *Volme* into the *Ruhr*. The valley is here crossed by the imposing viaduct of the Rhenish line from *Düsseldorf* to *Hörde*.

About 4 M. to the N. of *Herdecke* rises the **Hohen-Syburg*, one of the *Ardey Mts.*, with a tower 90 ft. in height, erected in 1857 in memory of Baron Vincke, President of Westphalia (d. 1844). The hill is said to have once been a stronghold of the Saxon duke Wittekind and to have been captured by Charlemagne; and there is an unfounded tradition that Wittekind was baptised in the *Petersbrunnen* on its slope (comp. p. 80; the baptism really took place at Attigny in France). The ruined castle is of later mediæval origin. The *Hohen-Syburg* may also be reached from *Löttringhausen*, *Kabel* (see below), or *Westhofen* in ¾ hr.

39 M. **Hagen**, the junction of several railways; see p. 84.

The *Ruhr-Siegbahn* from *Hagen* to *Siegen* connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal-measures of the *Ruhr*. — 44 M. *Kabel*.

50 M. **Limburg** (**Bentheimer Hof*; *Gerhardi*), a prettily situated town with 4900 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height. *View from the top.

52 M. **Letmathe** (Titz; Rail. Restaurant), with 3700 inhabitants. Large zinc-foundry near the station.

FROM LETMATHE TO ISERLOHN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M., by a branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 40, 25 pf.). Stat. *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

Iserlohn (*Sander*; *Hilgers*), with 16,800 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind.

At the **Grüne**, an inn on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grüermannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil bones.

On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly interesting **Dechenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (tickets of admission, 75 pf. each, at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill.

Pleasant route from Iserlohn to Menden (10 M., p. 84), or to Arnsberg (21 M.). The road leads to the E. to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sundwich**, with an interesting stalactite grotto, in which bones of antediluvian animals have been found. On the hill (10 min.) is the *Felsenmeer*, a basin containing groups of rocks interspersed with trees. From Sundwich we proceed either by the high-road or by a footpath to the (3 M.) **Klusenstein**, a very picturesque ruin, with farm-buildings, rising precipitously above the wild valley of the *Hönne*. From this point down the valley of the *Hönne* to Menden (Beiderlinden; rail. stat., p. 84), 1 hr., passing the *Schiebelquelle*, a clear and copious spring on the left. Or we may follow the high-road in the valley from Klusenstein to (3 M.) **Sanssouci*, an inn, where the *Hönne* is quitted (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the *Balver Höhle*, a large cave with numerous fossils). Thence over the hill to (6 M.) *Hachen* on the *Röhr* (fine ruin), from which a path (guide necessary) crosses the hills to *Arnsberg* in 2 hrs. (p. 84).

58 M. **Altena** (*Klincke*; *Quitmann*) is a picturesquely situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable prospect. Pop. 7800. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the Schloss afford beautiful views. — 64 M. *Werdoht*; 69 M. *Plettenberg*; 77 M. *Finnentrop*, whence a branch-line diverges to the small town of *Olpe* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), with iron-foundries, and to *Rothemühle*. — 81 M. *Grevenbrück*; 85 M. *Altenhundem*. At (92 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches *Kreuzthal* and —

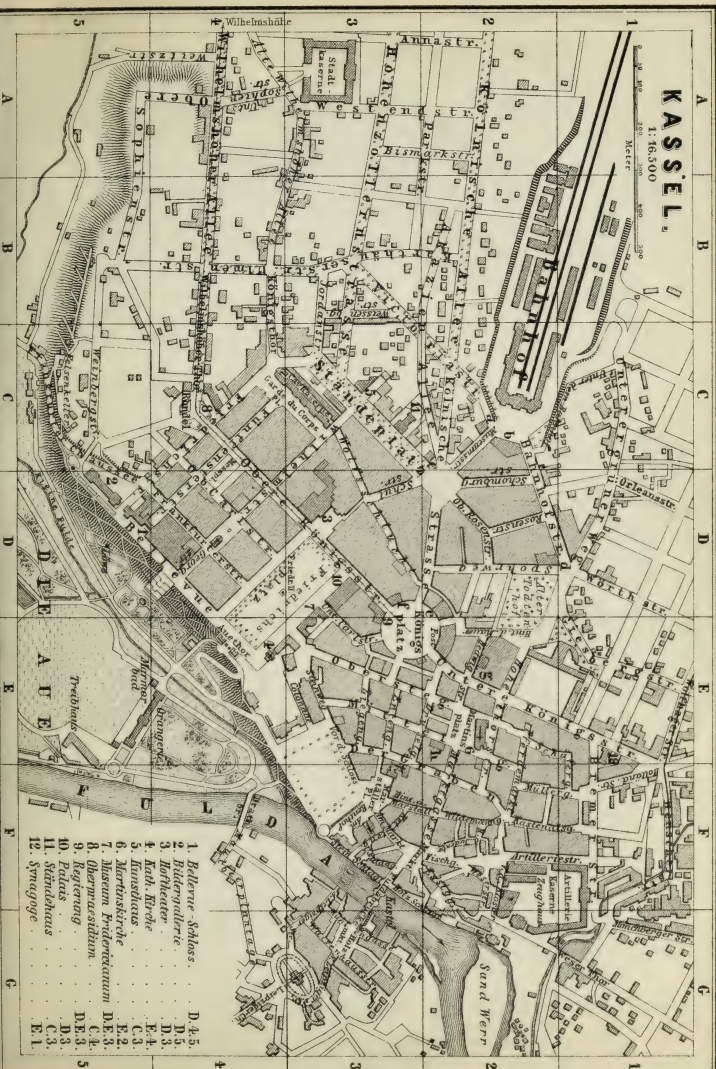
105 M. **Siegen** (**Goldner Löwe*), a busy old mining town (12,900 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* was born here (1577, d. 1640) while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf* the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

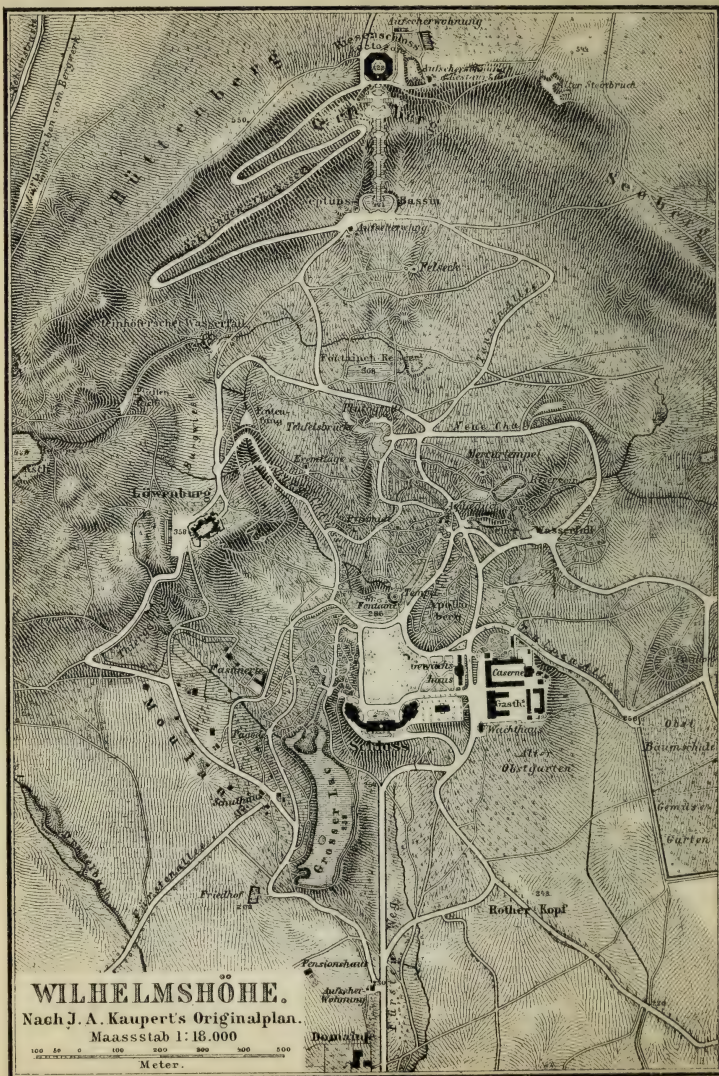
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1. Bellevue-Schloss . . . D.4.5.
2. Bürgersäle . . . D.5.
3. Hoftheater . . . D.3.
4. Kath. Kirche . . . E.4.
5. Lusthaus . . . C.3.
6. Marienkirche . . . E.2.
7. Museum Friedemann . . . D.E.3.
8. Oberparadeplatz . . . C.1.
9. Regierung . . . D.E.3.
10. Palais . . . D.3.
11. Ständehaus . . . C.3.
12. Synagoge . . . E.1.



6. From Cologne to Cassel viâ Arnsberg.

168 M. RAILWAY in $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (22 m. 50, 16 m. 95, 11 m. 20 pf.).

Journey to (130 M.) *Scherfede*, the junction for Holzminden, see R. 4. Then (136 M.) *Warburg* (p. 124), (142 M.) *Liebenau*, and (150 M.) *Hümme*.

FROM HÜMME TO CARLSHAFEN, 10 M., branch-railway towards the N. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Trendelburg*, on the Diemel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which is the château of *Sababurg*, a shooting residence with a deer-park. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Helmarshausen*, commanded by the ruins of the *Krukenburg*. 10 M. *Carlshafen* (**Schwan*), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the Diemel into the Weser. It was founded in 1704 by the Landgrave Karl, in order to provide his dominions with a harbour on the Weser. Fine view from the (10 min.) *Juliushöhe* (tavern on the top). — Steamboat between Carlshafen and Hameln (p. 123) in summer. Carlshafen is also a station on the line from Northeim to Ottbergen (p. 125).

154 M. *Hofgeismar* (Schwarzer Adler), a small watering-place with a mineral spring. 158 M. *Grebenstein*, with ancient watch-towers and a ruin on the Burgberg. To the S. in the background rise the *Dörnberg* and *Wilhelmshöhe*. 163 M. *Mönchhof*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., in a beautiful park, lies *Wilhelmsthal*, formerly a château of the Elector of Hessen, built in 1760, containing handsome rococo decorations and many pictures by Tischbein.

168 M. **Cassel.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 4 m., with restaurant; *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. b; C, 2), both opposite the station; *PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Pl. c; C, 2), with garden-restaurant, in the Friedr. Wilhelms-Platz; DEUTSCHER KAISER (Pl. d; D, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — *In the Town:* *KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN (Pl. e; D, 2), R. 3 m., L. 60, A. 50 pf., B. 1 m.; *HÔTEL SCHIRMER (Pl. f; D, 3), these two in the Königs-Platz; RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. g; E, 2), Hedwig-Str. 7, with restaurant. — RITTER (Pl. h; E, 2), Mittelgasse, R. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 70 pf.; GOLZE, Oberste Gasse, R., A., & L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; RUSSISCHER HOF, Orleans-Str. 12, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — *Stück's Hôtel Garni*, Museum-Str. 4, with restaurant. — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 101.

Restaurants. *Bohne*, Obere König-Str. 28; *Ludovici*, Friedrichs-Platz 10; *Rasche*, Friedrichs-Platz 1. Beer: at the *Hôtel Royal* (see above); *Café Wulp*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz; *Gerhardt*, König-Str. 12; *Schaub's Garden*, Kölnische-Str. 17, where concerts are frequently given in the evening; *Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str., with café, concert in the evening (symphony on Fridays). — *The Felsenkeller* (*Eisengarten's*, *Müller's*, etc.) on the *Weinberg*, outside the Frankfurter Thor (Pl. C, 5), are good points of view. *Café-Restaurant* in the *Carlsau*, p. 100; concert several times a week.

Confectioners. **Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Worch*, König-Str. 14.

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf. — Each box under 30 lbs. 10 pf., heavier boxes 25 pf. each, smaller packages free. At night double fares. To *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 100. — Carriage to *Wilhelmsthal* (see above; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and back, about 14 m.

Baths on the Fulda, near the Au; also a *Swimming Bath*, beyond the hot-houses. *Warm Baths* (with Russian vapour-bath): *Schäfer*, Königsthor $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Erdemann*, Mauer-Str.

Post Office (temporary), Wolfsschlucht 25. — **Telegraph Office**, Königs-Platz 40.

Theatre (Pl. 3; D, 3), open six days weekly.

Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the *Kunsthau*s (Pl. 5), in the Stände-Platz, admission 50 pf. (daily 11-1 and 2-4).

The 'Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', Kölnische-Str. 16, is an institution for giving information and assistance to strangers.

Principal Attractions: Picture Gallery (p. 95), Museum (p. 94), walk through the Auegarten (p. 100), excursion to Wilhelmshöhe (p. 101).

Cassel (492 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hessen, and now the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, and headquarters of the eleventh Prussian Corps d'Armée, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the Altstadt and Ober-Neustadt from the small Unter-Neustadt. The town, which was formerly remarkable for the dullness peculiar to the capital of a small principality, has assumed a busier and more prosperous aspect since its annexation to Prussia in 1866. Pop. (1864) 35,980; (1879) 58,500. Several new and handsome streets have recently been erected near the station.

Crossing the STÄNDE-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates; Pl. 11), built in 1836, and the *Kunsthau*s (Hall of Art; Pl. 5; see above), we soon reach the spacious **Friedrichs-Platz** (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), 355 yds. long and 165 yds. wide, situated between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt. It is bounded on the E. by the old electoral *Palace* (Pl. 10), which was built in 1769, and united with the 'Rothe Palais' in 1821; by the *Museum Fridericianum* (see below) with its projecting portico, the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church*, erected in 1770-76. At the N.W. angle stands the *Court Theatre*, near which is a statue of *Louis Spohr*, who was conductor of the orchestra here from 1822 to 1859. In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.*, a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars.

The S. side is terminated by the handsome **Auethor** (Pl. E, 4), which was built in the reign of Frederick II., and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Auegarten (p. 100), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meisner (p. 382) to the left is the most prominent. From the lower end of the Friedrichs-Platz we observe towards the N.E. the large new *Justizpalast*, or law-courts, occupying the site of the Kattenburg, with the materials of which the new Picture Gallery was erected.

The ***Museum Fridericianum** (Pl. 7), erected in 1769-79 by the Landgrave Frederick II., contains a collection of curiosities and objects of art founded by the Hessian princes at the close of the 16th cent. and greatly extended in the 18th. Admission gratis, Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, and in summer Wed. and Sat. also, 3-5 (en-

trance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum. Catalogue 60 pf. — Extensive alterations in the arrangements are contemplated.

I. HALL OF THE FOUNDERS. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova* (?).

II. ANCIENT SCULPTURES (to the right of the first). *1. Youth about to anoint himself, a Greek work; 3. Replica of the Doryphorus of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); 4, 5. Apollo; 7. Pallas Athene; *13. Head of a Diadumenos, a later adaptation of that of Polycletus.

III. ROOM. Thirty-six cork models of ancient Roman buildings, executed at the end of last century.

IV. ROOM. 1st Cabinet (to the left of the entrance): 564. Gold and silver plate, ivory goblets, agates and gems, nautilus-shells, porcelain paintings, fancy weapons, etc. — 2nd Cabinet (to the right): Works of art in ivory, e. g. 96. Vessel with Bacchanalian procession, and 115. Vase with the Battle of Alexander, both by *Dobbermann*; 154. Two tablets with the history of the Passion in six sections, ascribed to *Albert Dürer*; 155. Crucifix by *Michael Angelo* (?); 167. Early German embodiment of Venus. — 3rd Cabinet: Amber articles. — 4th and 5th Cabinets: Miscellaneous works of art. Also 93 different clocks, automata, chronometers, etc.; in the centre of the room, 130. Clock worked by two balls, alternately relieving each other, manufactured by Campani at Rome in 1730 as a 'perpetuum mobile'; 133. Astronomical clock according to Ptolemy's system.

V. ROOM. Smaller ancient works of art, and ancient and Hessian coins and medals. *1. Bronze Statuette of Victoria, of Greek workmanship. Cabinet A: Small Egyptian, Greek, and Roman bronzes. Cabinets B and C: Implements. Cabinet D: Ancient German weapons. Cabinet E: Ancient works of art in stone, clay, and glass; also copies of ancient works and a few fine Italian works of the 16th century.

VI. ROOM. Mosaics: Roman and Florentine mosaics, 213 in number, works in scagliola (imitation mosaic), and specimens of stones polished in Hessen.

VII. ROOM. About 2500 gems and cameos, ancient and modern; on the walls, casts from those in other collections. — We now return to Room II., and from it enter the *Collection of Casts from the Antique* on the right, arranged chronologically in rooms VIII-XII.

The NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS occupy rooms XIII-XVIII, of which four are on the ground-floor, while the last two are on the first. The botanical collection boasts of the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and a collection of different woods in the form of books. — XIX. ARMOURY (on the second floor). Old weapons, goblets, trinkets, hunting accoutrements, historical curiosities.

The LIBRARY (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor of the building, in front, contains 145,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. (e. g. the oldest MS. of the 'Hildebrandlied', 9th cent.). *Jacob* and *William Grimm* were librarians here for about 15 years.

From the S.W. side of the Friedrichs-Platz runs the BELLEVUE-STRASSE (Pl. D, 4, 5), which commands a view of the Carlsau and the valley of the Fulda. The *Bellevue-Schloss* (Pl. 1), a very extensive edifice, the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of the *Society of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the ****Picture Gallery**, an extensive Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Prof. von Dehn-Rotfelser*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is

flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*, *Echtermeyer*, and *Brandt*. The ground-floor is occupied by casts of mediæval works formerly in the Museum (p. 95), art-furniture, etc. The first floor, reached by a staircase of marble, contains the valuable collection of pictures, arranged in four large saloons and twenty cabinets. Admission free; Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 90 pf.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Friesland in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. It is not known when or by whom the Italian pictures were brought to Cassel, but the gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as *Potter's Bull*, *Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross*, and *Claude Lorrain's* landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the *Eremitage*. Many of the pictures recovered from the French were deposited at *Wilhelmshöhe*, where they were long withdrawn from public exhibition, while those preserved at the *Bellevue Palace* were not easily accessible; but these difficulties have been removed since the Prussian occupation.

A gallery embracing so many master-pieces can well afford to dispense with a few celebrated names. The Cassel collection cannot boast of a genuine *Raphael*, the *Madonna with the lamb* (No. 29) being a modified copy of the picture at Madrid. *Titian*, however, is represented by a good portrait (No. 21), though the fine *Cleopatra* (No. 23) formerly ascribed to him has been traced to the brush of his pupil *Cesare Vecelli*. The gallery also possesses a richly coloured *Family of Darius* by *Paolo Veronese* (No. 89, a small replica of the famous picture in the National Gallery at London), and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 70). The Italian works of the 17th cent. are unimportant.

Among the early German pictures we may mention the *Ursula Hans Tucherin* (No. 16) and *Elsbeth Tucherin* (No. 7), both by *Michael Wohlgemuth*, the latter of which was once ascribed to *Dürer*. A number of pictures were also formerly erroneously catalogued as *Holbein's*. The most attractive of the six paintings by *Cranach* is his *Diana or Nymph* (No. 10), resembling a composition by *Dürer*.

The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The *Enthroned Madonna with saints* by *Rubens* (No. 187), obviously composed under Venetian influence, the portraits by *Van Dyck* (Nos. 290-304), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 458, Young scholar and his wife), and the *Barber's Shop* by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 404) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by Hals

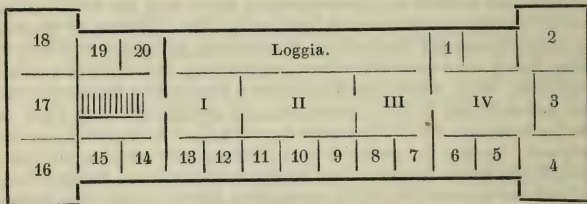
and Rembrandt, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany, possessing seven pictures by the former and upwards of twenty by the latter. Among those of FRANS HALS, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing peasant (No. 222) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 226, a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two young musicians (No. 223) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of REMBRANDT's pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 367), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill, and at the same time touching in its simple truthfulness of expression and profound religious sentiment. The venerable patriarch, the innocent children, and the helpful parents each awaken our enthusiasm in turn, and the whole scene recalls the tale of some ancient minstrel. The Blinding of Samson (a theme frequently handled by Rembrandt, as in the Blinding of King Lear) next presents to us the master in the light of a tragic poet (No. 369), while the Woodcutter's family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 366) shows how familiar he was with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of Saskia, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 356), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 357). The old heads, Nos. 348, 355, 362, and 365, date from 1630-32. Copenol, the writing-master (No. 358), and Krul, the poet (No. 351), were also painted soon after Rembrandt's removal from Leyden to Amsterdam (1630). To his later period (1655-58) belong the so-called Six (No. 364), the Spear-bearer (No. 370), his own portrait (No. 360), and that of Nicholas Bruyninck (No. 359). The Standardbearer (No. 371) is a copy. Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter scene (Nos. 372, 368), are also well worthy of inspection. — The following Dutch masters are also admirably represented: *Ph. Wouwerman* (No. 478, Harvest wain), *Adr. Brouwer* (No. 380, Card-players), *Jan Steen* (No. 567, Bean-festival; 575, Carousal), *Adr. van Ostade*, *Metsu*, and *Terburg* (No. 391, Lute-player).

The tastefully decorated STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues, by *Echtermeyer*, of the nations which have been most prominent in the history of art.

Room I. Entrance Wall: 230. *De Crayer* (d. 1669), Adoration of the Shepherds; 266. *Jac. Jordaens* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — Right Wall: in the middle, *187. *Rubens* (1577-1640), Virgin and Child, with John the Baptist, Magdalene, and the Prodigal Son, on the left SS. Dominic, Francis, and George, King David, and a bishop. To the right and left of this work, *295, *293. *Ant. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Family portraits; below, *224, *225. *Frans Hals*, Portraits; between the last two, 409. *David Teniers the Younger* (d. 1690), Pilate showing Jesus to the Jews after the scourging; *372. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Mountain landscape

with a bridge (1650); 399. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), Peasants in front of a tavern. To the left of the door: *380. *Adr. Brouwer* (d. 1638), Boors playing cards; to the right, 392. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — Left Wall: to the left of the door, *575. *Jan Steen* (d. 1679), Carousal; 464. *Ph. Wouwerman* (d. 1668), Riding-school; *357. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait; 186. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs; 268. *Jordaens*, Family of the painter. — Exit Wall: 179. *Rubens*, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, and Cupid; 198. *Frans Snyders* (d. 1657), Kitchen.

Room II. Right Wall: *351. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Jan Krul, the poet; 272. *Jordaens*, Bean-king ('le Roi boit'); *223. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *183. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic; 317. *De Heem* (d. 1674), Still-life; *364. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (formerly called Burgomaster Six; 1639); 467. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Landscape; 567. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Mountain scene with waterfall; 527. *Paul Potter* (d. 1654), Cattle; 350. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — Left Wall: 371. *Rembrandt* (copy?), Civic standard-bearer (1656); 907. *Dom. van Tol*, Girl holding a dead fowl; 459. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 188. *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); 480. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle; 300, 301. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; 369. *Rembrandt* (copy?), Samson blinded by the Philistines (1636); 592. *Caspar Netscher*



(d. 1684), Masquerade; 370. *Rembrandt*, Man in armour (1655). — Exit Wall: 270, 271. *Jordaens*, Porridge-eater, Education of Bacchus.

Room III. Entrance Wall: 267. *Jordaens*, Pan at the table of a peasant. — Right Wall: 740, 741. *Moucheron*, Landscapes; 177. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Callisto; 436. *Barth. van der Helst* (d. 1670), Portrait; 391. *Willem van de Velde the Younger* (d. 1707), Sea-shore with numerous ships and figures. — Left Wall: 352. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man in a fur cap; 260. *Honthorst* (d. 1656), Musical entertainment; 180. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta; 200. *Snyders*, Animals. — Exit Wall: 577, 579. *Melchior Hondecoeter*, Poultry.

Room IV. Italians. Entrance Wall: 149, 148. *Caravaggio*, Lute-player, Violin-player. — Right Wall: *70. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; 20, 21. After *Titian*, Portraits; *89. *Paolo Veronese* (d. 1588), Family of Darius before Alexander; *23. *Cesare Vecelli* (?), Cleopatra. — Left Wall: *Guido Reni*, 166. Aeneas and Dido, 169. Virgin praying; 344. *Sassoferatto*, Virgin and Child; 125. *Annibale Carracci*, Tobias anointing the eyes of his blind father; 263. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa; 45. *Pontorno* (d. 1556), Portrait. — Fourth Wall: 67. *Bassano*, Portrait; *25. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alphonso d'Avalos (?), of the master's later period.

CABINET I. 796-799. *De Wit*, The Seasons, grisaille imitations of reliefs.

— We again enter Room IV. to reach —

CAB. II. To the left: 280. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood; 147. *Caravaggio*, Man with a lyre; 278. *N. Poussin*, Assassination of Pompey.

CAB. III. 140-145. *Caravaggio*, Genii with musical instruments. The next two cabinets contain Italian pictures of mediocre merit.

CAB. VI. Entrance Wall: 529. *Carlo Maratti* (d. 1713), Holy Family; 120. *Ag. Carracci*, Hagar and Ishmael; *29. After *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape (under glass); 126. *Ann. Carracci*, The choice of Hercules. — To the left of the door: 91. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait. — Exit Wall: 88. *P. Veronese*, King Belshazzar's feast; 63. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment of Christ.

CAB. VII. 255. *Honthorst*, Old woman weighing gold; 311. *Gaspar Poussin*, Italian landscape; 613. *Godfr. Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene.

CAB. VIII. contains portraits by the most eminent masters represented in the gallery. Entrance Wall: 182, *184. *Rubens*, Man and woman; 7. *Wohlgenuth* (ascribed to *Alb. Dürer*), Elisabeth Tucher; 6. *Jan Joest* (formerly attributed to *Holbein*), Man with a rosary; 15. *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (d. 1553), Portrait of a man; 316. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp; 445. *Jan van Ravesteyn*, Portrait of a woman. — Middle Wall: In the centre, 294. *Van Dyck*, A citizen of Antwerp; to the right of the last, 299. *Van Dyck*, Girl; 75. and (to the left) 76. *Ant. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Johann Gallus and his wife. — Exit Wall: 363. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man; 228, 227. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *358. *Rembrandt*, Copenol, the writing-master; 587. *Netscher*, Lady and parrot; *458. *Gonzales Coques*, Young scholar and his wife; 292. *Van Dyck*, 586. *Netscher*, 362. *Rembrandt*, Portraits; *356. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Ulenburgh, his first wife.

CAB. IX. 431, 430. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits of a man and wife; 365. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; *366. *Rembrandt*, The 'Woodcutter's Family', a Holy Family in the homely but earnest Dutch style (1646); *359. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicolaus Bruyninck (1658); 355. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (1632). — Middle Wall: *Rembrandt*, 349, 347. Portraits, *368. Landscape in winter (1636); 400. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *Rembrandt*, 360. Portrait of himself (1658), 348. Portrait of an old man (1630); 401. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing. — The whole of the Exit Wall is devoted to a large picture by **Rembrandt* (No. 367), representing Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asnath (1656).

CAB. X. 446. *Gabr. Metsu* (d. after 1667), Lady and game-dealer; 408. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape with cottages; 471. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle-piece; 525. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 444. *Jan van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 470. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Stable. To the left of the door, 742. *Moucheron*, Landscape. — Exit Wall: 390. *W. van de Velde*, See-piece; 384. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 291. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Merstraten of Brussels; 593. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

CAB. XI. 404. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; 184. *Rubens* (?), Girl; 185. *Rubens*, Silenus. — Middle Wall: *Teniers*, 405. Dentist, 214. Skittle-alley; 303, 302. *Van Dyck*, Man and wife; 216. *Teniers the Elder*, Boors carousing and dancing. — Exit Wall: 176. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt; 215. *Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *Rubens*, 181. Drunken Silenus, 175. Drunken Hercules.

CAB. XII. 448. *Metsu*, Young lady with a lute and gentleman with a glass of wine; *576. *Jan Steen*, Bean-festival; 591. *Netscher*, Two musicians. — Middle Wall: 611. *Schalcken*, Lady with a cake; 589. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; 518. *Nic. Berchem*, Forge; 105. *Jan Brueghel* ('*Velvet Brueghel*'), Harbour; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 465. Hawking party, *478. Harvest wain. — Exit Wall: 473. *Wouwerman*, Smithy; 447. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; 857. *Sal. v. Ruysdael*, Margin of a forest; 341. *Nic. Knupfer* (b. at Leipsic in 1603, lived at Utrecht), The Seven Works of Mercy; *222. *Frans Hals*, Laughing toper; 385. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing; 566. *Jac. v. Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Outskirts of a forest.

CAB. XIII. 521. *Berchem*, Italian scene; 536. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 290. *Van Dyck*, The painter Frans Snyders and his wife; 565. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — To the right of the door, *374. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; to the left of the door, 297. *Van Dyck*, Lucas and Cornelis de Wael, in grisaille; 590. *Netscher*, The painter himself (?) and a young man. — Exit Wall: *226. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat.

CAB. XIV. 153. *Velvet Brueghel*, The Flood; *Schalcken*, 614. Cupid combing the hair of Venus, 615. Venus with a flaming arrow and Cupid; 861. *Pieter Neefs*, Church-interior; 132. *Rottenhammer*, Holy Family; 77. *Sir A. More*, Portrait; 578. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 612. *Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene.

CAB. XV. 286, 285. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscapes; 155, 154. *Velvet Brueghel*, Landscapes; 261. *Seb. Vranckx*, Battle of Pavia, Francis I. led off as a captive; 580. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 209, 208. *Pieter Neefs*, Church-interiors.

CAB. XVI. 11. *Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 10. *Cranach the Younger*, Diana resting at a spring; 78, 79. *School of Cranach*, Luther and Catharine von Bora; also other works of the German school of the 15-16th centuries.

CAB. XVII. Dutch Masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — CAB. XVIII. Painters of the 18th century. — CAB. XIX. 197. *Snyders*, Birds; 661. *Ph. Roos* (d. 1705), Cattle. — From CAB. XX., which contains a few paintings of the beginning of this century, we again reach the staircase.

The beautiful vaulted *LOGGIA (entered from Room I.; door sometimes locked) commands a charming view of the Carlsau and the Fulda. The busts of Raphael, Titian, Guido Reni, and other painters are by *Hassenpflug*. The mural paintings represent in allegorical figures the different tendencies and schools of art.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg* (Pl. C, 5), and the above-mentioned (p. 93) *Felsenkeller*, lying amidst pretty villas, and commanding a fine view.

The circular *Königs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; 157 yds. in diameter) is remarkable for its sixfold echo (tramway to *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 101).

The Protestant Church of *St. Martin* (Pl. 6; E, 2), in the Gothic style, with nave of the 14th and choir of the beginning of the 15th cent., was judiciously restored in 1842. Sacristan, *Hohenthor-Str.* 18.

CHOIR. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife, erected by their son William IV., in black marble with white reliefs and profuse gilding, occupies the place of the high altar. The *Monument of the Landgrave Moritz*, in coloured marble, was erected in 1662; opposite to it a monument in bronze, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina (d. 1549). — The TOWER (230 ft.) overlooks the town and the environs as far as *Wilhelmshöhe*. Visitors ring at a small door to the right of the W. portal.

The **Auegarten*, *Aue*, or *Carlsau*, near the *Friedrichs-Platz* (p. 94), and bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned by *Le Nôtre*, the French landscape-gardener, in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Aue, we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 4, 5), built at the beginning of the 18th cent., and recently restored. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1728, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *Monnot*, a French sculptor of last century. Among the statues are the Faun, the dancing Bacchante, Bacchus, and Leda; the reliefs represent scenes from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. (Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11½-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the nearest corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of 1½-1 m.) — About the middle of the park, to the right of the principal avenue leading to the 'Great Basin', is a café. — In the vicinity, below the *Bellevue-Str.*, rises a *Monument* by *Kaupert*, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination.

FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

Carriage to the *Hôtel Schombardt* or the *Pensionshaus* 8, to the *Cascades* 9, to the *Riesenschloss* 15 m.; fee 1½-2 m. extra. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to the *Hôtel Schombardt* or *Pensionshaus*, 1 pers. 2 m.,

2 pers. 2 m. 20, 3-4 pers. 2 m. 50 pf.; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. without extra charge.

Tramway from the Königs-Platz at Cassel, through the Obere Königs-Str. and the Wilhelmshöher Allee (Pl. D, C, B, A, 3, 4), to Wilhelmshöhe (terminus near the Hôtel Schombardt) in 25 min., starting every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 30 pf.; on days when the fountains play, every 20 min., fare 50 pf.

Railway from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 10 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf., return-tickets 70, 50, 30 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M.

Hotels. *SCHOMBARDT'S HOTEL, in the park, R. 2 m. and upwards, L. 50 pf., D. 3 m., B. 1 m., A. 75 pf.; 'pension' in April and May 36 m. a week, from June to September 42 m. Just outside the park, below the Grosse Lac, is the PENSIONSHAUS WILHELMSHÖHE, R. 10-25 m. a week, 'pension' 3 m. a day; also suitable for passing travellers, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., D. 2 m. — A little farther on, near the Löwenburg, are two villas belonging to Dr. Schmidt of Cassel (R. 9-24 m., 'pension' 21 m. a week) and Dr. Wiedershold; these for a longer stay only. — At Wahlershausen, near the park, by the last tramway-station: PENSION RAUSCH.

Restaurants at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades.

The **Fountains** play on Ascension-day, then from Whit-Monday till October (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only) on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 o'clock. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher Thor (Pl. B, C, 4) a fine avenue of limes, flanked with handsome new houses in the villa style, leads by the village of Wahlershausen to (4 M.) ***Wilhelmshöhe**, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hessen, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds, partly laid out at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly indebted to the Landgrave Carl (d. 1730) and the Elector William I. (d. 1821) for their present extent.

The **Schloss**, erected since 1798, and occupied by Napoleon III. during the latter part of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semicircle. The interior is sumptuously fitted up, and contains a collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, and several good pictures, principally portraits of Hessian princes. The castellan lives on the ground-floor, close to the entrance. Near the Schloss are the *Guard-house*, the *Marstall*, or stables, which have been converted into a hussar-barrack, and *Schombardt's Hotel*.

A visit to the finest points in the ***Park**, which requires about 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary, compare Plan), may be made in the following order.

From the hotel winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon*, the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful panorama,

bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers., fee 50 pf.). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle. — The *Eleven Beeches*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer'sche Wasserfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, a modern imitation of an ancient castle. The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee).

In front of the Schloss is the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, and the chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. Near it, to the left, is the *Teufelsbrücke*; to the right the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond to the E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

7. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 14 m. 50, 11 m. 20, 7 m. 80 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 40, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 70 pf.).

Soon after leaving Cassel the train crosses the *Fulda*, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden** (**Hessischer Hof*, *Goldner Löwe*, both in the Lange-Str.; **Andree's Hotel*, D. 2 m., with 'pension', 1 M. from the station), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 5600. The *Church of St. Blasius* is of the 14th century. The extensive *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1571, near which is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869, is now uninhabited. In the promenade, near the Bahnhof-Str., is a *War Monument* in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71. Picturesque views from *Andree's Berggarten* (10 min.), and from the *Tivoli* (Restaurant), near the station and the town. — Railway to *Nordhausen* and *Halle*, see R. 67.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to (21 M.) *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. **Göttingen**. — **Hotels**. **KRONE*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 90, A. 50 pf.; **GEBHARD'S HOTEL*, Alten Wall 3, near the station. — **Restaurants**. *Lanz & Cron*, also confectioners, Weender-Str.; *Alte Fink*. *Burhenne's Garten*, outside the Geismarthor, and *Rohms's Garten*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., with a fine view, are popular resorts.

Göttingen, an old town with 17,000 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1000 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of

distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allee-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the Leine, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the new *Post Office*, the *Anatomical Rooms* (a small building with a dome), and a new edifice for the *Natural History Collection*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. — In the Wilhelms-Platz, which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV.*, rises the University building, erected in 1837, and now containing the *Aula*, or University Hall, a *Picture Gallery*, with several early German and Dutch pictures (such as *Christ* on the Cross by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, *Antony* and *Cleopatra* by Jan Steen), and a collection of casts. An old monastery near the church of St. John now contains the extensive *University Library* (400,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.). At the end of the Weender-Str. rises a large building for *Lectures*, erected in 1865. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden*, beyond which is the new *Agricultural Institute*. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees, and affording a pleasant walk. — A favourite excursion is to the ruin of *Plesse* with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* (2½ hrs.).

FROM GÖTTINGEN TO EICHENBERG (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascending the broad valley of the Leine. Thence to *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see pp. 356, 381.

40 M. *Bovenden*, commanded by the ruin of *Plesse*. Above stat. *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*, with a modern château. Farther on we observe a slender watch-tower on an eminence.

48 M. *Northeim* (**Sonne*; *Englischer Hof*), an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is the station for travellers intending to explore the Harz Mts. from this side.

FROM NORTHEIM TO HERZBERG, branch-line viâ *Cattenburg* and *Hattorf*. From Herzberg to *Nordhausen*, see p. 357.

From (56 M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle, a branch-line diverges to (3 M.) *Einbeck*, or *Eimbeck*, an old town, once famous for its beer.

60 M. *Kreiensen* (*Railway Restaurant*) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (p. 85). 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. 72 M. *Alfeld*, where the Messrs. Reich keep a large collection of live animals for sale, lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. The mountainous district is now quitted. 78 M. *Banteln*.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze* the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg*, built in the mediæval style by Hase (p. 106), with a frieze by Engelhardt, illustrating northern lore. 87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim*-

Ringelheim line (pp. 111, 86), and for *Hamel*n (p. 123). 92 M. *Sarstedt*; 96 M. *Rethen*.

103 M. **Hanover**, see p. 105.

8. From Rotterdam to Hanover by Salzbergen.

266 M. RAILWAY in 10-13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13½-15 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (96 M.) *Zutphen*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. The line then crosses the *Yssel*, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch lines diverge from (114 M.) *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 127). Beyond (121 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (140 M.) **Bentheim** (*Bellevue*; **Bad-Hôtel*), a small town (2200 inhab.) with an old château and a cold sulphureous spring. Next stations *Schüttorf*, (149 M.) *Salzbergen* (junction for Emden, p. 137), and (154 M.) **Rheine** (p. 137; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Münster and Hamm, where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. Stations *Hörstel*, *Ibbenbüren* (with valuable mines), *Velpe*. The wooded chain of hills on the left, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 77), enhance the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with summer-houses and orchards, on the left as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

183 M. **Osnabrück** (**Schaumburg*, at the W. station; **Dütting's Hotel*; *Kaiserhof*; *Hôtel Rewwer*), a prosperous town on the *Haase*, with 31,500 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.), of the 12th cent., is partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transitional style. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with three towers, the oldest of which is the octagonal one over the choir. The interior contains an old font of about 1300, and a treasury with beautiful crucifixes, reliquaries, and an ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, but probably of the 12th century.

The large Platz to the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1794, and interred in the *Marienkirche*); it was designed by Drake, and erected in 1836.

The **Marienkirche* (Prot.), or Church of St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure of moderate dimensions, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1318, the choir and the

1. Aquarium E.5.
2. Bank D.4.
3. Bibliothek B.5.

Denkmäler

- 3^{te} Bödeker C.5.
4. Ernst August D.E.4.
5. General Graf Alten B.5.
6. Leibnitz B.5.
7. Marschner D.5.
8. Schiller D.5.
9. Waterloo-Säule B.5.
10. Freimaurerloge D.3.
- 10^{te} Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium & Seminar E.4.

Kirchen:

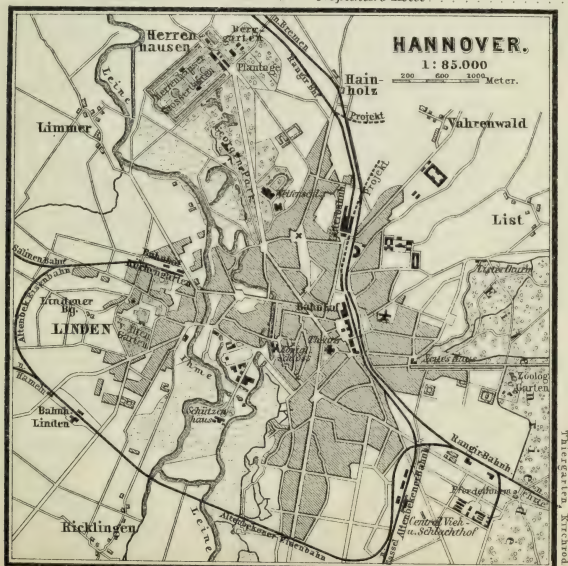
11. Aegidien-K. C.5.
12. Christus-K. C.2.
13. Katholische K. B.4.
14. Kreuz-K. C.4.
15. Markt-K. C.5.
16. Neustädter K. B.4.
17. St. Nicolai-Kap. D.3.

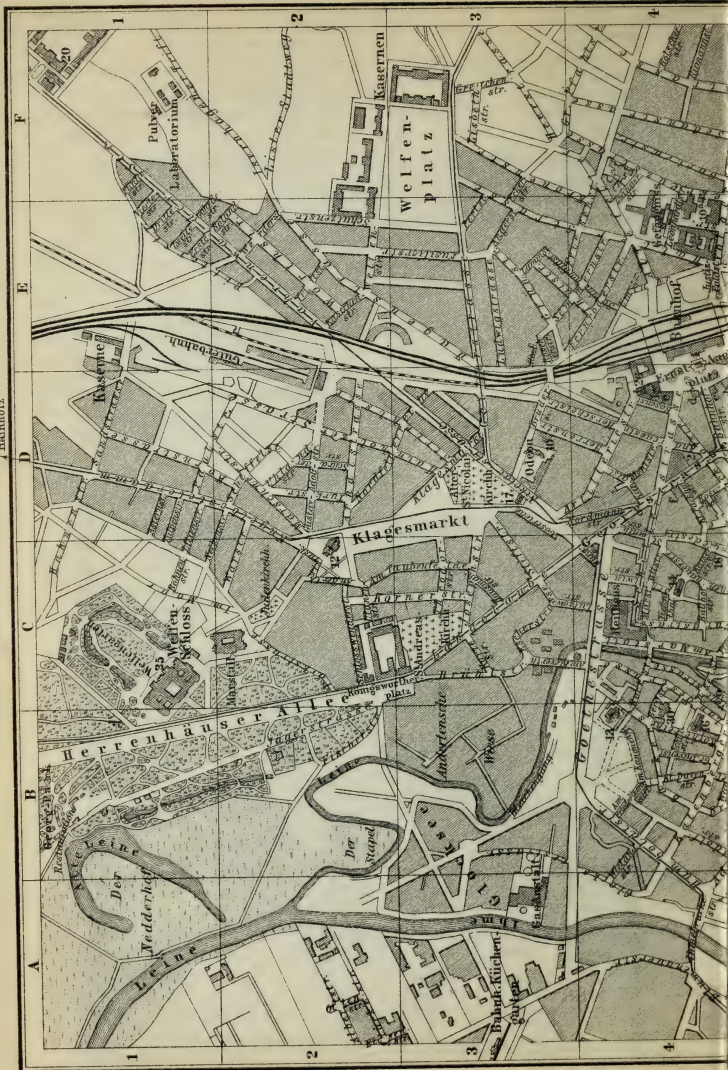
18. Leibnitz-Haus C.4.
19. Lyceum D.5.
20. Militair-Reitinstitut F.1.
21. Museum D.5.
22. Altes Palais (Oberpräsidium) C.5.

23. Palais Ernst August B.5.
24. Polizei B.4.5.
25. Technische Hochschule C.1.
26. Postamt D.E.4.
27. Altes Rathhaus C.5.
28. Neues Rathhaus C.5.
29. Schloss Königl. C.5.
30. Synagoge B.4.
31. Theater D.5.
32. Thierarzneischule E.5.
33. Tivoli E.5.

Gasthöfe:

- a. Hôtel Royal D.E.4.
- b. Grand Hôtel D.4.
- c. Union D.4.
- d. Rheinischer Hof D.4.
- e. Hôtel de Russie D.4.
- f. British Hôtel D.4.
- g. Kasten's D.5.
- h. Victoria D.5.
- i. Rudolphs D.5.
- k. Hôtel du Nord D.4.
- l. Bornemann's Hôtel D.4.
- m. Hôtel de l'Europe D.4.5.
- n. Baierischer Hof D.4.
- o. Spanier's Hôtel B.C.4.





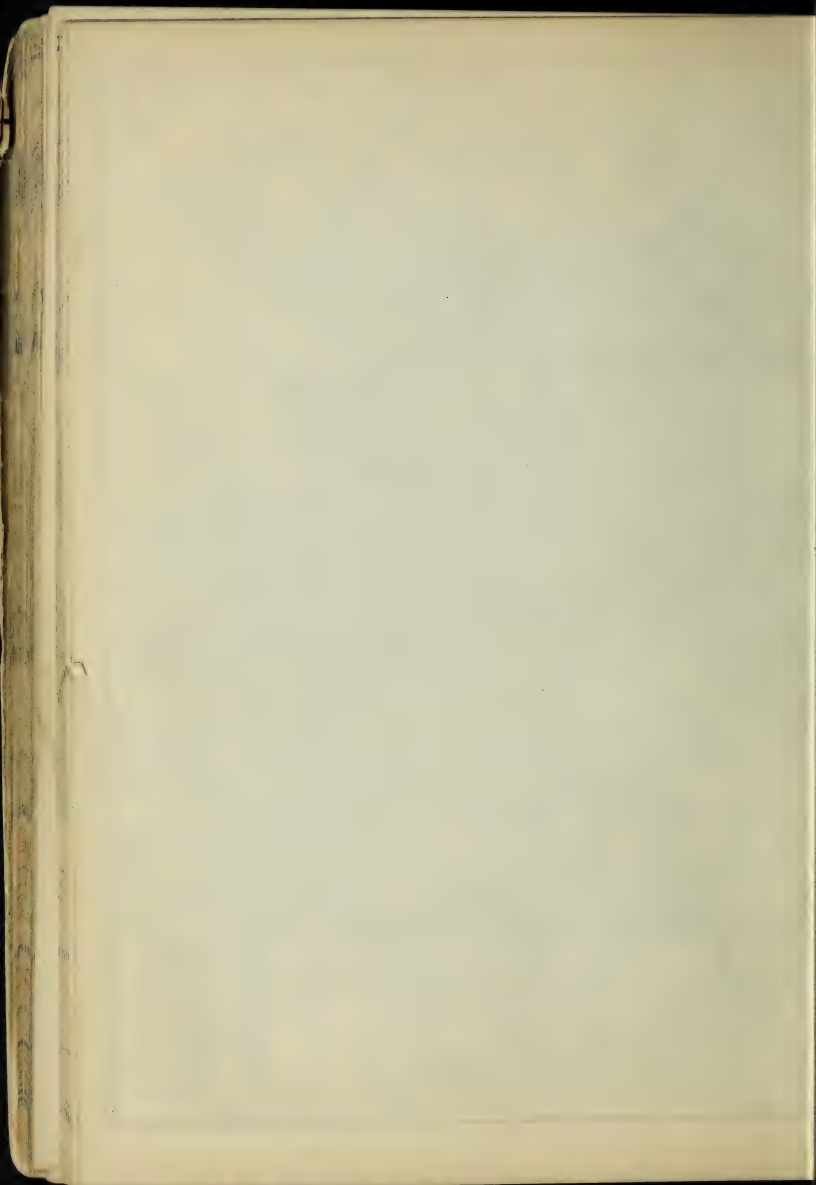


HANNOVER
1 : 21.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von



retro-choir in 1406-24. The altar-piece is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of wood-carving, executed at the beginning of the 16th cent., and gilded, resembling the altar-piece of St. Michael's Chapel in the cathedral of Cologne, and representing scenes from the life of the Saviour. The paintings are of the old Westphalian school.

Adjacent is the *Rathhaus* (custodian at the police guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedenssaal' contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 128). — In the market-place we observe some gabled houses in the Gothic style, and several timber buildings of the Renaissance period.

The Gothic *Katharinenkirche* (Prot.) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition-style. In the *Johanniskirche*, of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings, a fine ciborium, etc. — The new *Hospital* and the *Commercial School* are the most imposing modern buildings in the town; the *Aula* of the latter contains a fresco by Gey, representing the Proclamation of the Peace of Westphalia. — The small watering-place of *Rothenfelde*, with saline springs, lies 14 M. to the S.E. of Osnabrück (diligence in 3 hrs.; also accessible from Melle, see below).

Osnabrück is the junction for the Cologne and Hamburg line. Railway to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 142.

The next stations beyond Osnabrück are *Wissingen* and *Melle*.

The *Dietrichsburg*, a château 2 M. to the N. of Melle, commands an extensive prospect. At its foot lies the estate of *Osternwalde*.

Stations *Bruchmühlen*, *Bünde*, *Kirchlengern*, and (212½ M.) *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached. Thence to — 266 M. **Hanover**, see R. 3.

9. Hanover.

Arrival. The new *Central Station* (Pl. E, 4), a spacious and handsome structure, rises in the centre of the modern part of the town. The lines cross several of the streets by bridges.

Hotels. In the town: **BRITISH HOTEL* (Pl. f; D, 4), Georg-Str. 7. — Near the station: **HÔTEL ROYAL* (Pl. a; D, 4, 5); **UNION HOTEL* (Pl. c; D, 4), with the 'Pusztá' restaurant on the ground-floor. These three are first-class, with corresponding charges: R. from 2½, B. 1-1¼, D. 3, L. and A. 1½ m. — **GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. b; D, 4), with restaurant on the ground-floor; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. e; D, 4); **RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. d; D, 4). Charges at these three: R., L., & A. 2 m. and upwards, B. 1 m. — Others in the town: **KASTEN* (Pl. g; D, 5), commercial, with restaurant, Theater-Platz 9; **RUDOLPH* (Pl. i; D, 5), Georg-Str. 26, with pension and restaurant; **VICTORIA HOTEL* (Pl. h; D, 5), Georg-Str. 19; **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. m; D, 5), Luisen-Str. 4; **BAIRISCHER HOF* (Pl. n; D, 4), Luisen-Str. 10, with restaurant; **BORNEMANN'S HOTEL* (Pl. l; D, 4), Strasse am Bahnhof; **DU NORD* (Pl. k; D, 4), same street; **HÔTEL DE HANOVRE*, Kalenberger-Str. 32; **SPANIER'S HOTEL* (Pl. o), in the same street, 33; **BENNEMANN*, Ägidienthor-Platz 2; **STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG*, Schmiede-Str. 15, unpretending.

Restaurants. Besides those mentioned above: **Röpke's Königshalle*, König-Str. 1, elegantly fitted up, D. 1½ or 2½ m.; **Meyer's Schänke*,

Schiller-Str. 23, near the station, well spoken of; **Union-Keller*, Theater-Platz 14; **Rabe*, Marien-Str. 42; **Daseking*, Theater-Str. 14; *Zauberflöte*, Seilwinder-Str. 10; *Walhalla*, Windmühlen-Str. 4. — WINE-ROOMS: **Michaelis*, Windmühlen-Str. 4; *Hastedt-Wessel & König*, Luise-Str. 10b; *Vater Rhein*, Schiller-Str. 31; all near the old station; *Rathswinkel* (p. 108), below the Rathhaus; *Ahles*, Mittel-Str. 8.

Cafés and Confectioners: *Königshalle*, see above; **Robby*, at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Platz; *Robby*, Theater-Platz 12, and *Oesterle*, Bahnhof-Str. 12, confectioners only; *Rabe*, Marien-Str. 42.

Amusements. In the town: **Tivoli*, König-Str. 1 (Pl. 33; E, 5), a vast establishment, concerts in summer 6-11 p. m., with brilliant illumination (40,000 coloured gas-jets); admission during the day 30 pf., at night 1 m. — *Odeon*, Nicolai-Str. 6, similar, admission 75 pf. — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 110); *Bellavista*, at the Neue Thor, adm. on concert-days 30 pf.; *Parkhaus*, near Herrenhausen; *Eilenriede* (p. 110), and many others.

Theatre. **Royal Theatre* (closed from 1st June to 28th Aug.); parquet (stalls) 3 1/2-4 1/2 m., dress-circle 3 1/2-5 m. — Concerts in winter in the concert-room. — *Residenz-Theater*, Markt-Str. 47, and *Stadt-Theater*, Reuter-Str. 10, in winter only.

Baths. *Hannoversche Badehalle*, Friedrich-Str. 18, near the Waterloo-Platz; Turkish, Russian, and swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisebad*, Luise-Str. 5, near the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town: 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; small articles free, each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — *By time:* 1/4 hr. 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.; 1 hr., 1 1/2 or 2 m.

Tramways. From the *Ægidien-Platz* (Pl. D, 6) to *Herrenhausen* (p. 110); to *Linden*; to the *Döhrener Thurm*; to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 110); to the *Celler-Strasse* (Pl. D, E, 3). From the *Steinhor* to *Hainholz*.

Post Office, in the Ernst-August-Platz. **Telegraph Office**, Am Bahnhof, 12.

English Church, Klages-Markt; services at 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (in winter 3.30 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. N. G. Wilkins*, Böhmer-Str. 5.

Hanover (256 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 150,000 inhab. (including the suburb of Linden), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, just above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The town has rapidly increased during the last fifty years (population in 1837 only 27,500), especially since its annexation to Prussia in 1866; and in consequence of its advantageous situation at the junction of several important railways it has lately become a thriving manufacturing place. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15th-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco-fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of plain sandstone or brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (b. 1818). Examples of this are the Museum, Lyceum, several schools, the Archives, Synagogue, Railway Offices, Bank, Barracks in the Celler-Strasse, and many private dwelling-houses, especially in the Prinzen-Str. and König-Str. The favourite styles are the Renaissance and Gothic, of which the latter is most in vogue at present.

In the spacious 'Platz' in front of the CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION (Pl. E, 4) rises an **Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by A. Wolff, the king (d. 1851) being represented in the uniform of a hussar. — The *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads hence into the town.

In the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 5) rises the **Theatre* (Pl. 31), one of the largest and finest in Germany, with seats for 1800 spectators. The principal façade towards the Georg-Strasse is adorned with a handsome portico, under which there is a broad carriage-approach. On the balcony above are placed statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In front of the building rises a monument (Pl. 7; designed by Hartzer of Celle) to the composer *Marschner* (d. 1861), who, till within a few years of his death, was bandmaster to the ducal court. — In the Georgs-Platz, to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the *Lyceum* (Pl. 19; D, 5), with its school, built in 1854, in front of which rises a colossal *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 8), by Engelhard, erected in 1863.

The **Museum of Art and Science** (Pl. 21; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 2, is a Romanesque edifice by Hase, completed in 1856. In the niches are statues of Leibnitz, Humboldt, Dürer, and Peter Vischer; in front of the entrance two fine lions by Engelhard and Dopmeier. The Museum contains the apartments of a *Club of Artists and Architects* on the ground-floor, and the *Hanoverian Provincial Museum* on the first floor, where annual exhibitions of art also take place in February and March. The collections, which relate to natural history, art, and historical research, are open 10-1 daily, except Frid., adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 11-2 and Wed. 2-4 gratis.

The **Natural History Collections** on the first and second floor of the principal building are chiefly remarkable for the minerals, birds, and butterflies.

The **Historical Collections** in an adjoining building in the court are rich in ante-Christian antiquities, comprising about 2000 vases, some of them from tombs at Osnabrück, and very rare; bronze weapons, ornaments, domestic utensils, gold and silver trinkets.

The **Art Collection** in the same building in the court consists of casts from the antique and of models and sculptures by Kümmler (d. 1855) on the ground-floor. — **PICTURE GALLERY** on the first floor: *Horemans*, Violin-player; *Poussin*, Two landscapes; **Dou*, Moor; *Canaletto*, Four views; *A. Achenbach*, Coast; *Becker*, Belisarius; **Flüggen*, Legacy-hunter; *Geyer*, Genre picture; *Hübner*, Soldier relating his adventures; *Jordan*, Burial; *Kaulbach*, Portrait; *Kreling*, Erwin of Steinbach; *Oppenheim*, Mignon and the Harper; **Schirmer*, Two landscapes; *Voltz*, Two cattle-pieces; **Lesing*, Four drawings; *Koken*, Landscapes; *Knille*, Walling in of a nun; **Piloty*, Death of Cæsar.

A ***Gallery of Pictures**, brought from different châteaux of George V., was formed in 1872 at Landschafts-Strasse 3 (Pl. D, 5), not far from the Museum (open daily, 10-3).

MODERN MASTERS (1st Floor, and to the right on the 2nd Floor): *Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; *Adam*, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon; *Becker*, Norwegian landscape; *Begas*, Lorelei; *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. and Rembrandt; *Blanc*, Going to church; *Bleibtreu*, Battle of the Katzbach; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Hübner*, The deserted bride, Return of the sons; *Knille*, Dead Cid; *Köhler*, Semiramis, Exposure of Moses; *Kretzschmer*, Storm in

the desert; *Lessing*, Emp. Henry V. at the monastery of Prüfening; *Metz*, Scene from the War of the Peasantry; *Northen*, Napoleon retreating, La Haye Sainte; *Oesterley*, Leonora, Jephthah; *Schirmer*, Forest.

ANCIENT MASTERS (2nd Floor, to the left): *Lod. Carracci*, Christ and the disciples at Emmaus; *Dou*, Old man mending a pen; *Van Dyck*, Christ and the lame man; *Van der Helst*, Portraits; *Holbein the Younger*, Prince Edward, Melanchthon (medallion); *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *Panini*, Piazza Navona, St. Peter's at Rome; *Poussin*, Rape of the Sabine women; *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; *Snyders*, Bear; *Snyders* and *Rubens*, Man cutting up a deer; *Ruysdael*, Ruins; *Teniers*, Slaughter-house; *Titian*, Portraits; *Veronese*, Christ.

In the centre of the ALTSTADT is the market-place with the **Marktkirche** (Pl. 15; C, 5) of the 14th century. On the outside are several tombstones of the 16th century. The interior, restored in 1855, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. In the chapel under the tower are the banners of the Anglo-German Legion of 1803-15. Tower 295 ft. high. — The handsome ***Old Rathhaus** (Pl. 27; C, 5), opposite the church, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, has a modern wing facing the Köbelinger-Strasse; the building was restored by *Hase* in 1878-79. The Rathswinkel (p. 106) is decorated with frescoes by *Schaper*.

The Markt-Strasse and Köbelinger-Strasse running to the S. from the market-place, and the Knochenhauer-Strasse and Schmiede-Strasse to the N., contain a number of picturesque late-Gothic brick buildings with lofty gables, of the 15th and 16th centuries. No. 10 in the last-named street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. 18; C, 4), a Renaissance building in stone, of 1652, with an oriel adorned with sixteen reliefs from Scripture. — The neighbouring *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. 14; C, 4) contains a good altar-piece by *Gonne* from *Schnorr's* designs.

The **Palace** (Pl. 29; C, 5), an edifice of considerable extent, with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817. The interior (accessible daily 9-5 o'clock; entrance by Portal No. 2) has been fitted up anew, and is at present occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia. The chapel contains an altar-piece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*.

Opposite the palace is the *Alte Palais* (Pl. 22; C, 5), formerly the residence of King Ernest Augustus, and now the seat of the *Oberpraesidium* (government). Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the father of Queen Louise of Prussia and Queen Frederica of Hanover, who was Governor of Hanover in 1774-85, resided in it for some time. In the vicinity, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., is the old palace of George V. (d. 1878), now the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 28; C, 5).

At the back of the Palace flows the Leine, beyond which extends a spacious drilling-ground called the **WATERLOO-PLATZ** (Pl. B, 5), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo-Column*, 154 ft. in height, erected 'by the grateful Fatherland' to about 800 Hano-

verians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; fee). On each side are barracks, and to the left is also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840; Pl. 5), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple (Pl. 6) with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), who is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. 16; B, 4). His grave is marked by a marble slab with the words '*Ossa Leibnitii*'.

At the back of General Alten's monument is the *Royal Library* (Pl. 3; B, 5), containing 175,000 vols. and 3000 MSS., comprising those left by Leibnitz and several valuable incunabula (open on week-days, 12-1).

The *Poor House* in the *Neue-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 4) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the *Erzgebirge* to the North Sea. — In the vicinity is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 30; B, 4), built in a mediæval style by Oppler (1870).

Herr Culemann, *Oster-Str.* 51, possesses a collection of mediæval works of art, autographs, early typography, etc., to which connoisseurs are readily admitted.

The *Aquarium* (Pl. 1; E, 5; adm. 40 pf.), near the *Tivoli*, and not far from the station, is worthy of a visit.

The neighbouring streets, *König-Strasse* and *Am Schiffgraben* (Pl. E, F, 5), leading towards the *Eilenriede* (p. 110), are flanked with handsome new buildings in the villa style, some of them designed by H. Köhler. At the beginning of the *Thiergarten-Strasse* is a handsome Gothic villa, by Luer. The circular space at the end of the *König-Str.* is to be embellished with a War Monument.

The *Gewerbe-Ausstellung*, or Industrial Exhibition, *Brühl-Str.* 1 (Pl. C, 3), consisting of machinery, manufactures, industrial models, etc., is open daily 11-3 (adm. 25 pf.) and on Sun. 11-2 (10 pf.). Opposite is the *Veterinary School*. No. 1 in the *Lange Laube* is the so-called *Haus der Väter* (Pl. C, 3), of 1619.

The **Christuskirche* (Pl. 12; C, 2), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with good stained glass, is worthy of a visit (sacristan *Oberstrasse* 1).

The *Prison* (Pl. E, 4) has room for upwards of 300 convicts. Adjacent are the new *Law Courts*.

In the *Vahrenwalder-Strasse* is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. 20; F, 1), for training riding and fencing-masters for the army.

An **AVENUE OF LIMES*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, leads on the N.W. side of the town to *Schloss Herrenhausen*. On the E. side of it, not far from the town, is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs (Pl. C, 1), in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a *Polytechnic School* (35 teachers, 650 students).

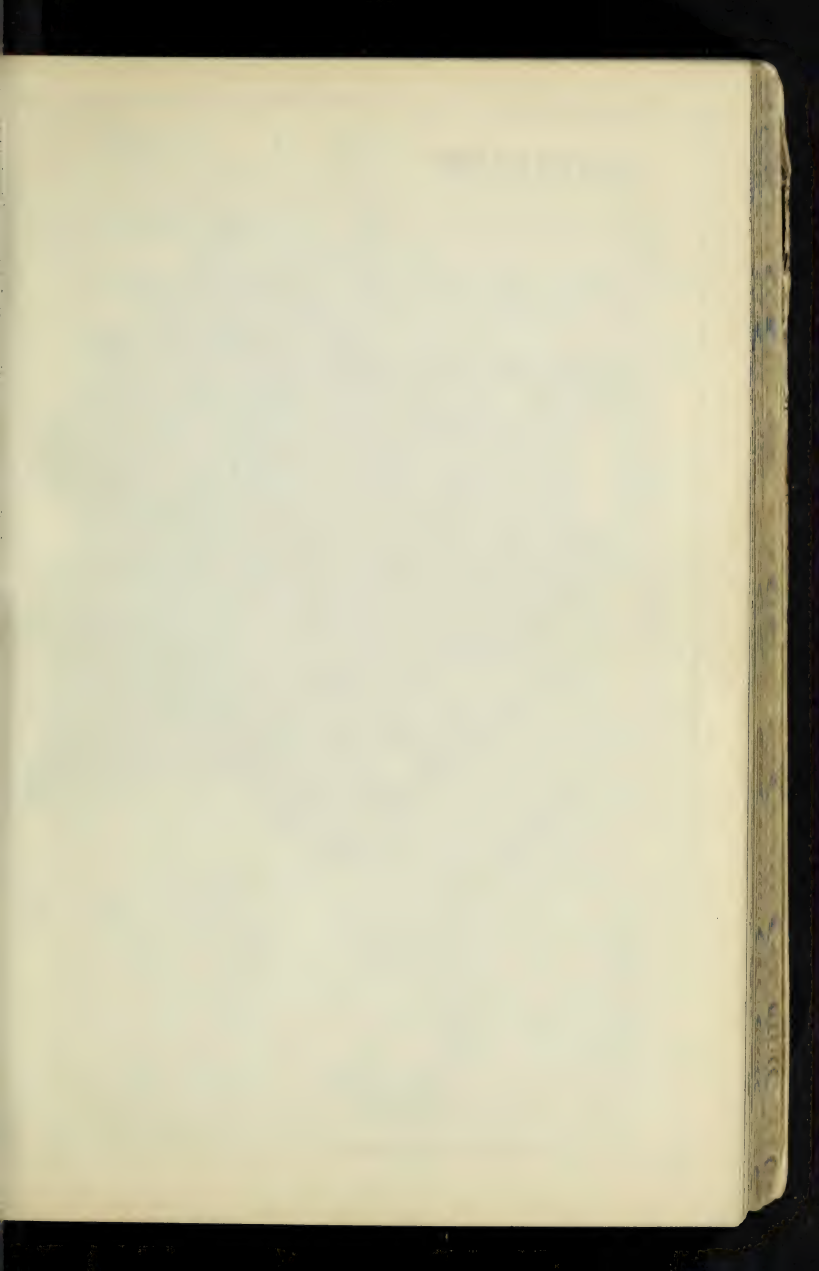
Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus. The collections it contains may be inspected on application to the castellan. In the square in front is a colossal figure of the Saxon Horse. Close to it is the so-called *Prinzenhaus* (formerly on the Reitwall), where Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have been born, 10th March, 1776 (p. 108). On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgen-Park* (with a café), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains the *Palace of King Ernest Augustus*.

Schloss Herrenhausen, at the farther end of the avenue, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1766), and George V. (d. 1878). The garden, 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques, an open-air theatre, monuments of Hanoverian princes, fountains, and hothouses. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. The fountains play every Wed. and Sat. in June (after Ascension Day) from 5 to 7 p.m., July 5.30 to 7.30, Sept. 3-5. The waters of the great fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — Adjoining the château is a building containing a *Collection of Ancient and Modern Sculptures* (among the former are busts of the emperors, Perseus and Andromeda, Bacchus, etc.; among the latter, works by Rauch, Kümmel, Hesemann, and Engelhard). In the vicinity are two large orangeries and the beautiful **Berggarten* with a fine collection of palms, and orchid and *Victoria Regia* houses. One large greenhouse is devoted to plants from Australia and the Cape Colony. — At the end of the garden is the **Mausoleum*, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1854) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by Rauch (adm. from Apr. to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; apply to the castellan at the Schloss). — The house formerly occupied by the superintendent of the gardens now contains the **Welfen-Museum*, where national antiquities are preserved (open on week-days, 10-5). — Opposite, in the so-called '*Garde Meuble*', is a collection of paintings, containing good pictures of the Netherlandish, Italian, and early German schools.

To the E. of Hanover, adjoining the most fashionable quarter of the town (see p. 108), extends the **Eilenriede*, a wood belonging to the town, affording beautiful walks (several cafés, etc.; 'pension' at the Curhaus Eilenriede, 4 m. per day). On the S. side of it, 1½ M. from the town (comp. Pl. F, 5), is situated the *Zoological Garden*, with well-kept grounds.

Visitors are admitted on week-days to the Municipal Waterworks on the *Lindener Berg* by tickets obtained at the 'Stadtbaupamt', in the old Rathhaus (p. 108). Fine view.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchrode* (railway 25 pf.; carr. 4, through the Eilenriede 4½ m.), which contains tame deer, is much visited. Refreshments at the forester's house.





10. Hildesheim.

Hotels. HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; C, 3), Hohenweg, R. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; WIENER HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str.

Restaurants, etc.: *Wipperf*, in the old Paulinerkirche (Pl. 11; C, 4); *Meyer*, Markt-Str.; *Knaup's Logensaal*, An der Zingel (concert or dramatic performance nearly every day); *Georgen-Park*, at the Dammthor (military music twice weekly); **Domschenke*, at the E. corner of the Domhof; *Rathskeller*, under the Rathaus.

Railway Stations. Hildesheim has two stations, the *Alte Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1) and the *Altenbekener Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 4). — Railway to Lehrte, see p. 81; to Nordstemmen, see p. 103; to Ringelheim, see p. 86.

Hildesheim, an ancient town with 23,000 inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 815, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 13th-14th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803. For centuries the town was divided into the three parishes of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and *Domfreiheit*, a division that still leaves its mark.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). According to tradition, the bishop himself was a practical worker in several branches of art, and it is at least well authenticated that he patronised all alike and that he personally superintended the various studios founded by him. A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successor *Godehard*, and that of bishops *Bernhard* and *Adelog* in the 12th cent., Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of ROMANESQUE ART in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German RENAISSANCE style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the middle of the 16th century. The richly decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear abundant testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the **ALTSTÄDTER MARKT*, a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 3), with its arcades, erected in 1443, contains the valuable archives. The *Templer-Haus* (Pl. 22), built in the late-Gothic style, has a handsome oriel and two round corner-turrets. The **Knochenhauer-Amthaus* (Pl. 19), or guild-house of the butchers, is probably the finest timber building in Germany, and is adorned with admirable carving, of 1529. The *Wedekind House* (Pl. 24), dating from 1598, is also adorned with carving. The *Rolandstift*, with gables, etc. The *Roland Fountain* in the middle of the Platz was erected in 1540. The *Kaiserhaus*, Langer Hagen No. 1836, is a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. 10; A, 3; the sacristan lives at the red house to the E. of the church, No. 1579), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward, and consecrated in 1033, was afterwards injured by a fire, but was restored in the 12th and 13th centuries. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and E. and W. choir, the latter considerably elevated, with a crypt beneath it, which was consecrated in 1015.

* The INTERIOR is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former; this arrangement dates from the time of Bernward. The pillars are the original ones, and two of the old columns (last section to the N.E.) are preserved. The interesting *PAINTINGS on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. In the N. transept are the Eight Beatitudes, curious stucco figures of the 11th or 12th century. — The CRYPT, resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the monument of St. Bernward, of the 13th cent., surrounded by a spring (key kept by the sacristan of St. Magdalene's Church). The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters, to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the late-Romanesque style, but with pointed vaulting.

St. Magdalene's Church (Pl. 8; A, 3; sacristan, No. 1406, opposite the church, to the S.W.) contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward, and a fine late-Gothic chalice and candelabrum.

The famous *Bernward's Cross* (994) is a reliquary containing a piece of the True Cross, richly encrusted with gems. — In the nave stands the old *Götzensäule*, or 'Idols' Column', overthrown by Emp. Otho I. and presented to Bernward by Bishop Benno.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. 9; B, 4; the custodian lives at the back of the church, No. 1340), now fitted up as a *Museum*, contains weapons, ecclesiastical vessels, wood-carving, a few pictures, Hildesheim and Goslar coins, and copies of the Hildesheim Silver Treasure (now at Berlin, p. 44); also a library containing 6000 vols., chiefly relating to the town and principality of Hildesheim, and a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 1; B, 4), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 on the site of an earlier church, with a late-Gothic S. aisle and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1730 (sacristan, Kleine Dombhof 1198).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable merit. The brazen font of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large **Candelabrum* in the nave, presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. The *Irmensäule*, a small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir, is said to have been erected by the heathen Saxons in honour of their god *Irmin*, or *Irman* (Hermann). The *Rood-loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high altar are the gilded *Sarcophagus* of *St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb* of *St. Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. The modernised *Crypt* contains the so-called *Wandelkreuz*, supposed to date

from the 9th century. — The *Treasury* (of which one of the clergy is the custodian) contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 8th-12th cent.: e.g. the *Jerusalem Cross*, presented by Louis the Pious, a Byzantine work, probably of the 8th cent., with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; two family-altars; several codices with miniatures of the time of St. Bernward (some said to have been painted by himself), etc.

The *“CLOISTERS* in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, contain tombstones of the 12th-16th centuries. In the upper story are the *Cathedral or Beverin Library*, and the old *Rittersaal*, with tapestry and ceiling-paintings by Wink. The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the court, of the 14th cent., possesses windows with fine tracery. On the outside of the wall of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said that ancient documents prove it to be 800 years old. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* on the S. side of the cloisters, with low vaulting borne by two series of round, and one of octagonal columns, contains a few architectural fragments and the tomb of *Adamus Adami* (d. 1665), the historian. — The ‘*Cantabona*’, the largest of the peal of bells, weighs 8½ tons.

In the Domhof, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises the *Christus-Säule*, or Column of Christ, in bronze, 15 ft. in height, and adorned with 28 groups in half relief representing the history of the Saviour, executed by Bishop Bernward about 1022 and erected in the Church of St. Michael. In the same Platz stands the Post Office (Pl. 17), with an oriel dating from 1518.

**St. Godehard's Church* (Pl. 3, C, 5; sacristan, No. 1101, Vorderer Brühl), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The sculptures in the arch of the N.W. portal are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style by Welter of Cologne are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53 (shown by permission of the Dean).

Besides these buildings, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent., chiefly in the late-Gothic style. About one-sixth of the buildings in the town date from this period; many of them, generally corner-houses, are adorned with quaint inscriptions. — The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the Michaelis Rampart (Pl. A, 2) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, ½ M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1160, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partially modernised. The *“Bergholz”*, to the S. of Moritzberg, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg*, another very fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 44), was found in 1868.

11. Brunswick.

Hotels. **SCHRADER'S HOTEL* (Pl. a; B, 5), Gördelinger-Str. 7; **DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. b; C, 5), Neue-Strasse 21, at both R. from 2½ m., D. 3 m., A. 60 pf.; **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE* (Pl. c; D, 5), Damm 26; *BLAUER ENGEL* (Pl. d; B, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 40, commercial. — **STADT PETERSBURG* (Pl. e; C, 6), Kohlmarkt 14, of the second class; *BETHMANN'S HOTEL*, Gördelinger-Str. 42. — *STADT BREMEN* and *HÔTEL DU NORD*, both in the Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 6), near the station, unpretending, but well spoken of.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*; *Bankkeller*, under the bank (Pl. 2); *Cissée*, in the Sedan Bazaar, near Schrader's Hotel; *Denecke*, Schuh-Str. 33; *Schultze*, Sack 21; *Bierconvent*, Theater-Promenade 14. 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by *Kniep*, Bäckerklint 4 (handsome Renaissance building); *Nettelbeck*, Beckenwerper-Str. 26. — **Cafés.** *Denecke*, Kohlmarkt; *Lück*, Steinweg 22, opposite the theatre.

Theatre (*Ducal*; p. 121), dress-circle 3½-4½, parquet 3½ m.; closed in June and July.

Baths. *Puhst*, Am Fallersleber Thor 12; *Mosel*, Schöppenstedter-Str. 42; *Hase*, Am Bruchthor 4 (cold baths).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; in the outer districts, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf. — By time: ½ hr. 90 pf. or 1¼ m., 1 hr. 1¾ or 2½ m. — Luggage 15-25 pf. each package.

Tramways. From the station (Pl. C, 6, 7) by the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5) and Bohlweg (Pl. D, 5, 4) to the Fallersleber Thor (Pl. E, 3). New lines have been planned from the station to the August-Thor (Pl. D, 7) and Richmond, to the Petri-Thor (Pl. A, 3), etc.

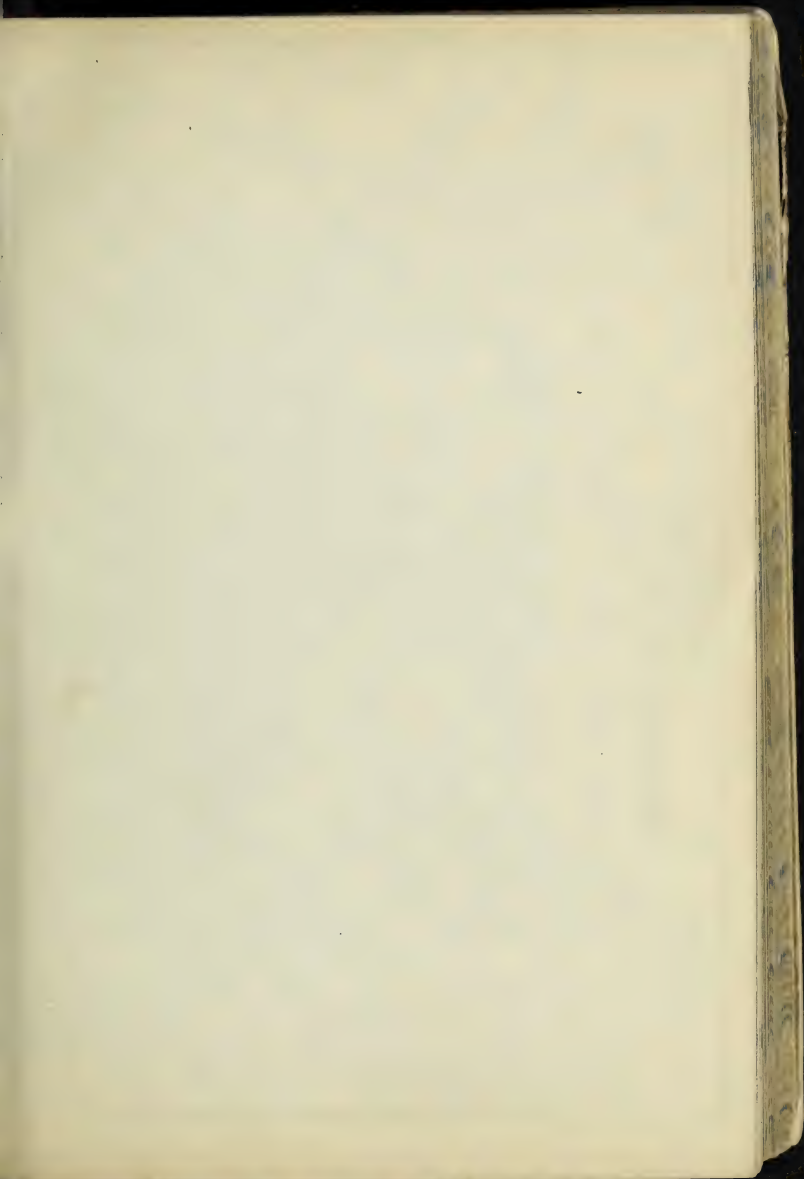
Post Office (Pl. 37), Post-Str. 7. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 42), Guldenstr. 81.

Principal Attractions. Ducal Museum; Altstadtmarkt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Andrew's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg.

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (203 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, and the residence of the Duke, with 74,000 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now a manufacturing place of some importance, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen fabrics, machinery, and carriages. Brunswick sausages and cakes are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno*, the son of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named after him *Brunonis Vicus*, or *Brunswick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son *Emp. Otto IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 171). The finest churches, most of them entirely completed, date from that period. The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell to decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753, except during the brief period of the French supremacy (1806-13).

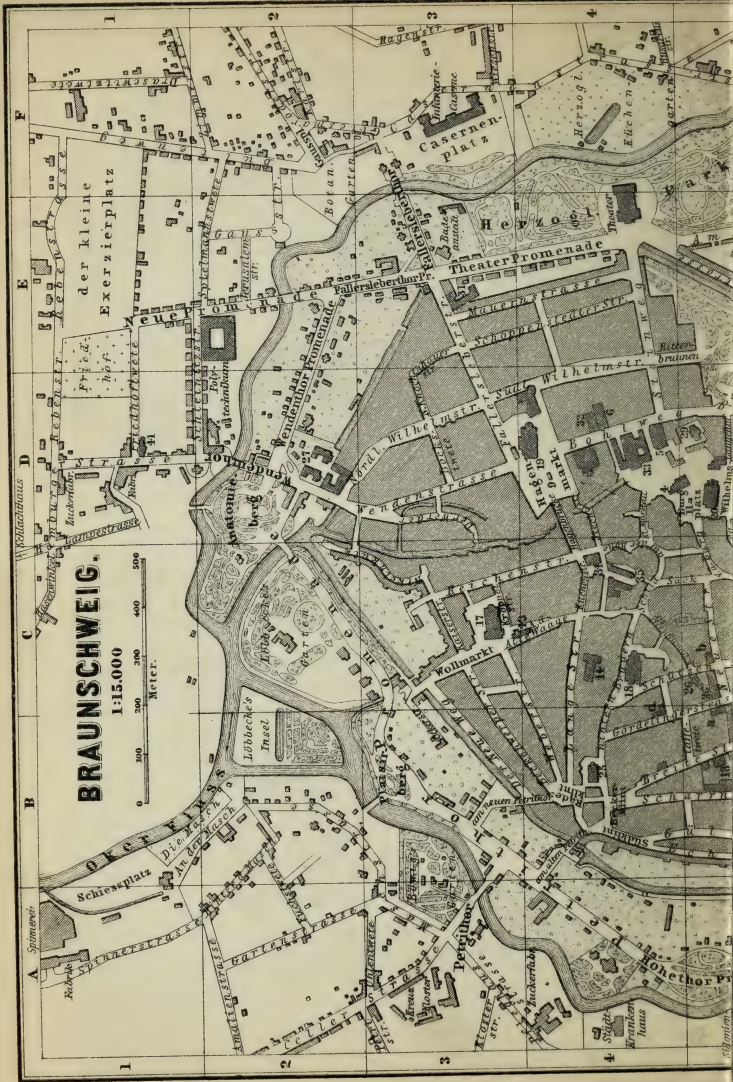
Duke *Charles William Ferdinand* of Brunswick, distinguished when heir-apparent to the Duchy as an officer under Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in 1806, and the same year



BRAUNSCHWEIG.

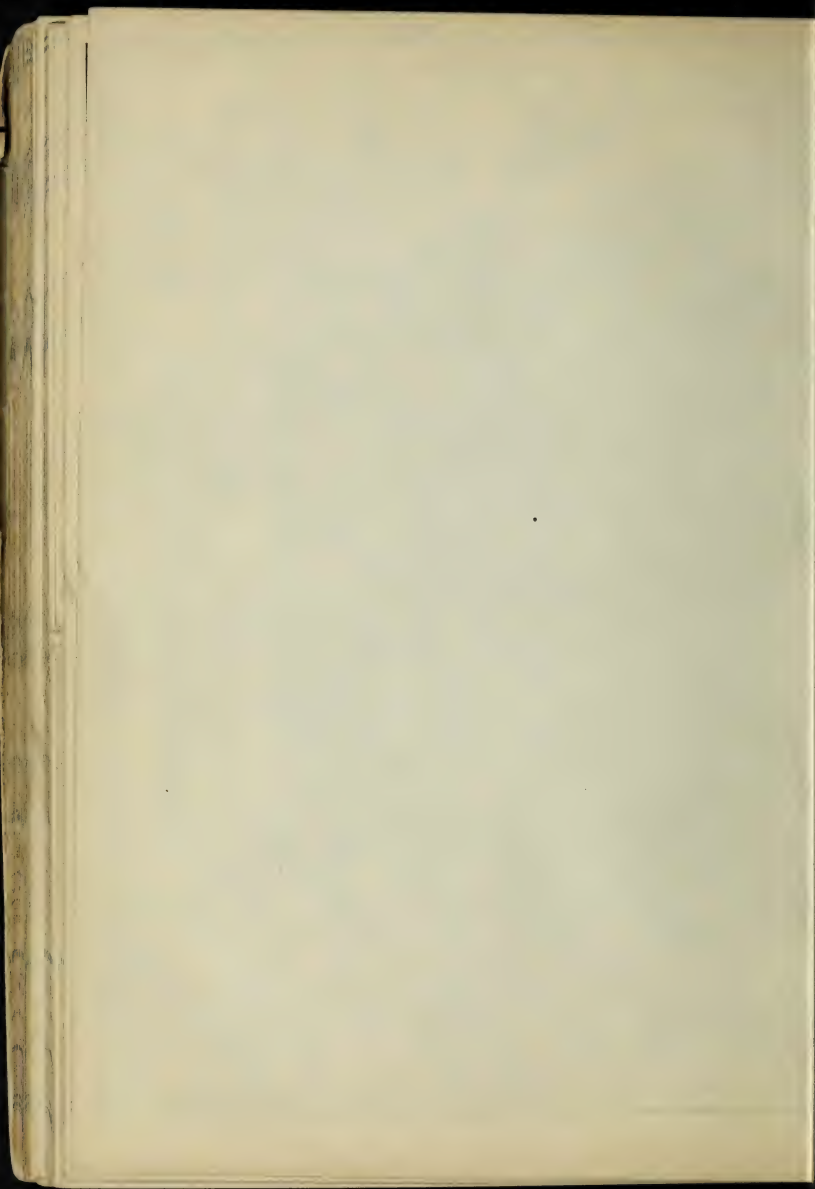
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1. Altstadt-Rathhaus.	B. 5.	10. Lessing	D. 6. 7.	20. Dom.	D. 5.	31. Militär-Hospital	E. 3.	42. Telegraphenamt	B. 6.
2. Bank. Brunschwergasse	B. C. 6.	11. Löwenordenmal	D. 5.	21. Katholische K.	E. 5.	32. Mstratzen	E. 3.	43. Waage (alte)	C. 3. 4.
3. F. Friedr. Schule	E. 7.	12. Gewandhaus	B. 5.	22. Marini K.	E. 5.	33. Museum (herzogl.)	D. 4.	44. Waisenhaus	C. 3. 4.
4. Burgcaserne	D. 4. 5.	13. Gymnasium (Marine-Goth.)	B. 5.	23. Magni K.	E. 5.	34. Veste-Rathhaus	D. 4.	45. Thierärztliche Hörsaal	C. 5.
5. Cavalierhaus	D. 4. 14.	(Reol.)	C. 4.	24. Michaelis K.	B. 6.	35. Rathhof	C. 4.		
6. Communiquantur	D. 4.	15. Kanner	B. 5.	25. Iperi K.	B. 4.	36. Polizeiamt (altes)	C. 5.		
								Hôtels:	
Denkmäler:		Kirchen:		26. Reformirte K.	C. 5.	37. Postamt (altes)	C. 5.	a. Schraders Hôtel	B. 5.
7. Herzog Friedr. Witteln.	D. 5.	16. Agniden K.	D. 6.	27. Frankenhaus (herzogl.)	C. 5.	38. Reichsbankstelle	C. 5. 6.	b. Deutsches Haus	C. 5.
8. Herzog Karl Ferdinand	D. 5.	17. Andras K.	D. 5.	28. Landarchaifliches Haus	B. 5.	39. Stadthaus	C. D. 5.	c. Hôtel de Prusse	D. 5.
9. Heinrich der Löwe	D. 4.	18. Egidien K.	C. 4.	29. Landesgestell	D. 5.	40. Synagoge	B. 6.	d. Blaues Engd.	B. 4.
		19. Catharinen K.	D. 4.	30. Marstall	D. E. 5. 6.	41. Rathstammnen Inst.	D. 1.	e. St. Petersburg	C. 5.



(14th Oct.) was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstädt (near Jena). He died on 7th Nov., 1807, at Ottensen, near Altona. After the peace of Tilsit the duchy was annexed to the 'Kingdom of Westphalia'. The last duke's youngest son *Frederick William*, entitled Duke of Brunswick-Oels from his Silesian principality of Oels, and in 1806 major-general in the Prussian army, raised a corps of 1500 volunteers (remarkable for their black uniform) in 1809, with which he aided the Austrians in Saxony and Bohemia. After the armistice concluded between the French and Austrians at Znaim, the Duke with his intrepid black band proceeded by Halle, Halberstadt, and Brunswick, where he repulsed the Westphalian troops, to Bremen, embarked near Elsfleth, and arrived safely in England. He then sailed for Spain, where his corps again greatly distinguished itself, and in 1813 returned to Germany to enter on his duties as prince of Brunswick. In 1815 he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on 15th June died a glorious death on the field of Quatre Bras.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art. In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Architecture*, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the side is turned towards the street, and not the gable end.

The *ALTSTADT-MARKT (Pl. B, 5), where the Altstadt-Rathhaus, the Church of St. Martin, and several fine old private buildings (e.g. the '*Huthaus*', No. 8, of the end of the 17th cent.) are situated, forms the centre of the S.W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing texts from Scripture in the Low German dialect.

The *Altstadt-Rathhaus (Pl. 1; B, 5), consisting of two parts, one 56 ft., the other 62 ft. long, at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, begun about 1250, continued in 1393-96, and completed in 1447-68. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or '*Dornse*') in the interior are richly carved (restored in 1852). The *Small Hall* contains the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein*, with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kindler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathhaus was closed, and subsequently opened on the occasion of fairs only.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. 22; B, 5), opposite the Rathhaus, originally a Romanesque basilica, was enlarged in the early-Gothic style in the second half of the 13th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late-Gothic period; and the retro-choir was built in 1490-1500. The S. and N. façades are remarkable for their rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal. The portal in the tower is Romanesque.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathhaus represents the *Ensign v. Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the INTERIOR (sacristan in the house No. 9, to the S.E.) the brazen *Font* with reliefs of 1441 is of considerable artistic merit. The *Pulpit*, by

G. Röttger, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1554). High-altar of 1725. *Dr. Martin Chemnitz* (d. 1586), the theologian, is buried in front of the sacristy.

In the streets adjoining the Altstadt-Markt are many handsome old private houses, such as No. 38 Gördelinger-Str., and Nos. 15 and 22 Südklint (Pl. B, 4). The new *Gymnasium* (Pl. 13; B, 5), Breite-Str., is also a handsome edifice. Close to the market-place, and opposite the end of the Post-Str., rises the *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 12; B, 5), in the Renaissance style, with the inscription, 'quod tibi hoc alteri'; the E. gable was constructed by the masters Magnus Klinge and Balzer Kirchner in 1590. No. 5 Post-Str. is a Renaissance house of 1591; No. 10, Gothic, of 1467.

At the corner of the Stein-Str. stands the *Synagogue* (Pl. 40; B, 6), built by *Uhde* in 1875 in the Moorish style. The richly-adorned interior is shown by the custodian of the adjacent school. Nos. 11 and 13 Knochenhauer-Str. are interesting old edifices of 1489, with statues. No. 3 Stein-Str., dating from 1512, is adorned with a curious relief. No. 1 Bank-Platz, formerly the Gymnasium, is a Renaissance edifice of 1591. The *Ober-Postdirections-Gebäude*, by Raschdorff, is in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. C, 6).

Traversing the Kohlmarkt and the Schuh-Str., we observe several other handsome dwelling-houses, but the finest building of the kind is No. 5, in the Sack, a little to the N., with burlesque ornamentation, dating probably from 1536. We now reach the BURG-PLATZ (Pl. D, 5), in which rises the —

**Cathedral* of *St. Blasius*, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. 20; D, 5), with a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and the choir and nave were completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle was added in 1344, the N. aisle with its spiral columns in 1469. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been rebuilt. The church is now undergoing restoration.

**Interior.* (The sacristan lives at No. 12, opposite the W. portal; fee for showing the church and the vaults, which require to be lighted, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5-8 pers. 3 m., 9-12 pers. 4 m.; for the church alone a smaller fee.) NAVE. The *Monument of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the early-Gothic style, probably executed shortly after their death, with life-size recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art. Nearer the choir, beneath a brass with a long inscription, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 114). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, in the S. aisle. The old mural paintings of the N. aisles are now being restored; those in the nave are new, from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, in front of the CHOIR, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion (pedestal modern). To the right and left of it are Gothic sandstone figures, of the 13th cent., of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim. The vaulting of the choir and the S. transept is adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, representing the history of Christ, dating from about 1224; those in the N. transept are modern. In the latter are some wood-carvings of the 15th cent.; the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient

crozier; Gothic monstrances, &c. — The CRYPT, with its three apses, partly supported by buttresses and partly by columns, situated below the choir and the transept, has for centuries been the burial-place of the warlike Guelph princes, nine of whom fell in battle (see p. 121). The oldest sarcophagus is that (in the entrance-hall) of the Margrave Ekbert II., who was assassinated in 1090 by his own servants; beside it that of Gertrude (d. 1117), mother-in-law of the emperor Lothaire, and grandmother of Henry the Lion. The Cathedral contains an admirable peal of bells.

In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a handsome bronze **Lion* (Pl. 11; D, 5), on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1858. Down to 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, publicly administered justice here. The old *Barracks* (Pl. 4; D, 4, 5), the S. wing of which was burned down in 1873, occupy the site of the venerable ducal castle of *Dankwarderode*, dating mainly from the time of Henry the Lion, but restored after a fire in 1254. One of the side-walls, with triple groups of windows and Romanesque columns, has recently been exposed to view.

In the Wilhelms-Platz, to the S. of the cathedral, is an old lime-tree, which an incredible tradition dates from the time of Henry the Lion. To the E. rises the new *Court House*, an edifice in the Italian Renaissance style.

We next visit the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which, in front of the palace, admirable equestrian statues of the dukes *Frederick William* (Pl. 7) by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (Pl. 8), by Pönninger, were erected in 1874.

The **Palace* (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by *K. Th. Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous modern edifice. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated **Quadriga* designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Bläser*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior, which is richly fitted up, is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The small *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23; E, 6), at the back of the palace, founded in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 15th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting wood-carving.

The **Ducal Museum* (Pl. 33; D, 4), to the N. of the palace, is reached thence by the Bohlweg. Part of the building was formerly a Pauline monastery. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Lüneburg*, who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th cent., and deposited them in his château of Salzdahlum. With these and other materials *Duke*

Charles I. formed a museum at Brunswick in 1755. After the battle of Jena the finest paintings were taken to Paris and Cassel, and several hundred were sold by auction in 1811. Most of the former were restored after the conclusion of peace, but many others were afterwards sold privately. In 1859, however, the collection was at length properly organised. The Museum is open from May to Oct. daily, except on festivals, 10-1.30 (on Sun. 11-1), on Wed. and Sat. 3-5 also; strangers admitted at other times on application to the custodian, Hagenscharn 11. Director, *Prof. Riegel*.

On the STAIRCASE is the design of *Rietschel's* *Quadrige* (p. 117).

ROOM I. Valuable Italian and French *Majolicas* of the 16th and 17th cent., one of the finest collections in Germany, comprising about 1075 specimens, arranged according to the makers.

ROOM II. In a cabinet in front (the 'Neue Schrank') is preserved the *Mantuan Vase*, which fell into the hands of a soldier at the taking of Mantua in 1630, then came into the possession of Duke Francis Albert of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and in 1666 into that of the Princes of Brunswick, and has been preserved in the Museum since 1767. In 1830 it was carried off by Duke Charles, but was restored to the Museum on his death in 1874. It is cut out of a single sardonix, consisting of five laminæ; the relief probably represents a spring festival (Demeter with Triptolemus in the centre). The antiquity of this gem has sometimes been disputed. Other cabinets contain historical curiosities, such as Luther's 'doctor's ring', the wedding-ring of Catharine von Bora, the seal-ring of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the *Preaching* of John the Baptist, an exquisite little relief in Solenhofen stone, by *Dürer* (pronounced by Prof. Thausing to be a clever forgery by Schweigger). In the centre: Crucifix in ivory by *Giovanni da Bologna*, with reliefs in silver ascribed to *Cellini*; time-pieces of the 17th and 18th cent.; artistic cabinets. Opposite the entrance are portraits of the princely founders and benefactors of the gallery, by *Querfurth*, *Battoni*, etc. — The mediæval objects are arranged at the back of the room: *1. Imperial robe of Otho I., a Sicilian-Moorish work of the beginning of the 13th cent.; 8. Silken cope with embroidery, 15th cent.; *58. Runecasket, of Irish workmanship, 8th cent.; 59. Ivory reliquary with reliefs from the life of Christ, 10th cent. (?); 104. Church-bell, cast in 1270 for St. Michael's at Hildesheim; 122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16th and 17th centuries.

Adjoining is the *Picture Gallery*. As in most of the German galleries founded in the 17th cent., the Dutch school is best represented; there are also, however, some good specimens of the Italian, such as Adam and Eve by *Palma Vecchio* (formerly attributed to Giorgione), and Cephalus and Procris, by *Guido Reni*. — The young man, dressed in black, with a cap on his head (9), by *Holbein the Younger*, is a genuine picture, but badly preserved. — Like other princely collections, this gallery is abundantly provided with good portraits (by *Mierevelt*, *van Ceulen*, *Ant. Mor*, *Frans Floris*, and others), the finest being several by *Rubens*. A visit to the Brunswick gallery is almost indispensable to the student of the Dutch school. A full-length portrait by *Frans Hals* (119), regarded by the late M. Burger of Paris, the greatest connoisseur of the Dutch school, as one of the most remarkable works of this master, is now considered of doubtful genuineness. We become acquainted here with *Rembrandt* as a painter of religious subjects, such as the Entombment and Risen Christ with Mary Magdalene. These belong to the later period of the master; so also the Head of a warrior, the Family portrait, and a fine Storm-scene, pronounced by Burger to be as 'fantastically-poetical as an inspiration of Shakspeare'; the two portraits (131, 132), as well as the Philosopher, belong to an earlier period (1631-33). Amongst the best works of Rembrandt's school are St. Peter in the house of Cornelius, by the rare master *Bernhard Fabritius*, and Abraham embracing Isaac, by *Jan Livens*. Rembrandt's influence is strongly traceable in the small picture

of the Annunciation, by *Adrian van Ostade*. The gallery also possesses the Girl with the wine-glass, by *Van der Meer of Delft*, who, like *Frans Hals*, has lately come into notice, a work of a very high class, and perhaps the most charming ever executed by the master. *Jan Steen's* Marriage Contract is also a work of pre-eminent merit. *Palamedesz*, *Molenaer*, *Metsu*, *Dirk Hals*, and *Maes* are well represented.

I. GALLERY. 905. *Dirk Hals*, Genre-piece; 824. *Steenwyk*, Fair at Antwerp; 651. *Vinck-Boons*, Church-festival; 638-641. *Monper*, The Seasons; also still-life, flower, and fruit-pieces; 645. *Brueghel*, Flower-gathering.

II. GALLERY, chiefly landscapes: *Palma Giovane*, 244, 245. *Marsyas* and *Midas*, 246. *Venus* and *Adonis*; 468. *Jordaens*, 'Bean-King'; 770. *Els-haimer*, Landscape; 692. *A. van der Neer*, Winter-landscape; 760. *Begeyn*, Wood with cattle; 700. *Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 701, 702. *Ruysdael*, Waterfalls; 709. *J. v. d. Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills; 650. *Rubens*, Landscape with *Diana* hunting; 698, 699. *A. v. Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape, Mill; 661, 662. *Van Dyck*, Horse-studies; 781. *Roos*, The animal world.

III. GALLERY. 572. *Molenaer*, Dentist; 458. *Rubens*, St. Roch and the plague-stricken, a sketch; 436. *K. J. v. Opstal the Younger*, 'Transitoriness'; 448. *Pieter Lastman* (*Rembrandt's* master), David in the Temple; 499. *Honthorst*, Boy and girl.

IV. GALLERY. Portraits: 101. *Floris*, Falconer; 102. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 103. *Rubens*, The Spanish general *Spinola*; 104. *Rubens*, Portrait; 108, 111. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 118. *A. Mor*, Portrait; 120, 121. *M. J. Mierevelt*, A Count and Countess of Nassau; 125. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 146. *Van der Helst*, Family-portrait; 147. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a girl; 149, 150. *Van Ceulen*, Portraits; 159. *Schalcken*, Man with feathered hat; 189. *Rigaud*, Princess *Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte*, mother of the Regent *Philip* of Orleans; 71, 72. *Denner*, Old man and woman; 158. *F. Mieris*, *Rembrandt's* mother (?).

V. LARGE SALOON. 124. *Ravesteyn*, His own family; 581. *Teniers the Younger*, Ape-room; 578. *A. van Ostade*, Peasant with a snuff-box; 588. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 612. *Netscher*, Shepherd and shepherdess; *Dou*, 589. Old man reading, 587. His own portrait; 582. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist; 542. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Ascension; 540. *Ostade*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 559. *Adr. van der Werff*, Adam and Eve; 207. *Raoux*, Vestals; 112. *Corn. de Vos*, The family of *Rubens*; 418. *Fr. Floris*, Mars and Venus; 239. *P. Veronese*, Baptism of Christ; 200. *J. Callot*, War scene; 571. *Adr. Brouwer*, Peasants carousing; 573, 574. *Molenaer*, Genre scenes; 590. *Metsu*, Dutch woman; 699. *A. van Eeverdingen*, Landscape; 596-98. *Pieter Wouwerman*, Cavalry-pieces; *611. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass. — The —

VI. SALOON contains the gems of the collection: 131, 132. *Rembrandt*, *Grotius* (?) and his wife, 1631 and 1633; 133, 134. *Rembrandt*, Portraits; 145. *J. v. d. Baen*, Count *Maurice* of Nassau; 155. *Gerbr. van den Eeckhout*, Portrait; 174. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 236. *Tintoretto*, Lute-player; 304. *Domenichino*, Venus bathing; 269. *Biscaino*, Nativity; 262. *Schidone*, Flight into Egypt; 315. *Salvator Rosa*, Elevation of the Cross; 307. *Guercino*, Cain and Abel; 289. *Ann. Carracci*, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 291. *An. Carracci*, Shepherd and shepherdess; *225. *Palma Vecchio* (formerly called *Giorgione*), Adam and Eve; 297-302. *Albani*, Mythological scenes; 168. *Titian*, A Venetian lady; *292. *Guido Reni*, *Cephalus* and *Procris*; 290. *Ann. Carracci*, Mary with the body of Jesus; 515. *Livens*, Abraham and Isaac; 859. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 546. *Berchem*, *Vertumnus* and *Pomona*; 455. *Rubens*, Judith; 475. *Diepenbeeck*, Entombment; *518. *Rembrandt*, Christ appears to Mary Magdalene, 1651; 519. *Rembrandt* (?), A philosopher; 516. *Rembrandt*, Entombment; *130. *Rembrandt*, His own family (of his latest period); 523. *S. Koninck*, A philosopher; 473. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 454. *A. Janssens*, Tobias with the angel; 465. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 532. *Bernhard Fabritius*, Peter with *Cornelius*, 1653; 604. *Maes*, Scholar; *599. *Jan Steen*, Marriage-contract; 600. *Jan Steen*, Merry company; 529. *Victors*, Esther, Haman, and Ahasuerus; 530. *Victors*, Samson and Delilah; 531. *Victors*, The anointing of David; *688. *Rembrandt*, Landscape in a storm, probably painted in 1656.

VII. SALOON: 1, 2. *Unknown Painter*, Man and woman in black furs; 7. *Cranach the Elder*, Luther; 9. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 18. *Cranach the Younger*, Joh. Bugenhagen; *119. *Fr. Hals* (?), Portrait; 481. *Lairesse*, Achilles with the daughters of Lycomedes; 514. *Moeyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; 534. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Solomon sacrificing to strange gods; 344. *German Master*, name unknown, about 1500, Condemnation and mocking of Christ, a triptych from the cathedral; 348. *Cranach the Elder*, Hercules and Omphale; 351. *Cranach the Younger*, Preaching in the wilderness, with the portrait of Melanchthon.

A gallery facing the court leads to another series of rooms, fitted up in 1878.

I. Room. *Engravings*, changed periodically. Cartoons by *R. Henneberg*.

II. Room. *Ivory Carvings*, including some of great artistic merit. *Enamels* from Limoges, the home of the art of enamelling. Antique and modern *Bronzes*: Drunken Silenus; Dog, by *Peter Vischer*; Italian powder-horn in embossed copper, 16th century. Antique *Vases*, *Porcelain*, *Chinese* and *Japanese Pottery*, etc.

III. Room. *Germanic Antiquities*, chiefly from the collection of Dr. Thiele.

The *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 34; C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., a little farther to the W., contains the *Town Archives*, the *Town Library* (14,000 vols.; open on Mon. 10-1), and the *Städtische Museum*, a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, plans, casts, etc. (open on Sun. 11-1, and Thurs. 3-5).

The neighbouring *HAGENMARKT* (Pl. D, 3) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* (Pl. 9) by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt, with an early-Gothic pedestal by L. Winter. — Opposite to it rises the *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 19, D 4; the sacristan lives at No. 3, to the S.), a handsome edifice, containing numerous tombstones of the 16th-18th cent., the finest being that of Count von der Schulenburg, of 1619. The building was begun by Henry the Lion in 1172, and continued in 1252; the early-Gothic S. aisle dates from 1379, the choir from about 1500. — There are several handsome buildings in the neighbouring *Wenden-Str.* (thus No. 6, of 1512), in the *Fallersleber Str.* (No. 6), and in the *S. Wilhelm-Str.* (No. 95, of 1619, now a public school).

**St. Andrew's* (Pl. 17; C, 3) was begun in the transition-style about the year 1200, but the greater part was erected in the late-Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1401, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. The chapel-like edifice here was erected in 1418 as the library of St. Andrew's. — The **Alte Waage* (Pl. 43), opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1856. Among the old private houses in this neighbourhood are No. 3 *Reichen-Str.* (Pl. C, 3, 4), a Re-

naissance structure of 1630, and No. 9 Langen-Str. (Pl. C, 4), dating from 1536, with fine wood-carving.

The **Brüdernkirche**, or *St. Ulricikirche* (Pl. 18; C, 4), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1450, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altar-piece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. Late-Gothic cloisters. Opposite the church is the *Commercial School* (Pl. 14), built in 1875 in a Gothic style.

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful ***Promenades**. They are adjoined by private gardens and modern dwelling-houses, and bounded by the old moat ('Umfluthgraben'). In the midst of these, on the S. side of the town, is the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6, 7), in the Renaissance style, designed by Th. Ottmer; to the E. of which are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the Lessing-Platz rises a ***Statue of Lessing** (Pl. 10; D, 6, 7), in bronze, erected in 1853, and designed by *Rietschel*, who has judiciously represented 'the great thinker and author' in the costume of his time. The ***War Monument** in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, in the centre of the Platz, is from a design by Breymann and Dietz, and was erected in 1880. — To the right is the *Hollandt'sche Garten*, to which visitors are admitted. In the vicinity is the Gothic *Egidienkirche* (Pl. 16), of the 15th cent., now employed for exhibitions of art and industry. Lessing died at No. 12 Egidienmarkt on 15th Feb., 1781.

The prettiest part of the Promenades is that between the *Augustus-Thor* and the theatre. Near the Augustus-Thor rises the *Windmühlenberg*, which commands an admirable view of the town.

The Monuments-Platz (Pl. E, 6) is adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William, the heroes of Jena and Quatrebras. At the N. end of the Platz are the *Hussars' Barracks*. The space between the Steinthor and the Fallersleber Thor is occupied by the *Ducal Park* (open to the public).

In the park, on the Steinweg, rises the handsome modern ***Theatre** (Pl. E, 4), in the circular style, opened in 1861 on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the town. (Franz Abt is the band-master of the Opera.) Outside the Fallersleber Thor are the handsome *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), in the Florentine style. Opposite is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), open the whole day except 12-2, closed on Sundays and festivals. — Further on, towards the Wendenthor, in the New Promenade, stands the **Ducal Polytechnicum** (Pl. E, 2), a college founded in 1745, and converted into a technical school in 1862. The present building, a Renais-

sance edifice with a frontage of 330 ft., was completed in 1877 from the designs of *Uhde* and *Körner*.

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The ground-floor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture*, *Engineering*, *Mechanics*, and *Physics* (with Gue-ricke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the **Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

Beyond the Gaussberg or Anatomieberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a **Statue of Karl Fried. Gauss* (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by Schaper. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent N. Wilhelm-Str.

The *Ducal Hospital* (Pl. 27; D, 2), by the Wenden-Thor, founded in 1764 and extended in 1876, contains a good *Anatomical Museum*. Outside the gate is the *Municipal Slaughter House*, built by Winter in 1879.

An oak enclosed by a railing, near the PetriThor (Pl. A, 3), and an iron obelisk at the village of *Oelper*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, are memorials of the spirited march from the Erzgebirge to the Baltic Sea accomplished by Duke Frederick William of Brunswick in 1809. — Between the Petri-Thor and the Hafen-Thor stands the *Municipal Hospital* (Pl. A, 4), erected in the Gothic style in 1879.

Outside the Steinthor (Pl. F, 5), Helmstedter-Str. 7, is the studio of *Professor Howaldt*. A column in the neighbouring *Exercier-Platz* is to the memory of *General Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo after the death of the Duke.

To the right of the Helmstedter-Str. lie the **Cemeteries** (Pl. F, 6) of the *Domgemeinde* and *Magnigemeinde* (i. e. of the Cathedral and St. Magnus parishes). The grave of Lessing (p. 121) in the latter, near the entrance, is marked by a monument erected in 1874, with a relief-portrait of the poet by Th. Strümpel.

At the S.E. corner of a large sandy space, bounded by the cemeteries on one side and the quarter of *St. Leonhard* on the other, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Steinthor (comp. Pl. F, 7, 8), rises the **Monument of Schill**, erected in 1837 to that officer and the fourteen sergeants of his corps, who after a brave, but ill-concerted rising against the French were taken prisoners at Stralsund in 1809 and shot on this spot, where their remains are interred (see p. 198).

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription; they consist of his bust, executed by Stiglismayr in 1839 from the cast taken from his face after death; his sword, pistols, cartridge-case, waistcoat, purse, and his pocket-book, containing the words, written by Queen Louise herself: 'To the brave Herr von Schill. Königsberg, 21. May, 1808. Louise.' The chapel also contains portraits of Archduke Charles, Hofer, and the Duke of Brunswick-Oels.

Vieweg's Garten (Pl. F, 8), in the Campe-Str., contains the grave of *Joachim Campe* (d. 1818), the author.

About 1 M. beyond the Augustus-Thor (Pl. D, 7) are situated the ducal château of **Richmond**, erected in 1768, and the villa **William's Castle**, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds.

To the E. of Brunswick, 3 M. from the Steinthor, lies **Riddagshausen**, with a fine church in the transition-style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.

12. From Hanover to Altenbeken.

68 M. RAILWAY in 3-3¼ hrs.; fares 9 m., 6 m. 80, 4 m. 50 pf.

Hanover, see p. 105. The train crosses the *Leine* and halts at *Linden*, the S.W. suburb of Hanover. 7 M. *Ronnenberg*. At (9 M.) *Weetzen* a branch-line diverges to *Haste* (p. 81). Stations *Bennigsen*, *Eldagsen*, *Springe*, *Münder*, *Hasperde*.

32 M. **Hameln** (**Thiemann*, R., B., & A. 2½ m.; *Sonne*; *Stadt Bremen*), a town with 9600 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The *Münster*, dedicated to St. Boniface, is in the transition and early-Gothic style of the 14th cent., and has a crypt of the 12th century. The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1642) and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610) are the finest. An old legend called the 'Ratcatcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, is probably founded on the fact that most of the young men of the town were taken prisoners or slain at the battle of Sedemünder in 1259, while fighting against the Bishop of Minden. The *Klüt*, a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). Farther up lies *Ohr*, with a château and park. — Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Carlshafen* (p. 93).

FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE, 32 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser* (from Hameln upwards to *Nordstemmen*, see p. 103). 4 M. *Fischbeck*. 7½ M. *Hessisch-Oldendorf*; 5 M. to the N. rises the *Paschenburg* (p. 81), 4½ M. to the E. the precipitous *Hohenstein* (1100 ft.).

15 M. **Rinteln** (*Stadt Bremen*; *Stadt Cassel*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the *Weser*, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. The *Paschenburg*, mentioned at p. 81, is situated 6 M. to the N. — Diligence from Rinteln to (5 M.) *Varenholz*, with a château of 1595.

18 M. *Eisbergen*. 25 M. *Vlotho* (Götte), a busy town, beautifully situated, with a fine view from the *Amthausberg* (½ hr.), on which lies the ruined castle of *Vlotho*. — 28½ M. *Oeynhaus* (p. 79); 32 M. *Löhne* (p. 79).

Beyond Hameln the train crosses the *Hamel* and the *Weser*. At (36 M.) *Emmerthal* it enters the valley of the *Emmer*; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Haemelschenburg*, an imposing Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612.

43 M. **Pymont**. — *Hotels*. *BADE-HÔTEL*; *KRONE*, R. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *LIPPESCHER HOF*; *STADT BREMEN*. — *Furnished Apartments* to be had in most of the houses of the place; double-bedded room, 20 m. a week and upwards. — *Visitors' Tax* 9 m. — The station is at *Lügde*, ¾ M. distant; tramway to the town.

Pymont, a pleasant little town in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the middle of the 16th century, was formerly one of the most famous watering-places in Europe, and is still visited by 7000 patients annually. The principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* at Pymont, and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station, both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Allee*, an avenue extending from

the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Cur-saal, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. — The *Dunsthöhle*, a cavern filled with carbonic acid gas, produces effects like those of the famous Grotta del Cane near Naples. Favourite excursions to the *Königsberg*, *Friedensthal*, the *Schellenberg*, etc.

50 M. *Schieder*, with a château and park belonging to the Prince of Lippe. 55 M. *Steinheim*; 59 M. *Bergheim* (diligence to Horn and Detmold, see pp. 77-79); 62 M. *Sandebeck*.

68 M. *Altenbeken* (see below), the junction of the Westphalian Railway, for Paderborn, Cologne, Kreiensen, etc. From Altenbeken to Warburg, see R. 13; thence to Cassel, see R. 6.

13. From Warburg or Holzminden to Münster.

WESTPHALIAN RAILWAY. From Warburg, 103 M., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 m. 30, 9 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.; express 15 m. 90, 10 m. 70 pf.); from Holzminden, 116 M., in $4\frac{1}{4}$ -8 hrs. (fares 19 m., 12 m. 60, 8 m. 30 pf.).

Warburg (*Hôtel zum Desenberge*; *Todt*), an ancient and once powerful Hanseatic town (4300 inhab.), lies picturesquely on an eminence on the *Diemel*. Several interesting Gothic churches. To the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruins of the *Desenberg*, which has belonged to the Spiegel family since 1310.

Diligence from Warburg (15 M.) twice daily, from Scherfede (p. 85; $13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) once daily, and from Niedermarsberg (p. 85; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) once daily to Arolsen (*Waldecker Hof*), with 2400 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the celebrated sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the no less distinguished painter, were both born at Arolsen. The Church contains three statuettes in marble by the former.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bonenburg*; 12 M. *Willebadessen*; 21 M. *Buke*. The train penetrates the Eggegebirge by a tunnel.

23 M. *Altenbeken*, junction for Holzminden and for Hanover (R. 12).

FROM HOLZMINDEN TO ALTENBEKEN. — *Holzminden*, see p. 85. The train crosses the *Weser*. On the left bank lies Corvey (see below).

4 M. *Höxter* (*Schwiete*; *Goldschmidt*), a venerable place, once a member of the Hanseatic League, with a Romanesque church (5600 inhab.). At the *Brunsborg*, 3 M. to the W., Charlemagne overthrew the Saxons in 775.

A double avenue of lime-trees leads from Höxter to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Corvey*, once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, the abbot of which was of princely rank. It was founded in 816 by Louis the Pious, and was the cradle of Christianity in this district. It was suppressed in 1803, and now belongs to the Duke of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, court, and church, forms a large quadrangle. In the library, which is now dispersed, were found in 1514 the first five books of the *Annals of Tacitus*, which had been believed to be lost. The upper cloisters contain portraits of all the abbots.

Pleasant excursion down the *Valley of the Weser*, on the left bank, to *Polle* (= König von Hannover), with a ruined castle; *Bodenwerder* (Traube);

Kennade, with an old church containing monuments; *Hehlen*, with a château of Count Schulenburg, of the 16th cent.; *Grohnde*, with *Hagenohsen* and an old château opposite; *Ohr* (p. 123); and *Hameln* (p. 123), about 28 M. from Höxter. Steamboat during the summer.

8 M. *Godelheim*. At (11 M.) *Otbergen* a branch-line diverges to Carlshafen (p. 93) and Northeim (p. 103).

17 M. *Brakel* (Robrecht; Meyer), a very ancient little town, with a Roland's column (p. 133). On a hill in the distance stands *Schloss Hinnenburg*, at the foot of which rises the Brakel mineral spring.

25 M. *Driburg* (*Kothe*; *Brockmann*). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. lies *Bad Driburg*, a little watering-place which has attracted visitors for the last two centuries, in a healthy situation among wooded hills, with powerful chalybeate springs and good baths. The château of Count Sierstorpff, the owner of the place, contains a collection of pictures. Excursions may be made to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse* with an old abbey-church, etc. — 30 M. *Altenbeken*, see above.

The Westphalian Railway now crosses the *Beeke Valley* by a viaduct, 528 yds. in length and 114 ft. in height, beyond which is the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long, and 84 ft. high. Near the railway is the *Bullerborn*, a spring, formerly intermittent, at which the exhausted soldiers of Charlemagne quenched their thirst in 772.

34 M. (from Warburg) **Paderborn** (*Löffelmann*; *Bentler*; *Lengeling*), an ancient town with 13,700 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1200.

The *Cathedral*, in the transition-style, has been repeatedly ravaged by fire; the W. part, with the handsome tower and the crypt, dates from about 1143, the E. portions from about 1263. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with sculptures of New Testament subjects and scenes from German fables of animals.

INTERIOR. In the N. transept stands a finely carved, late-Gothic altar of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops. In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1622, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, executed in the 14th century. The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two of its own.

The old and externally insignificant *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* in the vicinity, erected in 1017 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, contains dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 198 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born*,

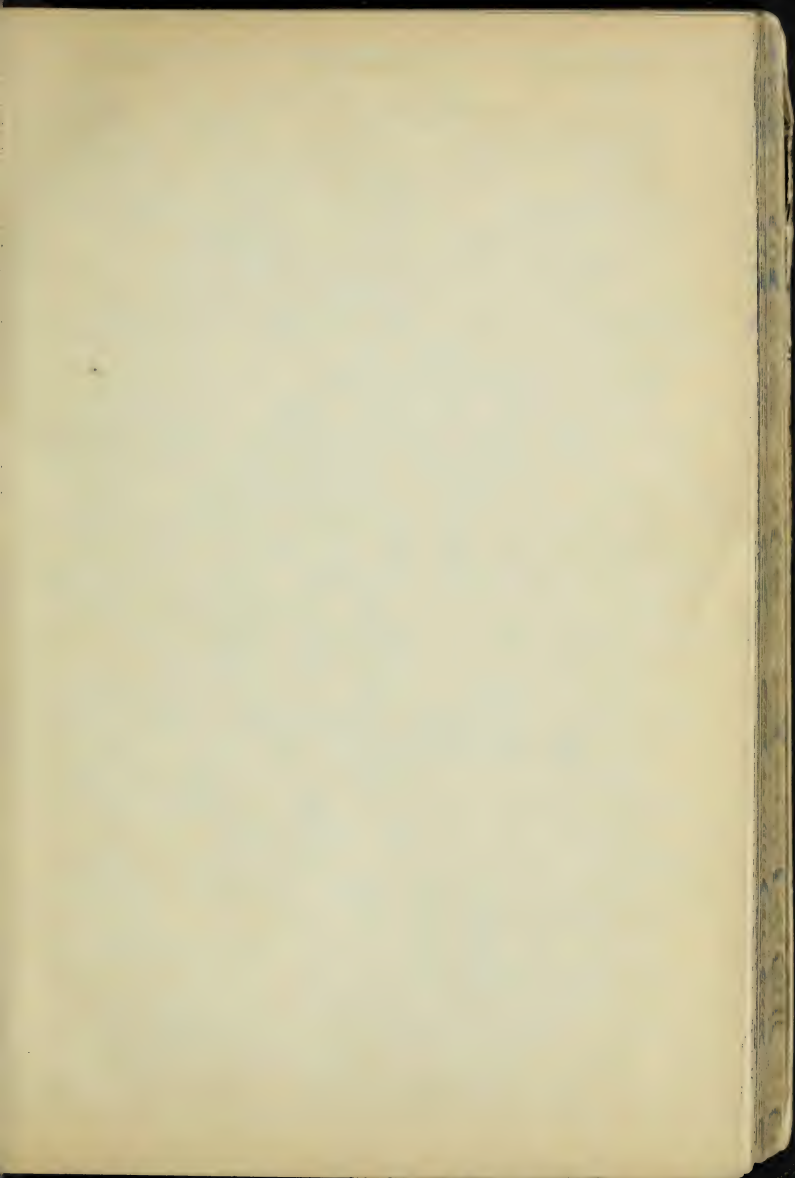
or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Busdorfkirche* was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the present edifice dates from the 14th century. The choir contains a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — The *Jesuits' Church* was built in the 17th century. — The *Rathhaus*, of 1473 and 1616, has recently been well restored.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Paderborn station.

From Paderborn a diligence runs several times daily in summer (in winter once daily) to *Lippspringe* (384 ft.; *Old and New Kurhaus*; *Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, well spoken of; *Krieger*; *Brackmann*; *Rath*; *Trentmann*), a thriving place of modern origin, situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. It possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, discovered in 1832, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints and attracts upwards of 2000 visitors annually. The waters are used for baths, as well as drinking; there are also rooms for inhaling the steam, a whey-cure establishment, and pleasant grounds. *Lippspringe* is mentioned in history as the seat of three dioceses in the reign of Charlemagne (776, 880, 882). The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Kurhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From *Lippspringe* by *Schlängen* to the *Externsteine* (p. 79), 9 M.

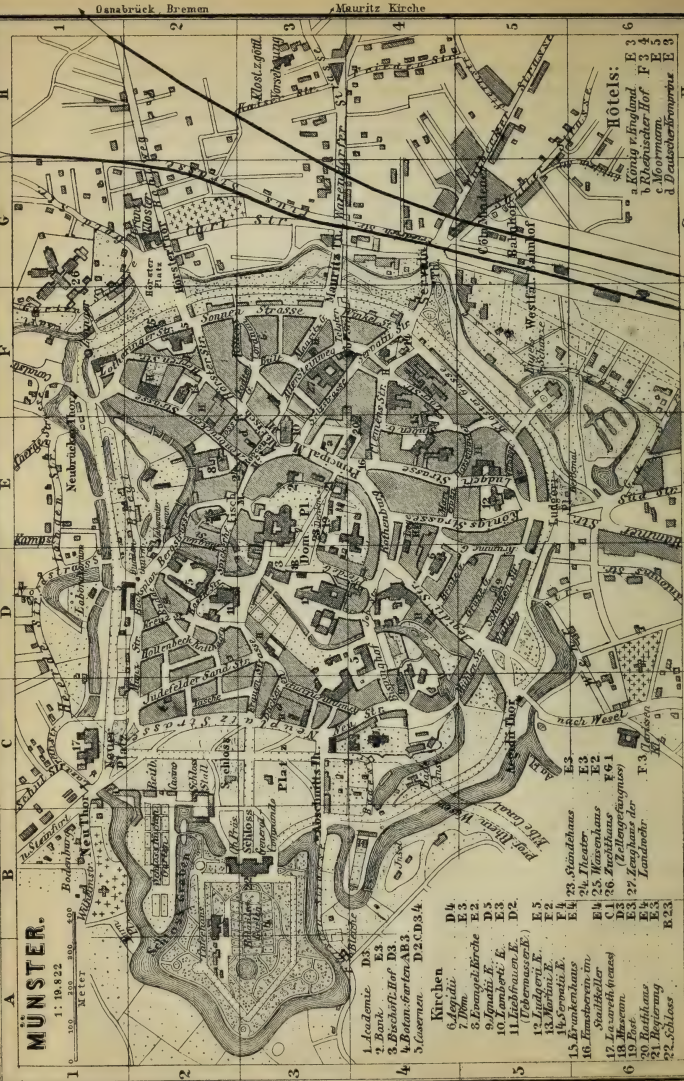
42 M. *Salzkotten*; 46 M. *Geseke*. 52 M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann), a town with 8100 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive *Marienkirche*, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir-stalls. 58 M. *Beninghausen*; 64 M. *Sassendorf* (with valuable salt-works).

66 M. *Soest* (**Overweg*; *Vosswinkel*), an old town with 13,100 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, lies on a road that was once the great commercial route between Saxony, Westphalia, and the Lower Rhine. It is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of such importance that in 1447 it successfully repelled an attack by the Archbishop of Cologne with 60,000 men. It once possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa'), which served as a model to many other towns in the 12th cent., and even to Lübeck. The town is still surrounded by broad walls and moats, now converted into promenades. Of the ancient gates the *Osthoventhor* alone is preserved. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Otho the Great, in the 10th cent., dates in its present form from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed about 1100, the stained glass about 1200. The *Petrikirche* contains paintings ascribed to Heinrich Aldegrever, and several Gothic chalices. The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the following century, and restored since 1850. The picturesque apse should be observed. The N. aisle



MÜNSTER.

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contains a fine altar-piece of 1473, with wings, and a curious embroidered altar-cloth of the beginning of the 14th century with a border of the 15th. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb.

Drüggelle, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 84), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road then traverses the pleasant *Arnsberger Wald*. From Soest to Arnsberg, 15 M., diligence twice daily.

FROM SOEST TO SCHWERVE, 28 M., by the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway. 9 M. *Werl*, a resort of pilgrims; 14 M. *Hemmerde*. 18 M. *Unna* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 7300 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and Dortmund (R. 3). *Königsborn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., is visited for its salt-springs. 22 M. *Holzwickede*. 28 M. *Schwerte*, see p. 84.

66 M. *Borgeln*; 70 M. *Welver*, whence a branch-line diverges to Dortmund (p. 75).

81 M. *Hamm*, see p. 76. $83\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ermelinghof*; 90 M. *Drensfurt*; 94 M. *Rinkerode*; 98 M. *Hiltrup*; 103 M. *Münster*.

14. Münster.

Hotels. *KÖNIG VON ENGLAND, Prinzipal-Markt, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *MOORMANN; *DEUTSCHER KRONPRINZ; DEUTSCHER KAISER; RHEINISCHER HOF; RENNE'S HOTEL, Ludgeri-Str.

Restaurants. *Schmedding* (wine), *Stienen* (beer), both near the Rathaus; *Railway Restaurant*.

Münster, situated on the brook *Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of the 7th Corps d'Armée, with 35,500 inhab., is, like Osnabrück and Paderborn, an episcopal see of great antiquity. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden (1534-35; see next page), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Gallitzin, F. L. Stolberg, and other notabilities resided here, Münster was one of the chief intellectual centres of Germany. Of the university established at this period, the theological and philosophical faculties still exist under the name of an Academy (p. 129). The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt and Roggen-Markt with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the Church of St. Lambert, and the Rathaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy nobility (*Romberger Hof*, *Erbarosten Hof*, and others), some of which are in the rococo style of last century.

To the left as we enter the town from the station, on the Promenade, rises the dome of the new *Synagogue*. A little farther on, also to the left, is the **Church of St. Servatius** (Pl. 14; F, 4), erected as a chapel in the Romanesque style in 1197, afterwards enlarged, rebuilt in 1537, and restored in 1854-58, when the stained glass, carved altars, and upper story of the tower were added.

The beautiful Gothic ***Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. 10; E, 3), of the latter half of the 14th cent., with its chief portal of the beginning of the 15th cent., has recently been restored. The choir contains a fine open staircase. On the outside, over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ. The edifice is characterised by its graceful proportions and bold vaulting.

From the S. side of the tower, which is considerably out of the perpendicular, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured with red-hot pincers and executed in 1536. Portraits of John of Leyden and his executioner are preserved in the library of the Academy.

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines. One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Münzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of Mennonites, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Counsellor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, Münster was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army, and Bockhold, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were cruelly tortured and executed.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 20; E, 4), with a beautiful Gothic gable, contains the 'Friedenssaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648. The W. façade dates from the second half of the 14th century.

The **LARGE SALOON**, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits. The **FRIEDENSSAAL**, restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, said to have been painted by Terburg, the well-known Dutch master. Some of the cushions on which they sat still exist. Another chamber contains old armour, etc., and the pincers with which the unfortunate Anabaptists were tortured before their execution.

The old *Stadtkeller*, Prinzpal-Markt 18, a Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71), contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 16; E, 4), consisting mainly of early Italian and German paintings. The Westphalian school is represented by *Ludger tom Ring* (d. 1547), his son *Hermann* (d. 1599), and other masters.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 7; E, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, and consecrated in 1261, was not completed till the next century. The altar stands in a pentagonal apse, round which runs an ambulatory. The S. vestibule contains old Romanesque sculptures and columns.

Interior. The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists. In the W. part of the **NAVE**, a ***Pieta** by *Achtermann* of Rome, 1850. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the N. portal, the remains of an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — **RETRO-CHOIR.** *Achtermann's* ***Descent from the Cross**, a fine group in marble. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. Behind the high-altar, the chapel and monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. v. Galen* (d. 1678). — **CHOIR.** Paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting, recently discovered under the whitewash, and restored. Tombstones of bishops. Ciborium of 1536. The credence-table was used as a draught-board by the Anabaptists.

In the Domplatz is the **Episcopal Residence** (Pl. 3; D, 3). Adjoining it are the **Academy** (see p. 127) and the **Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities** (Pl. 18; No. 25), the latter a Romanesque edifice by Manger, finished in 1866. Opposite the cathedral is the **Ständehaus** (Pl. 23), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of *Arminius* and *Wittekind*. Adjacent, the new **Post Office**, in the Gothic style. The monument to the minister *Fr. v. Fürstenberg* (d. 1811), an eminent statesman, and founder of the Academy, by Fleige, was erected in 1875.

The noble Gothic ***Liebfrauen** or **Ueberwasser-Kirche** (Pl. 11; D, 2) possesses a fine unfinished tower of the early part of the 14th cent. (upper part of the 15th cent.).

St. Ægidius (Pl. 6; D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Steinle, Settegast, and Mosler.

St. Ignatius (Pl. 9; F, 2), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1857-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The **Ludgerikirche** (Pl. 12; E, 5), with a ***Tower** terminating in a picturesque lantern, was erected in the Romanesque style in 1170 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60.

Outside the gate is the abbey-church of **St. Maurice**, founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpo (1097-1118) were desecrated by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1620 and 1768. The church also contains old stained glass and mural paintings. Near it is the modern **Gothic Hospital**.

The **Church of St. Martin** (Pl. 13; F, 4), a Gothic edifice begun in 1187, and finished towards the end of the 14th cent., was restored in 1859.

Other noteworthy public buildings are the *Schoehaus*, or old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27; the *Kramer-amthaus*, Alter Steinweg 7, renewed about 1620; and the new *Prison*, containing 360 separate cells. On the S. side of the Neu-Platz are the new *Law Courts*, and on the W. side is the *Schloss* (Pl. 22; B, 2, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767 on the site of the old citadel. It is adorned with allegorical sculptures, and possesses a chapel with an altar-piece by Tischbein.

At the back of the *Schloss* are pleasant grounds (café) and the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 4) of the Academy. The **Zoological Garden*, to the S. of the latter, is a favourite place of resort.

The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War, the only relic of them being the *Zwinger* and the *Buddenthurm*. — In the promenade at the *Ludgerithor* rises a *Germania* (Pl. E, 6), in memory of the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

15. From Hanover to Bremen.

76 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 10 m. 20, 7 m. 60 pf.); ordinary trains in 3¼ hrs. (9 m. 10, 6 m. 80, 4 m. 60 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 81. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake 2 M. in width, on an artificial island in which Count Wilhelm von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. General Scharnhorst (d. 1813) received his first military training here. The fortress is carefully kept up, and contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. *Rehburg*, on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-cure, 2½ M. to the S. of the small town of the same name.

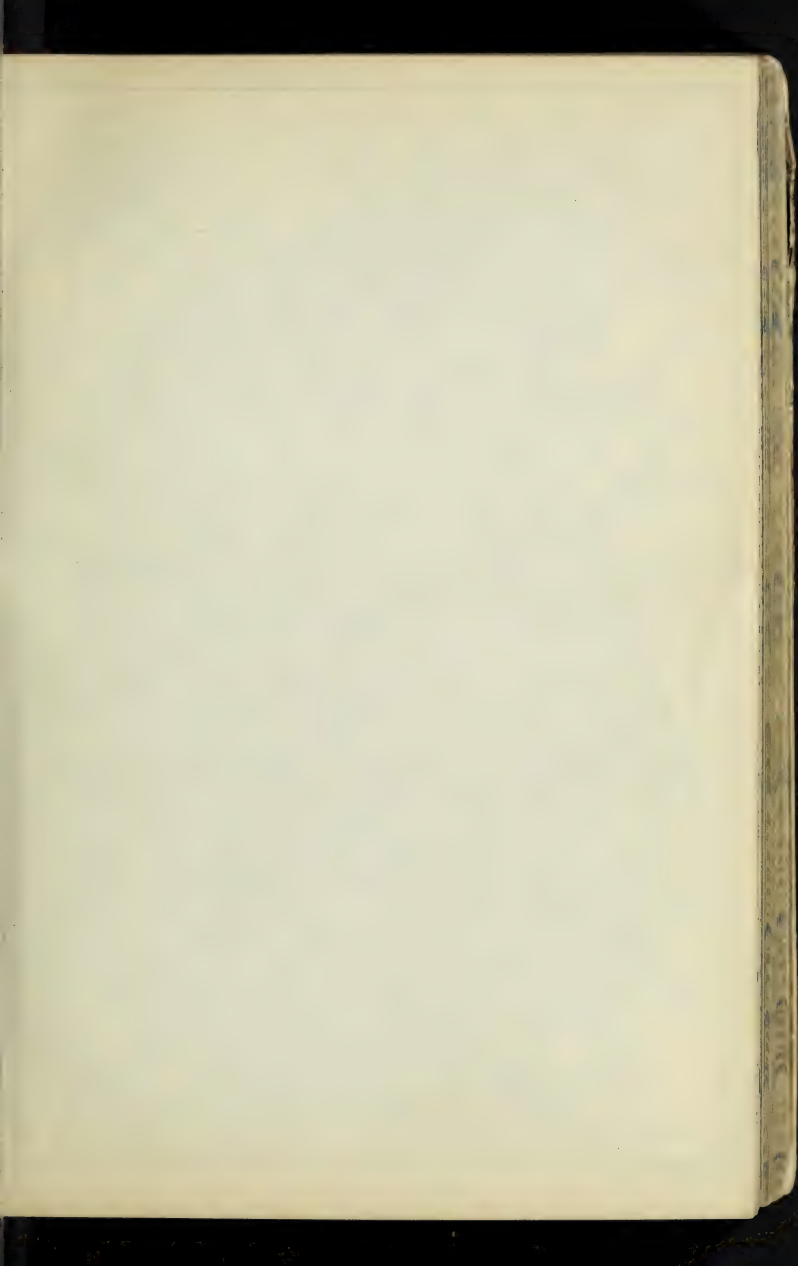
Wilhelmstein is most conveniently visited from *Wunstorf* by taking the diligence to (6 M.) *Hagenburg* (once daily), and rowing thence across the lake. — Diligence from *Wunstorf* to *Rehburg* (see above), 11 M., four times daily in summer, in 2¼ hrs.

Stations *Neustadt*, *Nienburg*, *Eistrup*, and others of no importance. The train crosses the *Aller*. 54 M. *Verden* (*Hôtel Hanover*), with its cathedral destitute of tower, where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 7700. Stations *Langwedel* (junction of the Berlin line, p. 82), *Achim*, *Sebaldsbrück* (junction for the Osnabrück line, see p. 136), (76 M.) *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *HILLMANN'S (Pl. a; E, 4), *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; E, 4), both on the S. side of the Wall-Promenade, with restaurants, R. from 3 m., D. 4 m.; *GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R. 2½, D. 2½ m. — *STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. c; E, 5), Domshof 18, R. 2 m.; HÔTEL SIEDENBURG (Pl. d; E, 5), Wall 175; ALBERTI, Bahnhof-Str. 27; HANNOVERSCHE HAUS (Pl. g; E, 6), Dechanat-Str. 15, near the Osterthor; SCHAPER (Pl. h; E, 3), CASPER (Pl. k; E, 3), and BELLEVUE (Pl. i; E, 3), all in the Bahnhof-Str., with restaurants.

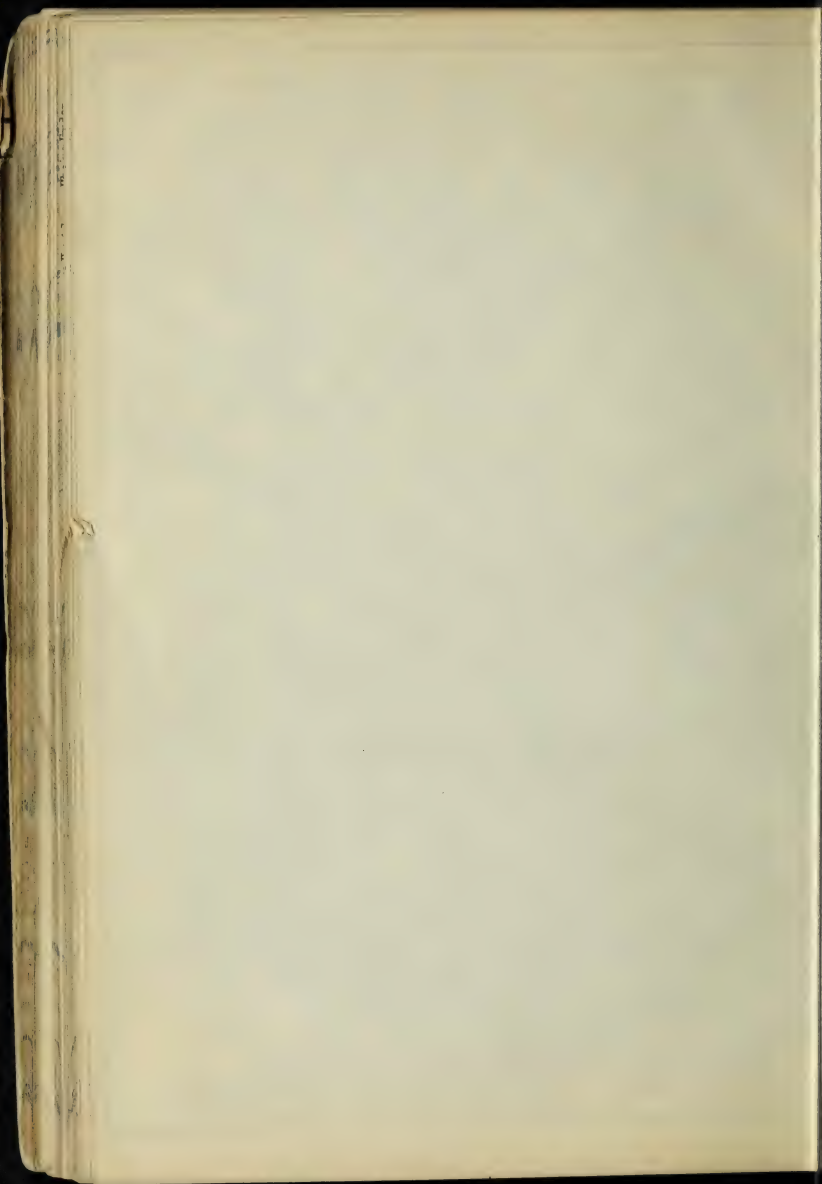
Restaurants. At the above-named hotels; *Rathskeller (p. 132); *Hillmann's Keller (see above); Garden of the *Hôtel du Nord* (see above); Börsen-







- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Bank | E. 5. |
| 2. Börse | D. E. 5. |
| 3. Börsenhalle | E. 5. |
| Denkmäler. | |
| 4. Gustav Adolph | E. 5. |
| 5. Körner | G. 6. |
| 6. Olbers | E. 6. |
| 7. Rolandsstule | D. 5. |
| 8. Geverbehau | D. 4. |
| 9. Kunststalle | E. F. 6. |
| 10. Künstlerverein | E. 5. |
| Kirchen. | |
| 11. St. Aegard | D. 4. |
| 12. Dom | E. 5. |
| 13. St. Johannis | E. 6. |
| 14. Liebfrauen | D. 5. |
| 15. Martini | D. 5. |
| 16. St. Remberti | F. 4. |
| 17. Museum | E. 5. |
| 18. Port | E. 5. |
| 19. Rathhaus | D. 5. |
| 20. Schilling | D. 5. |
| 21. Stadtbibliothek | E. 4. |
| 22. Stadtthaus | E. 5. |
| 23. Stadttheater | E. 5. |
| 24. Telegraph | D. 5. |



Restaurant, in the Exchange-passag; **Hasselmann*, Seemanns-Str. 15; **Kapf's Keller*, Wacht-Str. 43, by the Weser Bridge; at the *Bürgerpark*, see p. 135. — *Beer*. **Salzmänn*, Söge-Str. 4; **Beckröge*, Catharinen-Str. 15; *Börsenhalle*, Domshof; *Haake*, Wacht-Str.; *Kaune*, in the Market; *Hoppe*, Wall 161.

Cabs. Per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. with one horse 50, with two horses 70 pf.; to the suburbs and Venlo-Hamburg Station 80 pf. or 1 m.; *Bürgerpark* 1 m. or 1 m. 20 pf., *Emmasee* 1 m. 30 or 1 m. 50 pf.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 30 pf. — By time: for 1-2 pers. 1/4 hr. 60 or 80 pf., each additional 1/4 hr. 30 or 40 pf., each additional pers., 10 pf.

Theatre. In winter, *Stadttheater* (Pl. 23). Summer-theatre at the *Tivoli*.

Post Office in the Domshaide (Pl. E, 5; p. 134); five branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** at the post-office.

Baths. *Hufeland's River Baths*, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser; *Leymann's*, near the large bridge. — Warm Baths: **Oeffentliche Badeanstalt* (Pl. E, F, 3), on the Weide (Turkish and Russian baths 1 1/2 m., warm baths 1 m., swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Tramways. 1. From the Heerden-Thor (Pl. E, 4) to *Horn*. 2. The *Walle*, *Bremen*, *Hastedt*, and *Hemelingen* line, traversing the whole town from the Doventhor (Pl. C, 3) on the W. to the Oster-Thor (Pl. E, F, 6) on the E. (viâ the Faulen-Str., Obern-Str., and the Markt, Pl. D, 5).

Steamboats from *Bremerhaven* (p. 135) to *London* (40 hrs.) and *Hull* (36 hrs.) twice weekly; to *New York* (North German Lloyd) weekly (of which travellers returning to England may avail themselves as far as Southampton).

Consulates. British Consul, *Mr. William Ward*, Am Dobben 28a. United States Consul, *Mr. William F. Grinnell*, Hutfelter-Str. 40.

Custom House. Bremen being a free port, where no customs are levied, travellers' luggage will be examined on leaving for other parts of Germany.

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 105,400 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 37 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank the *Neustadt*, to which the suburb outside the Bunte Thor has been recently added. Many well preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome edifices erected within the last twenty or thirty years, entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 788 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 171), but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1358, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also, who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and stoutly maintained the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, *Bremerhaven* (p. 135), which is entered yearly by upwards of 2000 seagoing vessels. The value of the imports amounts to about 500 million, of the exports to about 450 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1878 the merchants of Bremen possessed 274 seagoing vessels, including 60 steamers. Bremen is

one of the principal starting-points of German emigrants to America, many thousands of whom quit their Fatherland by this port every year (in the years 1832-78: 1,518,000; in 1878: 21,480).

The ***Promenades**, or Wall-Anlagen, laid out on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. The picturesque groups of trees, the broad moats, the windmills, recalling Dutch scenery, and the rich vegetation of the opposite bank, on which rise a number of handsome residences, present a succession of pleasing pictures. The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. Nearest the station is the *Heerden-Thor* (Pl. E, 4), where the two principal hotels are situated, and further W. the *Ansgarii-Thor* (Pl. D, 4). In the promenades, not far from the former, is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Klosterochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. — Near the Ansgarii-Thor is a ***Monument** to the memory of the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71, completed in 1875 (Pl. D, 3). On a round granite pedestal, bearing the names (58 in number), rises an admirably conceived bronze figure of a victorious young warrior; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. — The *Kaiser-Strasse*, constructed in 1874, leads from the Ansgarii-Thor to the Kaiserbrücke (p. 135). — The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, Domshaide, and the Market, situated near each other in the Altstadt; from the market diverge also the two principal streets, the *Langen-Str.*, containing several buildings of the 16th cent., and the *Obern-Str.*

In the ***MARKET-PLACE** (Pl. D, 5) are situated the Rathhaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old dwelling-houses.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 19), in its main features a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; at a late period of the Renaissance a new façade was added, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly decorated bow-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

Traversing the lower corridor, we ascend a winding wooden staircase to the **GREAT HALL**, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long, 15 yds. wide, and recently handsomely restored). On the ceiling are medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of counsellors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a **Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), burgomaster of Bremen, in Carrara marble, by *Steinhäuser*. The *Güldenammer*, where the women formerly assembled on the occasion of grand processions, is approached by a finely carved old staircase.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated ***Rathskeller**, lately considerably enlarged and adorned with admirable **Frescoes* by *Fitzger*. The cellar, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively, is open daily till 10.30 p.m. (on Sundays not before 3 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and various cold viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1624) and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar, and are shown to the curious. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted

on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will easily recognise several of the '*dramatis personæ*' in *Hauß's* '*Phantasiaen im Bremer Rathhauskeller*', to which some of the frescoes also refer.

In front of the Rathhaus stands the ***Roland** (Pl. 7), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. in height, erected in 1412 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and supreme criminal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right, while the head and hand of a criminal at his feet are emblematical of the extent of the municipal jurisdiction.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the ***Exchange** (Pl. 2; D, E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, and completed in 1864, an imposing edifice in the Gothic style. The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal, on the left Fortune, on the right Prudence. The handsome ***Hall**, with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. A mural painting by *Janssen* represents the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hanseatic League. Opposite rises a figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*. Business-hour 1 o'clock.

To the W. of the Exchange, and S. of the Rathhaus, is the **Schütting** (Pl. 20), or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94. To the N.W. is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 14), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., recently restored on the side facing the market. The modern *Stadthaus* (Pl. 22) adjoins the Rathhaus on the N.E. side.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; E, 5), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th cent. The principal façade was greatly disfigured by the falling of the S. tower in 1638, the ruins of which were exposed by the removal of a neighbouring house in 1876.

The INTERIOR (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) has been restored and fitted up for Protestant worship. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the *Windows*, with modern stained-glass portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rocco *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden. In the low S. Aisle is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 11th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (i. e. lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

In the DOMSHOF (Pl. E, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Museum* (Pl. 17), beautifully decorated in the interior, and dedicated to social purposes. — The neighbouring

Rutenhof, a private edifice erected in 1875, contains in the court (open to the public) a frieze, painted by Fitger with frescoes from German history. — In the vicinity, between the Katharinen-Str. and the Söge-Str., is the *Stadt-Bibliothek* (Pl. 21; 70,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, on Wed. 3-5 also).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association; Pl. 10), recently enlarged. The upper floor of the new wing (entrance adjoining the cathedral; open Sun., Tues., Thurs., 11-1) contains the Natural History Collection of the above-mentioned Museum, which is specially rich in its ornithological department.

The DOMSHAIDE is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 4; E, 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, purchased by merchants of Bremen, and presented to their native city in 1856. — The handsome new *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, stands here. Beyond it is the *Hauptschule*.

The Roman Catholic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 13; E, 6) is a lofty edifice, with a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns; it contains some fine stained glass.

Near the Osterthor, in the Wall-Anlagen, is situated the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. 9; E, F, 6), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. (admission daily on payment of a fee).

GROUND FLOOR. **Leutze*, Washington's passage of the Delaware; on the right a number of sculptures in marble and casts by *Steinhäuser*, *Hirt*, and others. — STAIRCASE. **Stilke's* cartoons of two frescoes at Stolzenfels: King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, and Emp. Frederick II. receiving his bride Isabella of England. — FIRST FLOOR. *Steinhäuser*, *Psyche*, *Pandora*, sculptures in marble; *Saal*, The midnight-sun in Norway; *Schwerd-geburt*, Departure of the Salzburg Protestants; *Zimmermann*, Forest scene; *A. Achenbach*, Westphalian mill; *Meyer of Bremen*, Penitent daughter; *Bamberger*, English coast near Hastings; *Gude*, A coast-scene in Norway; *Calame*, Swiss mountains; *Ritter*, The son's last letter; *Camphausen*, The passage to Alsen. Also several Dutch, early German, and Italian works; Backgammon players, by *Terburg*; sea-pieces by *Gruyter* and *Koekkoek*. Amongst the sculptures: Violin-player, Mignon, etc., by *Steinhäuser*.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. E, 6), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Neustadt; opposite lie the water-works of the town. Near the War Monument is a bust of Altmann. — In the promenades, to the N. of the Kunsthalle, rises the marble **Statue of Olbers* (d. 1840; Pl. 6), a distinguished physician and astronomer, by *Steinhäuser*.

The new quarters of the town outside the *Osterthor* and *Bischofsthor* (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), and the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 7), contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Rembertikirche* (Pl. 16; F, 4), built in 1870, is also noticeable.

The *Ansgariiikirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4), erected in 1229-43, with

an altar-piece by Tischbein, has been recently restored and adorned with stained glass windows. The tower, 357 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. 8), erected in 1619 as a guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and has been employed for commercial purposes since 1863. — The new *Gewerbe-Bank*, in the Kaiser-Str., was built by Rauschenberg.

Several **Bridges** connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. D, 6) crosses from the Wachtstrasse to the *Werder*, from which a smaller bridge crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the *Werder* is the recently finished *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which connects the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 132) with the Grosse Allee in the Neustadt. — At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 140), which is also available for foot-passengers.

To the N.E. of the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the principal Railway Station, is situated the *Bürgerpark* (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2), laid out since 1866, and now a favourite resort, especially on evenings when concerts are given (Restaurant).

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.). Steamboat in 5 hrs. (fares 3 m., 2 m.). Compare Map, p. 160.

4 M. *Ostlebshausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Veegesack* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); 13 M. *Osterholz-Scharmbeck*; 26 M. *Stubben*.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Geestemünde** (**Hotel Hannover*, opposite the quay of the Norderney and Heligoland steamers; *Meyer*, at the upper end of the town; *Wehring*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, was founded by the Hanoverian government as a rival of Bremerhaven. Pop. 3400. The harbour, completed in 1863, has excellent magazines and cranes, and there is a separate harbour for petroleum. On the opposite bank of the *Geeste* lies —

Bremerhaven (*Beermann's Hotel*, *Steinhoff's*, and *Löhr's*, all in the market-place; *Winter's*, on the quay), the prosperous seaport of Bremen, founded by the advice of the burgomaster *Smidt* (p. 132) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly increasing town with 12,500 inhab. and extensive shipping traffic. The *Docks* are commodious and well organised, and, in practical arrangement, equal to those of Antwerp. Close to the two old docks,

completed in 1830 and 1851, a third dock, on a very large scale, was constructed in 1872-76. A visit may be paid to the extensive work-shops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, and also to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the Lloyd Office). The *Lighthouse* commands a good survey of the environs. The 'time-ball' falls at noon by Bremerhaven time, and 24 min. later falls again at noon by Greenwich time. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around.

16. From Cologne to Bremen and Hamburg by Münster.

From Münster to Emden.

RAILWAY to (101 M.) *Münster* in $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 70 pf.; express 14 m. 10, 10 m. 60 pf.); to (207 M.) *Bremen* in 7- $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 26 m. 40, 19 m. 80, 13 m. 30 pf.; express 30 m. 20, 22 m. 60, 15 m. 70 pf.); to (278 M.) *Hamburg*, express in $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 41 m. 50, 30 m. 90 pf.). — From Cologne to (212 M.) *Emden* in 12 hrs. (fares 25 m. 90, 18 m. 90, 12 m. 90 pf.).

From Cologne to (45 M.) *Oberhausen* and (59 M.) *Wanne*, see R. 3. The Hamburg line here diverges to the N. from the Minden railway. Beyond (66 M.) *Recklinghausen* the train crosses the *Lippe*. 75 M. *Haltern* is the junction for the Hamburg and Flushing line. 82 M. *Dülmen*, the junction for the Dortmund, Gronau (60 M.), and Enschede line. 90 M. *Appelhülsen*.

101 M. *Münster*, see p. 127. From Münster to *Emden*, see p. 137; to *Hamm*, p. 127. Another railway leads from Münster to *Burgsteinfurt* and (35 M.) *Gronau*.

The train crosses the *Ems*. 103 M. *Westbevern*; 116 M. *Kattenvenne*; 120 M. *Lengerich*, on the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest. Tunnel, 820 yds. long.

Diligence from Lengerich twice daily to (4 M.) *Tecklenburg* (Steinert; *Rest. Felsengrotte), a small town with a ruined château. — *Iburg* (=Inn), 6 M. to the E. of Tecklenburg and $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Osnabrück, is another favourite resort of the Osnabrückers. It possesses an old episcopal château and Benedictine abbey. Fine view from the neighbouring *Dörenberg*.

126 M. *Hassbergen*, whence diverges a short branch to the *Georg-Marien-Hütte*.

130 M. *Osnabrück*, see p. 104. The line here crosses the *Hannover* and *Rheine* line (p. 104). — 138 M. *Vehrte*; 147 M. *Bohmte*.

About 3 M. to the S. of *Bohmte* are the small saline baths of *Essen* (*Siek*), lying amid the woods at the base of the low *Süntel Hills*. Hence to *Ostenwalde* (p. 105), 9 M.

154 M. *Lemförde*, to the W. of which lies the *Dümmer See*, abounding in fish. 174 M. *Barnstorf*; 182 M. *Twistringen*, a straw-plaiting place, with a new Gothic church; 187 M. *Bassum*; 193 M. *Syke*; 198 M. *Kirchweyhe*. The train now crosses the *Weser* by a handsome iron bridge. 203 M. *Hemelingen* (for *Sebaldsbrück*, p. 130).

207 *Bremen*, see p. 130.

Stations *Oberneuland*, *Sagehorn*, *Ottersberg*, (233 M.) *Rotenburg*, *Lauenbrück*, *Tostedt*. At (259 M.) *Buchholz* a branch diverges to *Lüneburg* (24 M.; p. 143).

271 M. *Harburg*, see p. 143. — 278 M. **Hamburg**, see p. 144.

From Münster to Emden.

111 M. RAILWAY in 4-5¼ hrs.; fares 14 m. 80, 10 m. 70, 7 m. 20 pf.

Münster, see p. 127. Flat, moorland country. 9 M. *Greven*; 16 M. *Emsdetten*.

24 M. **Rheine** (**Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Schulze*, in the town), a busy cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with a fine old Gothic church, is the junction of the line to *Osnabrück* and *Hanover* (p. 104).

50½ M. *Salzbergen* is the junction for *Arnheim* - *Rotterdam* and for *Amsterdam* (comp. p. 104). 44 M. *Lingen*; 56 M. *Meppen*, near the confluence of the *Haase* and the *Ems*. 84 M. *Papenburg*, the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 90 M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschanz* and other places in *Holland* (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

95 M. **Leer** (**Möller*; *Voogdt*), a busy mercantile place, with 9300 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the *Ems*, in the most fertile part of *Ostfriesland*. (Railway to *Oldenburg* and *Bremen*, see R. 18. Steamboats to *Norderney*, see p. 138.)

111 M. **Emden** (**Goldne Sonne*; **Weisses Haus*, near the steam-boat-quay, R. 2 m., B. 1 m.; *Bellevue*, *Heeren's Hotel*, both near the station, well spoken of; **Prinz von Preussen*), with 13,000 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1744, formerly situated on the *Ems*, but now 1½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, which are connected with the *Ems*, and at high tide are 11½ ft. in depth. The **Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting **Arsenal*, where a number of very curious old fire-arms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved. There are also various French weapons, captured in 1870-71, and presented by the emperor. The tower commands a good survey of the town and environs (fee 50 pf.). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count *Enno II.* of *E. Friesland*. The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber. The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Alterthum* contains a very creditable collection of pictures, coins, and curiosities.

Emden is a good starting-point for the islands of *Norderney* and *Borkum* (pp. 138, 140).

Diligence from Emden three times a day to (16 M.) **Aurich** (*Deutsches Haus*; **Piqueurhof*), the principal town of *E. Friesland*, pleasantly situated. The *Landschaftssaal* and the governor's house contain portraits of the former princes of the country. Handsome château.

17. The East-Frisian Islands.

Norderney. Borkum.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

FROM GEESTEMÜNDE (Bremerhaven) to *Norderney* a steamer in summer three times a week in 6-7 hrs., fare 10 m., return-ticket 15 m. — FROM WILHELMSHAVEN to *Norderney* a steamer in summer three times a week (Tues., Thurs., Sat.) in 6 hrs. — FROM EMDEN to *Norderney* a steamer daily in summer in 4-5 hrs. (fare 8, return 12 m.; starting three times a week from Leer, p. 137; in 6-7 hrs.; same fares). *Norderney* may also be reached from Emden via NORDEN. Diligence to Norden three times daily in 3¾ hrs. (3 m. 10 pf.); also an omnibus. From Norden by omnibus to the coast in ½ hr. (50 pf.), and thence by steamboat in ½ hr. to *Norderney* (1 m. 20 or 60 pf.; also a ferry-boat, 1 m. 60). — FROM EMDEN to *Borkum* a steamer in summer daily in 4-5 hrs. (fare 8, return 12 m.). Return-tickets by all these steamers are available for the whole season.

FROM GEESTEMÜNDE TO NORDERNEY. The steamboat-pier is on the *Geeste*, ½ M. from the railway-station (comp. Map, p. 160). — WILHELMSHAVEN, see p. 142. The steamer passes the mouth of the *Jade* and steers through the *Watt*, a strait with numerous sandbanks, which separates the E. Frisian islands from the mainland, and is passable for carriages at low tide at the S.E. end. It then passes the islands of *Wangeroog*, *Spiekeroog*, *Langeroog*, and *Baltrum*, all frequented as sea-bathing places. *Wangeroog* (*Carstens*; *Brämer*, D. 1½ m.) is the most popular, being visited by about 1000 sea-bathers annually; it may also be reached from Jever (diligence to Carolinensiel in 3½ hrs., and ferry thence in 1½ hr.).

FROM EMDEN TO NORDERNEY (comp. p. 113). The steamer describes a long curve towards the S., and then steers towards the N.W. through the *Dollart*, a bay of 120 sq. M. in area, formed by an inundation of the *Ems* in 1277, which occasioned the destruction of a town and numerous villages (comp. Map, p. 160). — LAND ROUTE (diligence and omnibus, see above). *Norden* (Dippel), a small manufacturing town, 19 M. from Emden, possesses a handsome church of 1445. Omnibus in ½ hr. from Norden to the *Norddeich*, whence a steamboat crosses once or twice daily to *Norderney* at high tide in ½ hr.

Norderney. — Arrival. Carriages are in waiting at the pier (96 yards long) to convey travellers to the Conversationshaus (40 pf. each person). The services of a commissionnaire may then be engaged to facilitate the search for apartments. *Luggage* is conveyed from the steamer to the luggage-sheds at the entrance of the village (for which 50 pf. per 60lbs. is charged), where it is afterwards claimed by its owners.

Hotels and Restaurants. *SCHUCHARDT; *BELLEVUE; DEUTSCHES HAUS; MEYER'S, small, with good restaurant; *BÖRSE, moderate; NORDSTRAND. Table d'hôte at these hotels at 1 or 2 o'clock, less expensive than at the Conversationshaus. — At the *CONVERSATIONSHAUS and the *STRANDHALLE, table d'hôte daily at 1 and 3, and at 2 and 3½ o'clock respectively, at 2¼-4 m.; suppers à la carte. Apartments are not let at these establishments. — *Oterndorp's Restaurant*, good, but expensive. Good table d'hôte at 2 p.m. in the restaurant of the *Bremer Baugesellschaft*, 2 m.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS. The best are those in the *Grosse Logirhaus*

and in the new buildings of the *Bremer Baugesellschaft* (manager, Hr. Bergemann). Room with sea-view 40-50 m. per week. Rooms of modest pretension, but clean, may be hired in most of the streets. A bedroom with one or two beds from 12 m. a week upwards; a suite of 4-6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' accommodation, 80-150 m. per week. In most of these apartments breakfast and supper may be had at a moderate charge.

VISITORS' TAX 10 m., 2 pers. 15, 3-4 pers. 20 m., on payment of which tickets are obtainable at the bath-office, 9-12 a.m. and 3-6 p.m., admitting the holder to the reading-room, the concerts, and réunions.

BATH TICKETS (1 m. including towels) issued at the bath-office. The inexperienced bather who requires a bath-attendant ('Rothhosen') in the water pays 1-1½ m. a week for his services. — Bathing hours from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. (tide-tables at the bazaar, 50 pf.). — All these rules and formalities and petty payments will probably seem irksome and ridiculous to the vigorous and practised bather, but it must be borne in mind that the visitors are numerous, the space limited, and most of the bathers inexperienced. — At the *Warmbadehaus* fresh-water, shower, and other baths may be had. Tickets at the bath-office.

PHYSICIANS. The 'Sanitätsrath' Dr. Fromm; Dr. Pauls; Dr. Gazert; Dr. Brinkmann.

POST OFFICE, in the Strand-Str.; Telegraph Office, Strand-Str. 7. Bath, Police, and Enquiry Offices at the old Conversationshaus. Bath Ticket Office in the old Badehaus.

Norderney, i.e. 'northern island', with 2000 inhab., about 9 M. long, and 5 broad, is the largest and the most populous of the East Frisian islands, and like the rest of the group is sandy and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The village, which is at present the most frequented of the German sea-bathing places (more than 6000 visitors yearly), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and consists of about 400 small one-storied houses, and a number of new villas and lodging-houses.

At the S. end of the village is the *Conversationshaus*, surrounded by grounds, and containing dining, ball, billiard, and reading-rooms, and a theatre. Near it are the *Bazaar* with its shops, the old and new *Warmbadehaus*, and the *Grosse Logirhaus*. Tickets of admission to the *Lighthouse*, 130 ft. in height, erected in 1873, are obtained at the bath-office (50 pf.). — From the *Conversationshaus* towards the E. runs the *Marien-Strasse*, commanding a view of the opposite coast and the roads. Along the downs towards the N.W. extends the new *Victoria-Strasse*, facing the sea. At the end of it is the *Strand-Halle*, similar to the *Conversationshaus*, but better fitted up. Farther on is the *Kaiser-Strasse*, which also looks towards the sea, and at the end of it are the buildings erected by the *Bremer Baugesellschaft*, or building company.

The *Beach* to the N. of the village is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. The S.W. part is the *Damenstrand* (from which gentlemen are excluded till 2 p. m.), near the *Strandhalle*, and separated from it by a slight eminence called the *Marienhöhe* (café); the E. part is the *Herrenstrand* ('*Giftbude*' restaurant), near which is the *Georgshöhe*, commanding a pleasant view.

The island is bounded on three sides by *Dünen*, or sandhills, 30-50 ft. in height, formed by the action of the wind, partly overgrown with the peculiar '*Helmt*' grass, and presenting a barrier to the encroachments of the sea. The island, however, has frequently suffered seriously from

storms, and bulwarks of masonry have therefore been constructed for its additional protection.

At the S.E. end of the village, towards the mainland, is the *Schanze*, an intrenchment thrown up by the French in 1811, now converted into pleasure-grounds, which are much frequented in hot weather. The '*Rupertsburger Kamp*', a small grove of alders, encircling an eminence, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther to the E., may also be visited.

At the E. end of the island, 3 M. farther, is the *Weisse Düne*, a hill of white sand, affording an extensive prospect.

Pleasure-boats may be hired in the afternoon on the *Damenstrand* at 50 pf. for each person, or 3 m. per hour.

FROM EMDEN TO BORKUM (comp. p. 137). Steamer, see p. 138. Compare the Map, p. 160. Landing on the S. and E. coast of the island is uncomfortable. Passengers are transferred to small boats and rowed to the '*Watt*', from which they are taken ashore in carriages.

Borkum, situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Ooster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian islands. It is 5 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and consists of the Ostland and Westland. It possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch cattle. The island is visited by about 1500-2000 sea-bathers annually. Tolerable apartments may be procured for 6-18 m. per week, and there are three inns (*Bakker Senior*; *Köhler*, with the post-office; *Bakker Junior*). Excellent beach for bathing, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. There is also an establishment with warm baths. In the village is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of Borkum and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunt of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed here.

18. From Bremen to Oldenburg and Emden.

77 M. RAILWAY from Bremen to *Oldenburg* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 50, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.); from Oldenburg to *Leer* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 4 m., 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.); from Leer to *Emden* in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf., 1 m.).

Bremen, see p. 130. The train crosses the Weser by the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 135, and halts at *Bremen-Neustadt*. 9 M. *Delmenhorst*, the first place in the Duchy of Oldenburg; 16 M. *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery, dating from 1236. Branch-line to *Brake* and *Nordenhamm*.

27 M. *Oldenburg* (**Hôtel de Russie*; **Erbgrossherzog*; *Neues Haus*, beer; *Budjadinger Hof*; *Kronprinz*, near the station, unpretending; *Thalen's Restaurant*, Theaterwall), the capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 18,000 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts. In the market-place is the old *Rathhaus*.

The grand-ducal PALACE, near the centre of the town, erected in the 17th and 18th cent., contains some modern pictures (by

Willers, Tischbein, Riedel, Kretzschmer, Lot, Rahl, Preller, Verboeckhoven, etc.), a few sculptures, a library of more than 50,000 vols., and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables*; behind it is the *Collection of Germanic Antiquities*. — To the E., between the Hunte and the Garten-Strasse, lies the *Palace Garden*.

Crossing the Hunte and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the *PALAIS*, the residence of the Grand Duke, on the left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures. — A few hundred steps further, to the S., we reach the *Public Library*, containing about 100,000 vols. and MSS. On the ground-floor are the grand-ducal archives. Adjacent is the new *Museum*, a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive ornithological, geological, and botanical collections (fee).

To the right of the palace rises the **AUGUSTEUM*, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style, containing the valuable grand-ducal picture-gallery of old masters (adm. daily 11-2, Sun. 12-2). The nucleus of the gallery was formed by a collection of 85 pictures purchased from Tischbein the painter in 1804. It now consists of about 300 works. Good catalogue.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art in antiquity, the middle ages, the Renaissance, and modern times.

SECTION I. (by the entrance-door): *37. *Boltraffio*, Head of a girl; *38. *Solario*, Herodias; 31, 32. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Madonnas; 33. *Borgognone*, 55. *Franc. Francia*, Madonnas; *30. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist; 4. *Garofalo*, St. Catharine; 17. *Pontormo*, Portrait of a woman; 7. *Fiesole*, Madonna. — We now turn to the right and enter SECTION V.: 130, 129. *Teniers*, Peasants; 115. *Van Dyck*, Counsellor of Antwerp; 107. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi; 106. *Rubens*, Head of a man. — SECTION VI.: 120, 121. *Snyders*, Poultry; 103. *Pourbus the Younger*, Bust of a knight; 90. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 155. *Wouwerman*, Alms; *Rembrandt*, *169. Landscape, 167. Portrait of a man, 166. Old woman, 170. Old man; 171, 172. *F. Bol*, Man and woman; 161-164. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes. — SECTION VII.: *139. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 143. *Mierevelt*, Bust of a woman; 203. *Jan Steen*, Party; 202. *Honthorst*, Tavern; *196. *Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 185. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a man; 205. *Hondecoeter*, Unbidden guests; 104. *Rubens*, Prometheus. — Returning to the entrance, we now proceed to the left to SECTION II.: 87. *Zurbaran*, Portrait of a man; 88. *Murillo*, Madonna as the good shepherdess; 89. *Velazquez*, Portrait of the Cardinal Infante Fernando. — SECTION III.: 66. *Cariani*, The jealous man; 64, 65. *Bellini*, Madonnas; 82. *P. Veronese*, Venus with Cupid, and a young woman; 81. *Veronese*, Portrait of a lady; *77. *P. Bordone*, Venetian lady; *71. *Moretto*, Noble of Bergamo; 68. *Seb. del Piombo*, Body of Christ with angels; 18. *Al. Allori*, Bianca Cappello; 70. *Lor. Lotto*, Cavalier. — SECTION IV.: Works by *Tischbein* and other painters of last century, and several early German pictures. — An adjoining cabinet contains *Plaster Casts*.

Among the finest new buildings in Oldenburg are the Theatre, the Railway Station, the Gymnasium, and the Commercial School, in front of which last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 32½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 4 m., 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.). 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1550, and is now a summer residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English

style. 20 M. **Varel** (*Hôtel Ebolé; Müller*), a cheerful little town; at the W. angle of the *Jade-Busen*, 3 M. to the N., is *Dangast*, a sea-bathing place with pleasant grounds (300 visitors annually). From (24½ M.) *Ellenser-Damm* a pleasant drive may be taken to the 'Urwald' (there and back, 3 hrs.). From (28 M.) *Sande* a branch-line runs to (8 M.) *Jezer* in 40 minutes.

32½ M. **Wilhelmshaven** (*Hôtel Denninghof; Hempel; Kronprinz; Burg Hohenzollern*, near the station, unpretending), the second war-harbour of Germany and chief naval-station on the N. Sea, constructed by the Prussians in 1855-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in 1528 by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the N. sea by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide.

The *Entrance* to the harbour, protected by piers 120 yds. long, is separated by a huge dock-gate from the *Outer Harbour*; a second gate and a canal then lead to the *Inner Harbour* (400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry docks and two slips for the construction of iron-clads.

The dockyard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown without a ticket of admission from the naval office (50 pf.). In this inner harbour lie all the vessels on the North-sea station which are not on service, chiefly large iron-clads. — Another entrance to the harbour from the S., and a torpedo and a commercial harbour, are in course of construction. Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment. — To the N.E. of the town, between two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball.

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 69½ M., in 3 hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. 39 M. *Quakenbrück* (*Roths Haus*) is an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey church. *Osnabrück*, see p. 104.

37 M. **Zwischenahn**, pleasantly situated on a lake. From (42 M.) *Ocholt* a branch-line runs to *Westerstede*. The line intersects the extensive *Hochmoor* (p. 137). Beyond *Augustveen*, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier. — 52½ M. *Stickhausen*. — 61½ M. **Leer**, and thence to (77 M.) **Emden**, see p. 137.

19. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3¼ hrs. (fares 16 m. 30, 12 m. 25 pf., 8 m.); ordinary trains in 4½ hrs. (fares 14 m. 45, 10 m. 90, 7 m. 35 pf.). In the reverse direction travellers undergo a custom-house examination on leaving Hamburg (p. 143).

Hanover, see p. 105. — 10 M. **Lehrte**, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 81), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 82), and Hildesheim (p. 111) lines. 15 M. *Burgdorf*.

26½ M. **Celle** (*Bockstöver's Hotel*, R. & B. 3 m.; *Hôtel de Hanovre; Ernst August Hôtel*), on the *Aller*, the chief town of the district, with 18,100 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic in style, and was partly erected in the Renaissance style at the end of the 17th cent. by Giacomo Bolognese, an Italian. It is now restored. The altar-piece of the interesting *Chapel* is ascribed to Lucas Cranach. The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults, and that of the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (p. 194). In the 'French Garden', outside the town, rises a monument to *Queen Caroline Matilda*, and in the grounds of the 'Trift' is another to A. *Thaer*, the agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752 (d. 1828).

Stations *Eschede*, *Uelzen* (junction for the Stendal and Bremen line, p. 82), and *Bevensen*, beyond which the dreary *Lüneburger Heide* is traversed.

81 M. **Lüneburg** (**Wellenkamp's Hotel*; *Deutsches Haus*), an old town with 18,500 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14th-16th centuries. On quitting the station, which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the *Ilmenau*, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Thor* to the left, or by the *Lüner-Thor* to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John*, a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with subsequent additions. If we choose the other way we pass the church of *St. Nicholas*, with a lofty nave, double aisles, and a crypt, dating from 1409. In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the *RATHHAUS*, a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century. The most remarkable part is the so-called '*Laube*', of the 14th cent., with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525). Adjoining this is the '*Kör-Gemach*', for the election of the mayor, dating from the end of the 15th century. The *Fürstensaal* dates from the 16th cent.; the **Rathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborate gate by H. Ruge of 1576, and other interesting objects. The *Town Library* numbers 31,000 vols. and several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th century. The *Gymnasium* contains natural history and other collections. On the N.W. side of the town stands the church of *St. Michael*, with a crypt, erected in 1376-1418; it contains the burial-vault of the Guelph-Billung princes.

The *Kalkberg*, a little to the W. of the town, is a good point of view. — About ½ M. to the N.E. of the *Lüner-Thor* is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne*, founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. In the church is an early-Gothic **Altar-Antependium*, with paintings of the 13th century.

BRANCH-LINE to *Lauenburg*, in connection with the railway to *Lübeck* via *Büchen* (p. 195). Stations *Adendorf*, *Hohnstorf* on the Elbe, with steam-ferry to *Lauenburg*. — RAILWAY to *Wittenberge* and *Buchholz (Bremen)*, see pp. 195, 137.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes *Bardewieck*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400).

105 M. **Harburg** (**Schwan*; *König von Schweden*; *Stadt Lüneburg*, second-class), an increasing town with 17,100 inhab., and a busy seaport, junction for the Bremen line (p. 137). — As Ham-

burg is a free harbour, travellers in the reverse direction must undergo custom-house formalities on arrival here.

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* by an iron bridge, 680 yds. long, traverses the fertile island of *Wilhelmsburg*, (comp. Map, p. 152), crosses the *Norder-Elbe* by another bridge, 448 yds. long, and enters the handsome 'Pariser Bahnhof' (Pl. G, H, 6) at Hamburg.

112 M. **Hamburg** (see below).

20. Hamburg.

Railway Stations. 1. **PARISER BAHNHOF** (Pl. 1; G, 5, 6), for *Harburg, Hanover, Bremen, the Rhine, and Holland*. — 2. **BERLINER BAHNHOF** (Pl. 2; G, H, 4), for *Berlin, Dresden, and Austria*. — 3. **LÜBECKER BAHNHOF** (Pl. 3; I, 3, 4), for *Lübeck and N. E. Germany*. — 4. **ALTONA STATION** (Pl. of Altona, A, 6), for *Blankenese, Kiel, Schleswig, and Denmark*. — There is also a **JUNCTION RAILWAY** ('Verbindungsbahn') between Hamburg and Altona: 17 trains daily from the Berlin Station just mentioned to the *Altona Station*, 4½ M., in 25 min. (fares 50, 35, 25 pf.). The intermediate stations are the *Dammthor* (Pl. D, E, 1), *Sternschanze*, and *Schulterblatt* (comp. Map, p. 152).

Hotels. The best are on the *Alster-Bassin*: ***HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE** (Pl. b; F, 3), *Alsterdamm 39*, R. from 3 m., A. 80, B. 1 m. 20 pf., table d'hôte at 4 p.m. 3 m.; ***STREIT'S HOTEL** (Pl. a; E, 3), *Jungfernstieg 19*; ***VICTORIA** (Pl. c; E, 3), good cuisine, *Jungfernstieg 10* (charges at these two, R. from 2-3 m., D., generally at 4 p.m., 3 m., B. 1 m., A. 60-75 pf., L. 1 m.); ***HOTEL ST PETERSBURG** (Pl. d; E, 3), *Jungfernstieg 1*, D. 3 m., R. 2½ m., A. 75 pf.; ***KRONPRINZ** (Pl. h; E, 3), *Jungfernstieg 8*. — ***BELVEDERE** (Pl. e; F, 3), *Alsterdamm 40, 41*, R., L., & A. 2-4½ m., D. 3 m.; ***ALSTER HOTEL** (Pl. f; F, 3), *Alsterdamm 32*, R. & A. 3 m., D. 3 m.; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE** (Pl. g; E, 3), *Jungfernstieg 15*; ***MOSEER'S HOTEL**, on the *Kleine Alster* (Pl. E, 4), at the corner of the *Reesendamm* and *Rathhaus-Markt*; **HÔTEL DU NORD**, at the corner of the *Neue Jungfernstieg* and the *Gänsemarkt* (Pl. E, 3); charges at the last three: R. from 2, D. 2½, A. ½ m. — Near the *Alster-Bassin*: ***WATERLOO HOTEL**, *Dammthor-Str. 14* (Pl. D, E, 2); ***SCHADENDORF'S HOTEL**, on the promenade (Pl. H, 3), at the corner of the *Steindamm* and the *Grosse Allee*, with restaurant. — **HÔTEL ROYAL**, *Grosse Bleichen 12*; **SCHELLER'S HOTEL**, *Dammthor-Str. 16*. — **WIEZEL'S HOTEL** at *St. Pauli*, on the quay, with fine view (Pl. A, 5); **HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE**, *Am Plan 5*; **ALTE STADT LONDON**, *Grosse Bleichen 5*; ***ZINGG'S** (Pl. k; E, 4), opposite the Exchange, R. from 2 m., L. 1 m., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; **FISCHER**, *Börsenbrücke 6*; **ENGLISH HOTEL**, *Admiralitäts-Str. 2*, an English house; **WEIDENHOF**, *Grosse Burstah 54*, with restaurant; **BARTEL'S**, *Post-Str. 14*; **CENTRAL HOTEL**, near the dépôt of the *Zollverein*; **BAHNHOF'S-HÔTEL**, *Bergedorfer-Str. 11*; ***HOEFER'S HOTEL**, *Bahnhofs-Platz 2*, R. 1½-2 m., B. 1 m.; **RHEINISCHER HOF**, with café, *Bahnhof-Str. 11*; **GROSSHERZOG VON MECKLENBURG**, *Schweinemarkt 1-3*, the last three near the Berlin station.

Restaurants. ***Wilkens**, *Am Plan 10*; ***Fick**, *Admiralitäts-Str. 2* (in the English Hotel, see above), near the harbour, English cookery; ***Ehmke**, *Gänsemarkt 50*; **Lünsmann's Keller**, *Alsterdamm 39*; **Spechner**, *Alster-Arcaden 16*; **Wiesel**, see above; **Börsen-Bierhaus** (**Zingg's Hotel**, see above), *Grosse Johannis-Str. 9*; **Tödter**, *Ness*, *Alte Bankhalle*; **Figge**, *Grosse Johannis-Str. 25*; **Steinbach's Keller**, corner of the *Berg-Str.* and *Ferdinand-Str.* — **Oysters.** ***Utesch**, *Alsterdamm 42*, also good restaurant; **Cölln**, *Brodschangen 7* (sherry and English ale); **Iden**, *Alte Jungfernstieg 1c*; **Zeppenfeld**, *Alte Jungfernstieg 2*; **London Tavern** (with fine view of the outer harbour), *Neale*, and **Kolbe** in the *Hafen-Str.* at *St. Pauli*, less expensive. — **Beer.** ***Gebhard**, *Kleine Bäcker-Str. 15*; at the '*Casematte*', *Alster-Arcaden 12*; ***Himmelsleiter**, *Knochenhauer-Str. 10*; ***Heitmann**, *Pferdemarkt*; **Bade**, *Neue-*

ALTONA

1: 22.000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Arbeitshaus . . . C. 5. | 9. Steuerdirection B. 5. |
| 2. Armenhaus . . . B. 6. | 10. Waisenhaus . . . B. 6. |
| 3. Gymnasium . . . C. 6. | Kirchen: |
| 4. Polizei . . . B. 6. | 11. Kath. K. . . D. 5. |
| 5. Post . . . C. 5. | 12. Luth. Haupt-K. C. 6. |
| 6. Rathhaus . . . D. 5. | 13. Mennon. K. D. E. 5. |
| 7. Realschule . . . B. 6. | 14. Reform. K. . . D. 5. |
| 8. Reithaus . . . A. 6. | 15. St. Pauli K. . . D. 6. |



Anschluss an den umstehenden Plan von Hamburg

Anschluss an den umstehenden Plan von Altona



HAMBURG.

1 : 22.000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Meter = 1 Kilometer

1. <i>Bahnhof (Pariser)</i>	G. 5. 6.	Kirchen.	
2. <i>Bahnhof (Berliner)</i>	G. H. 4.	25. <i>S^t Nicolai</i>	E. 4. 5.
3. <i>Bahnhof (Lübecker)</i>	I. 3. 4.	26. <i>S^t Petri</i>	F. 4.
4. <i>Bank (Hamburger)</i>	E. 4.	30. <i>Krankenhaus</i>	I. 1.
5. <i>Bazar</i>	E. 3.	31. <i>Krankenhaus der Israeliten</i>	A. 4.
6. <i>Bibliothek (Stadt)</i>	F. 4.	32. <i>Kunsthalle</i>	G. 2.
7. <i>Börse</i>	E. 4.	33. <i>Markthalle</i>	F. 3.
8. <i>Botanischer Garten</i>	D. 1. 2.	34. <i>Neuer Israelit. Tempel</i>	C. 3.
9. <i>Conventgarten</i>	D. 3.	35. <i>Polizei</i>	D. 4.
Denkmäler.		Post.	
10. <i>Adolph von Schaumburg</i>	G. 3.	36. <i>Postgebäude (Briefpost)</i>	E. 3.
11. <i>Büsch</i>	F. 2.	37. " " (<i>Fahrpost</i>)	D. 3.
12. <i>Meyer</i>	G. 4.	38. <i>Rathhaus</i>	D. 5.
13. <i>Repsold</i>	B. 4.	39. <i>Rathhaus (im Project)</i>	E. 4.
14. <i>Elbhöhe</i>	B. 5.	40. <i>Seefahrer Armenhaus</i>	D. 5.
15. <i>Elbpavillon</i>	B. 4.	41. <i>Seemannshaus</i>	B. 5.
16. <i>Johanneum</i>	F. 4.	42. <i>Stadt-Wassermühle</i>	E. 3.
Kirchen.		43. <i>Sternwarte mit Navigationsschule</i>	B. 4.
17. <i>Anschar-Cap.</i>	D. 3.	Theater.	
18. <i>Dreieinigkeits K.</i>	G. 2.	44. <i>Stadttheater</i>	D. E. 2.
19. <i>Deutsch-reform.</i>	F. 3.	45. <i>Thalia</i>	F. 3.
20. <i>Engl. bischöfl.</i>	C. 4.	46. <i>Tivoli</i>	H. 3.
21. <i>S^t Jacobi</i>	F. 4.	47. <i>Verwaltungs-Gebäude</i>	D. E. 3.
22. <i>S^t Katharina</i>	F. 5.	48. <i>Wasch- und Badeanstalt</i>	G. 4.
23. <i>Gr. Michaelis</i>	C. 4.	49. <i>Zoologischer Garten</i>	C. D. 1.
24. <i>Kl. Michaelis</i>	D. 4.	50. <i>Denkmal von Schiller</i>	F. 2.

wall 72. At St. Pauli, outside the Millernthor: *Mutzenbecher*, Reeperbahn 100; *Leimers*, Marien-Str. 32. Culmbach beer at Reeperbahn 69. Concerts at the *Conventgarten*, Neustädter Fuhrentwiete 59; *Sagebiel's*, Grosse Drehbahn, a large establishment. **Concordia*, Langereihe 27, at St. Pauli, with garden (symphony-concert on Wed.); *Hansa-Saal*, Steindamm 6, 7, suburb of St. George. — *Cafés*. *Alster-Pavillon*, Alte Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; *Sagehorn*, Berg-Str. 2; at *Zingg's Hotel*; at the *Dammthor Station* of the Junction Railway.

Baths in the Elbe. *John's Swimming Bath*, on the Grasbrook, 30-60 pf.; *Kruger's Swimming Bath*, on the Steinwärder (steamboat from St. Pauli every 5 min.); *Möller*, by the Lombardsbrücke, baths of all kinds. — **Warm Baths**. *Vachez*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Cordes*, Zeughausmarkt 12; *Wilhelmsbad*, St. Pauli, Feldstr. 56; *Turkish Bath* (3 m.), Theater-Str. 42, 43.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 44; p. 151), Dammthor-Str., beginning at 6.30 p.m.; best seats 4½-6 m., second boxes 3 m. to 3 m. 90 pf., third 1 m. 80 to 2 m. 10 pf., stalls 2 m. 40 pf. to 3 m., pit 1 m. 20 to 1 m. 50 pf. — *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. 45; p. 149), chiefly for comedy, much frequented; first boxes 3 m., second 1½ m., stalls 1 m. 80, pit 75 pf. — *Schulze's Theatre* at St. Pauli, farces and local pieces. — *Damm's Tivoli* at the Schulterblatt (see below), outside the Holstenthor, in summer only. — *Centralhalle* at St. Pauli, for concerts and spectacular pieces.

Post Office (Pl. 36; E, 3), Post-Str. 15, for money, registered, and poste restante letters. Fourteen branch-offices in different parts of the town. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office, Post-Str. 19.

Cabs. (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and to the N. the district outside the Dammthor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for each additional person, 15 pf. — From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 m. 20, and 30 pf. — *By time*, within the four districts for 1-2 persons, per ½ hour 90 pf., per hour 1 m. 50, for each additional person, for ½ hour 15 pf. — Small articles of *luggage* 8 pf. each; box 30 pf. — From 10 to 12 p.m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares. In cases of extortion recourse should be had to the police.

Tramways from the Rathausmarkt (Pl. E, 4) to *Wandsbeck* (p. 152), *Barmbeck*, *Eimsbüttel*, *Hoheluft*, *Hamm*, *Horn*, and *Rothenburgsort*, and from behind the Exchange to *Altona*, every 5 minutes. A circular line round the Outer Alster is now in course of construction. — There are also numerous OMNIBUS LINES. — Comp. the *Hamburger Coursbuch*, with map, by Spiro (30 pf.).

Steamboats (comp. advertisements and Spiro's Coursbuch). 1. ON THE ALSTER. Small screw-steamers, leaving the old Jungfernstieg every 5-10 min., touch at the Lombardsbrücke, and then at *Alsterglaciis*, *Rabenstrasse*, and *Eppendorf* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *St. George* (at two places), *Uhlenhorst* (at three places), and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. p. 152, and Map) on the E. bank, fares 20-25 pf. — 2. ON THE ELBE. To *Blankenese* (p. 153) several times daily; to *Harburg* (p. 143) 12-14 times, viâ Altona; to *Stade* (p. 153) twice daily; to *Cuxhaven* (p. 154) several times a week; ferry from *St. Pauli* to the *Steinwärder* at frequent intervals during the day. (Comp. Plan.) — 3. DEEP SEA STEAMERS. To *Heligoland*, see p. 153. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange.

Consuls. British, *Mr. Geo. Annesley*, Grosse Drehbahn 53. — American, *Mr. Geo. Scroggs* (Vice and Deputy-Consul, *Paul Möller*).

Custom House. Hamburg being a free port, where no duties are levied, travellers' luggage is liable to examination on leaving it for other parts of Germany.

English Church (Pl. 20), Zeughausmarkt, near the Millern-Thor; service at 11 a.m.; chaplain, *Rev. C. F. Weidemann*, M.A., 241 Allée, Altona. — *Congregational Church*, *Johannisbollwerk*, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Edwards*, B. D.

Hamburg, with 274,000 inhab. (or, including the suburbs,

and the adjacent Altona, Wandsbeck, etc., 470,000), is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the most important commercial place in Europe. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of considerable tonnage, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, formerly surrounded by fortifications, and the suburbs of *St. George* (N.E.) and *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the *Elbe*, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 152) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 149) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The *Bille* comes from the . Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals (*Fleete*, see p. 147) and branches of the *Elbe* which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.* (p. 141), became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. At an early period Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 171), and in the contest against the Danish kings, who, as successors of the *Counts of Holstein* were in possession of the land, attained powerful independence. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith, and at the same time established a free political constitution. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the *Thirty Years' War*, and during that period greatly extended her commercial relations, which now embraced the newly discovered continents of America and East India. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, *Davoust* wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 152). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for comic operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and the talented *Klopstock* resided in the *König-Strasse* here from 1774 to 1803.

Hamburg cannot boast of architectural monuments or scientific or other collections commensurate with its wealth and antiquity.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and its thoroughly modern aspect.

The ***Harbour**, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays, recently extended, now stretch along the right bank of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Billwärder Neuendeich (see Map, p. 152), a distance of 3 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 sea-going vessels and as many barges and river-craft. The W. end of the quay, opposite St. Pauli (Pl. A, B, 5), is chiefly occupied by English colliers and the steamers of the Hamburg and American Co. (ticket of admittance to one of these steamers, 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Niederhafen* (comp. the Plan), intended principally for the reception of sailing-vessels during the season of floating ice, and connected with the Elbe by several outlets ('*Gatts*'). The numerous *Fleete*, or canals, which intersect the town and fall into the *Niederhafen*, are navigated by the '*Schuten*', or flat-bottomed boats used for conveying goods to the magazines and warehouses. Farther E. are the recently completed ***SANDTHOR-HAFEN**, 1100 yds. in length, and 100-140 yds. in width, and the **GRASBROOK-HAFEN**, both suited for the reception of vessels of heavy tonnage, the latter intended mainly for the Atlantic liners. Still farther E. are the **OBERHAFEN** and other harbours, for the accommodation of river-craft, and finally, on the small Grasbrook on the other side of the Elbe, the large **HOLZHÄFEN**, or wood-harbours for the storage of timber. The visitor may explore these different harbours by boat (*Jolle*), 1 m. 20 pf. per hour.

Statistics. In 1878 the port of Hamburg was entered by 5303 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 2,273,342 tons, including 2972 steamers of 1,767,867 tons, and was quitted by 5386 vessels of 2,284,115 tons, of which 2981 were steamers of 1,777,375 tons. The total value of the imports amounted to 1711 million marks. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in the same year was 24,800, half of whom were Germans. At the beginning of 1880 the Hamburgers were proprietors of 371 sailing-vessels of 151,380 tons burden, and 125 steamboats of 131,288 tons. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on viâ Hamburg. — The port of *Altona* (p. 152), which both commercially and politically forms a part of Hamburg, is entered by about 1000 sea-going vessels annually, and *Harburg* (p. 143), which lies opposite, by 700.

Between the Brookthor-Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large new *Station* of the Bremen, Venlo, and Paris line (R. 16). Near it are extensive warehouses and custom-house premises. A little above the station is the handsome new *Iron Railway Bridge* with a foot-way (p. 144).

The *Steinwärder* and *Kleine Grasbrook*, islands opposite the *Niederhafen*, to which steamboats cross frequently (comp. the Plan), are occupied by extensive wharves, the dry-docks of the

Hamburg and American Steamship Co., and ship-building yards, and afford a good survey of the Hamburg quays; visitors apply at the counting-house.

The **Elbhöhe* (Pl. 14; B, 5), locally called the *Stintfang*, above the landing-place of the Harburg ferry, commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe (nearly 5 M. broad, including the islands), with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On the height beyond the moat rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. On the height in front stands the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty.

St. Pauli, the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W. (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), better known as *Hamburger Berg*, is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday or Monday afternoon, especially at the *Spielbuden-Platz* (Pl. A, 4), is a highly characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. Hawkers and itinerant vendors of every kind also thrive here. — In the *Neue Pferdemarkt* No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection*, including many from Africa (on sale); feeding time 4-5 p.m., admittance 30 pf.

We may now return by the *Zeughausmarkt* and the *Neue* and *Alte Steinweg*, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the S. rises the *Grosse Michaeliskirche* (Pl. 23; C, 4), erected in 1751-62 in the degraded taste of that period, with a tower 426 ft. in height.

At the ***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. 7; E, 4), the great focus of business, four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and ship-owners congregate daily between 1 and 3 o'clock. The noisy crowd may best be surveyed from the gallery (admission gratis, except between 1.15 and 2.15, when a charge of 30 pf. is made). The building itself, completed shortly before the great fire (p. 146), escaped, while the surrounding houses were reduced to ashes. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers, and much frequented before and after business hours (introd. by a member). The *Commercial Library*, containing more than 50,000 vols., occupies a wing of the Exchange added in 1873.

To the S. of the *Adolphi-Platz* is the ***Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. 25; admission daily from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, *Neueburg* 28, second floor, opposite the N. transept), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 151 ft.; the W. tower, completed in 1874, 473 ft. in height, being the third highest building in Europe (Cologne Cathedral 515 ft., new tower of St. Ouen at

Rouen 492 ft., Strassburg Cathedral 466 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of every one who had in any way contributed towards the propagation of Christianity. Many of the statues are by *F. Neuber*. In the S. aisle of the choir are fine stained-glass windows. The beautiful intarsia work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck*, also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfenmarkt*, the principal market-place at Hamburg, where fish of all kinds, meat, vegetables, and fruit are sold. — **St. Catharine's Church** (Pl. 22; E, 5), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, escaped destruction in 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630, and a window with stained glass from Munich (Christ and the Apostles), designed by *Overbeck*. — The *Museum Godeffroy*, Wandrahm 29 (Pl. G, 5), contains a good ethnographical and natural history collection, which is shown on application to the custodian (Sat. 11-1, free).

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises ***St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 26; F, 4), which was burned down in 1842, and has since been erected in the Gothic style of the 14th century. The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns of the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained-glass windows by *Kellner* of Nuremberg, and to the left in the altar-niche a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the **Johanneum** (Pl. 16), erected in 1834, where the chief educational institutions of Hamburg are established, viz. the college of that name founded in 1529, and the Gymnasium, or grammar-school, founded in 1611.

The S. wing (Pl. 6) contains the admirably arranged *City Library*, consisting of about 300,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly the biblical literature bequeathed by the Orientalist Wolff. On the ground-floor is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun. to Wed. 11-1 gratis, Thurs. 60 pf.), containing numerous skeletons and a valuable collection of conchylia. Here also is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities*, where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Welt heft zik umekert, darume zo hebbe ik arme eezel pipen gheleert'.

In the Pferdemarkt is the *Thalia-Theatre* (Pl. 45; p. 145), a tasteful Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. — Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 21; F, 3), which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842. The difference between old and modern Hamburg is very noticeable here, the buildings of the former with their numerous windows being meanly constructed and not unlike Dutch houses, while those of the latter are handsome and substantial edifices of the 19th century.

The ***Binnen-Alster**, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. E, F,

2, 3; comp. p. 146), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke*. The surface of the water is enlivened with diminutive screw-steamers (p. 145), rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer evenings, when they present a picturesque appearance by gaslight. The *ALTE JUNGFERNSTIEG*, where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 145) and the *Bazaar*, a glass-covered arcade, are situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining the *Alte Jungfernstieg* on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades* with attractive shops, which run parallel with the easternmost of the two arms of the Alster issuing from the 'Bassin', and extend from the *Reesendamm-Brücke* to the *Schleusen-Brücke*.

The ramparts near the *Lombards-Brücke* command an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S. with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 50), erected in 1866, by *Lippelt*.

On the *Alsterhöhe*, to the S.E. of these monuments, rises the **Kunsthalle* (Pl. 32; open daily, except Mon., 10-5), erected in 1867-69 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The niches and medallions of the exterior contain statues and reliefs of distinguished artists. The establishment owes its existence mainly to private contributions and legacies. Catalogue 50 pf.

The *Ground Floor* contains *Sculptures* by modern masters, casts of ancient and Renaissance works, and a valuable *Collection of Engravings*, the most important of which are exposed to view. — The handsome staircase, borne by ten Corinthian columns, with its marble steps, leads to the *Upper Floor*, in which is situated the —

PICTURE GALLERY. The following are among the finest works by old masters: 71. *P. de Hooch*, Interior; 133. *Guido Reni*, Judith; *Jacob van Ruysdael*, Several landscapes, the finest of which are Nos. 147, 148, the latter with accessories by *A. van de Velde*; 163. *Abr. van den Tempel*, The *Muyssarts*, a Dutch patrician family (1672); 194, 195. *Em. de Witte*, Church-interiors; 197-201. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Landscapes with cavaliers. — The most noteworthy modern pictures are: 238. *Andr. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; *Oswald Achenbach*, "239. Monastery-garden at Pollazuoli, 240. Beach at Naples, 241. Castel Gandolfo; 264. *Chr. Bisschop*, Church-going in Friesland; 278. *Brendel*, Interior of a sheepfold; 286. *Rich. Burnier*, Forest-path with cattle; 289. *Calame*, Fall of Handeck; 290. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 302. *G. Conröder*, Tilly in the grave-digger's house the night before the battle of Breitenfeld (16th Sept., 1631); 308. *Decaisne*, Caritas; 309. *Fr. Defregger*, Poacher in a chalet; 311. *P. Delaroche*, Oliver Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; 325. *A. Feuerbach*, Gipsies dancing; 329. *Franquelin*, Mother at the cradle of her sick child; 331. *Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 367. *K. Fr. Hausmann*, Galileo before the Council in 1633; 373. *Heilbuth*, Luca Signorelli, the Florentine painter, by the side of his dead son; *Hornemann*, 387. Children teasing a magpie, 389. Russian officers

in captivity among the Circassians; 403. *Isabey*, Storm on the coast of Normandy; 405. *C. Kaltenmoser*, Shooting-match and dance in Upper Bavaria; *H. Kauffmann*, 408. At the smithy, 409. Return from the Alp, 410. Snowy landscape; 418. *Knaus*. Drinkers; 427. *Langko*, Heath in Upper Bavaria; 434. *C. F. Lessing*, Evening scene; 444. *Gabriel Max*, The nun; 448. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting, time of Louis XIII.; 451. *Melbye*, Ship laying to; 457. *P. Meyerheim*, Charcoal-heaps in the mountains; 458. *M. Michael*, Village-school in Italy; 470. *Morgenstern*, Quarries on the Peissenberg; 473. *Munthe*, Winter scene; 476. *Northen*, Prussians storming Planchenois, near Belle-Alliance (1815); 492. *Regnault*, A Genius pointing France to liberty or death (painted 'l'an 3 de la République'); *Ruths*, 505. Evening among the Sabine Mts., 506. Mts. of the Roman Campagna, 507. Harvest-wain; 530. *Schönleber*, Lagoon at Venice; 534. *Schuch*, Moorland with robber-knights; 540. *Spangenberg*. Walpurgis Night; 552, 553. *H. Steinfurth*, Portraits of the artists Kauffmann and Knaus; 560. *Tidemand*, Wolf-hunter; 562. *Troyon*, Cattle; 563. *Vautier*, Toasting the bride; *Wraske*, 375. The daughter of the Cid in the forest, 376. Niobe and her children; *Makart*, Charles V.'s triumphal entry into Antwerp, 1521. — The PERMANENTE KUNST-AUSSTELLUNG (Exhibition of Works of Art) is in the same building.

The ***Anlagen**, or public promenades, laid out on the old fortifications, and extending round the interior of the city from the Elbhöhe (p. 148) to the Berlin Railway Station, also afford pleasant walks. Near the Kunsthalle, to the E., is an iron *Monument* (Pl. 10) to the memory of Adolph IV., Count of Holstein (1224-39), the founder of the liberties of the city (p. 146). — Another favourite walk is afforded by the new *Pleasure Grounds* (Pl. G, 2 to H, 1), which extend along the Aussen-Alster to the Uhlenhorst (p. 152).

To the N.E., in the ST. GEORGE QUARTER, between the Steinthor and the Klosterthor, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting *Industrial and Ethnological Museums*. The **Hansa Fountain**, in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. H, 3), 65 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by *E. Pfeiffer*. The extensive *Hospital* (Pl. 30; J, 3), is an admirable institution; the chapel contains a good picture by Overbeck.

In the *Esplanade*, a handsome street with a double avenue of trees, near the Jungfernstieg (Pl. E, 2), rises a ***Monument** to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by *Professor Schilling* of Dresden. — Near it, in the Dammthor-Str., is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 44; p. 145) designed by Schinkel, with seats for 2500 spectators.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammthor, lies the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. D, 1, 2; open daily), with its Victoria Regia house. A little beyond it is the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. C, D, 1; admission 1 m., aquarium 40 pf.; **Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The arrangement of the animals was superintended by *Brehm*, and the grounds were laid out by the landscape-gardener *Jürgens* of Ottensen. The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey, the Eulenburg (view) with the bears' den, the cascade grotto, the **Aquarium*, the terrarium, and the Ernst-Merck-Halle, containing a concert-room and winter-garden, with the bust of the founder of the gardens.

To the W. of the Zoological Garden, near the Sternschanze railway-station (p. 145), is situated the vast **Zollvereins-Niederlage**, founded in 1869, consisting of the bonded warehouses of the Zollverein (or 'customs union', merged since 1871 in the German empire), with a railway-station, post-office, and telegraph-office.

The *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S. On the N. side, opposite the Petrikirchhof, is a sarcophagus commemorating the melancholy fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Deichthor (Pl. G, H, 5) are the extensive *Waterworks*, which supply the whole city. *View (no fee). Tramway to *Rothenburgsort*, see p. 145. — Opposite to Rothenburgsort is the end of a large cutting constructed by *Dalmann* in 1873-77, at an outlay of 4,000,000 m., to regulate the amount of water in the N. Elbe.

The ***Environs** of Hamburg (comp. Map), which are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks in almost every direction, especially near the Aussen-Alster and near the Elbe between Altona and Blankenese (p. 153), afford some pleasant excursions.

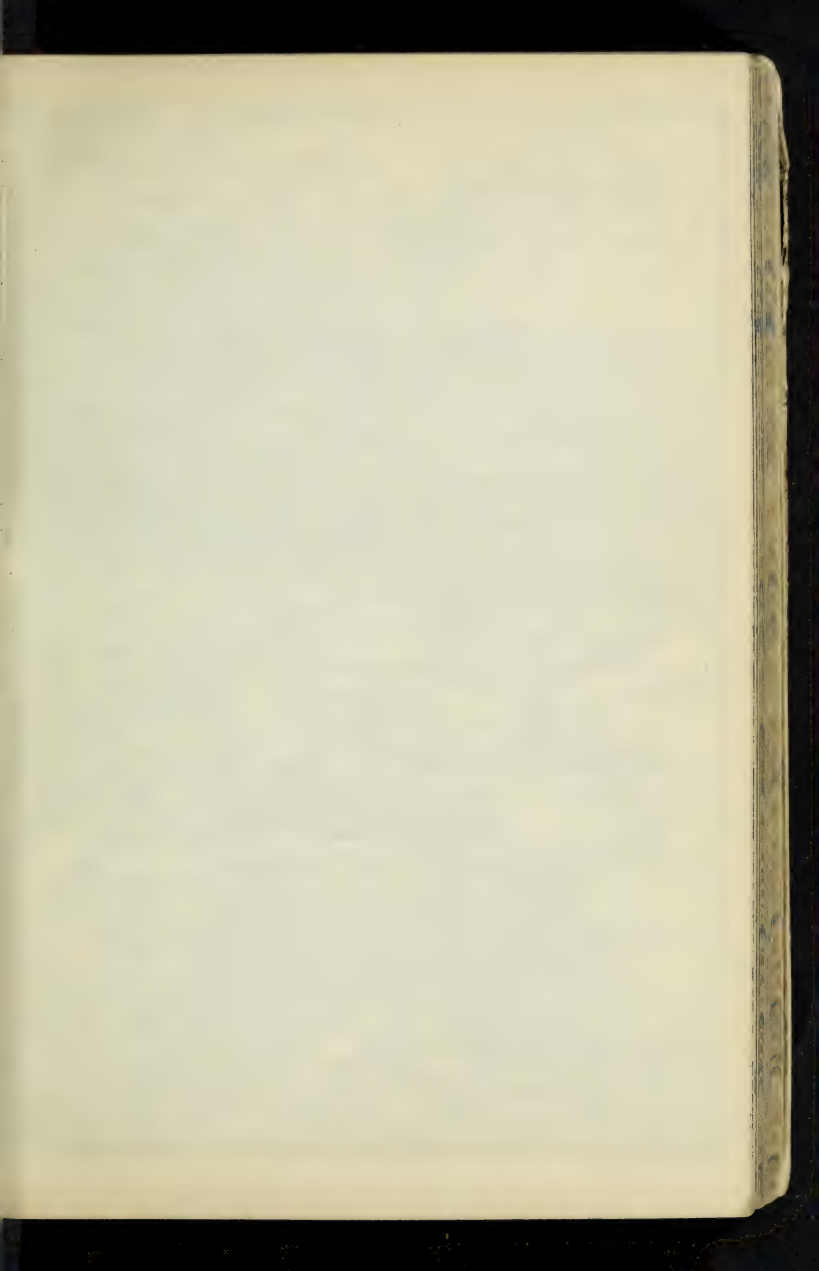
The banks of the ***Aussen-Alster** are most conveniently visited by one of the small screw-steamers (p. 145) which ply daily at frequent intervals between the Jungfernstieg and the N. end of the lake. ('Jolle', or small boat, 1 m. 20 pf. per hour.) A tramway-line is being constructed round the Aussen-Alster. The favourite points are the *Uhlenhorst* (Restaurant; concerts at the Fährhaus several times a week), which is reached by steamer from the Jungfernstieg in 20 min.; *Harvestehude*, where the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) rises on the Licentiatenberg; and *Eppendorf*.

Persons interested in missionary-establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at Horn, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (tramway, see p. 145; cab 2 m. 40 pf.). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* take place on a common at Horn.

Wandsbeck (railway, p. 164; tramway p. 145; cab 2 m. 40 pf.; hotel, *Altes Posthaus*), a town in Holstein, with 16,000 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of the famous Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbecker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to his memory in the neighbouring Wandsbeck wood, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, his hat, wallet, and staff.

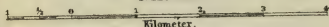
A double avenue leads from the Millern-Thor at Hamburg, (Pl. B, 4) through the suburb of *St. Pauli* (p. 148) to the Nobisthor of Altona (so called from the inscription, 'Nobis bene, nemini male'); cab $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; tramway (from the Exchange at Hamburg to the Station or to the Markt-Str. at Altona), omnibus, and railway, see p. 145. — Plan of Altona, see p. 144.

Altona (**Königlicher Hof*; **Holsteinsches Haus*, unpretending),



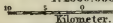
UMGEBUNG VON **HAMBURG.**

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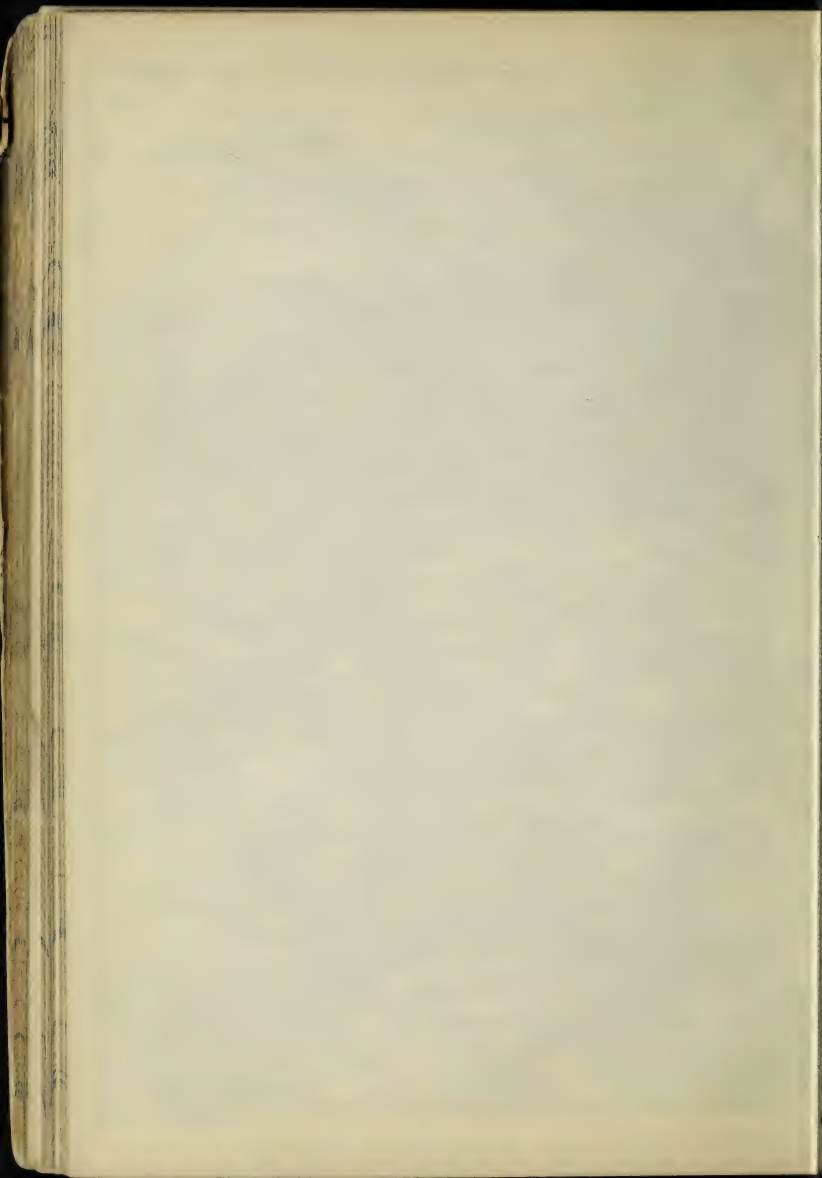


DIE ELBMÜNDUNG.

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situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, and environed with gardens and villas, is a rapidly increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 84,000 inhab. (32,000 only in 1845), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. The *Palmaille*, planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe, is adorned with a bronze statue of *Count Blücher*, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. Near the station is a monument to the members of the 9th army-corps who fell in 1870-71, by Luthmer.

At the N. end of Altona, near the station, begins *Ottensen*, a town of 12,400 inhab., in the churchyard of which *Klopsstock* (born 1724, d. 1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the church-door.

FROM ALTONA TO BLANKENESE, 6 M., by railway in 25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 95, 65 pf.). Stations *Bahrenfeld*, *Klein-Flottbeck*, *Blankenese*. — As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway-journey. Cab from Altona to Klein-Flottbeck, 1-2 pers. 2 m. 40 pf., to Nienstädten 3 m., to Blankenese 4-6 m.; omnibus between Altona (starting from the *Palmaille*, near the theatre) and Blankenese several times daily, fare 25 pf. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese, passing numerous villas and gardens. — The pleasantest way of making this excursion is to go to Blankenese by the steamboat, which commands fine views of the banks of the river, and return in a carriage, which may be hired at Sagebiel's in Blankenese, or at Jacob's in Nienstädten. 2 M. nearer Altona.

At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* rises a castellated villa belonging to Hr. Donner of Altona. *Booth's* gardens at *Flottbeck* and the park of the *Jenisch* family with their extensive hothouses merit a visit. Further on is *Nienstädten* (*Jacob's Restaurant). Then the garden of the Hamburg Senator G. Godeffroy, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style, situated on the abrupt bank of the Elbe. At *Dockenhuden* is the park of C. Godeffroy. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the **Süllberg* (250 ft.; *Tavern at the top), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of *Blankenese* (**Sagebiel's Restaurant* at the *Fährhaus*), 1½ M. from the railway-station. Baur's garden at Blankenese also affords beautiful views. All these grounds are open to the public.

21. Heligoland.

Comp. Maps, pp. 152, 160.

STEAMER from Hamburg to Heligoland three times a week from the beginning of July to 15th Sept., twice a week in June, and during the latter half of Sept., and once during the month of Oct.; average passage 7-8 hrs.; fare 16 m., landing in Heligoland included; return-tickets 26 m., available for a week. — From *Geestemünde* (p. 135) to Heligoland, see the time-tables. — German money alone is current in Heligoland.

FROM HAMBURG TO HELIGOLAND. A steamboat-trip on the Lower Elbe is one of the pleasantest river-excursions in N. Germany. Soon after starting, the vessel commands a fine retrospect of the imposing city with its forest of masts, and of *Altona* (see above). Numerous villas on the hills peep from the midst of parks and pleasure-grounds, which extend for a considerable distance below *Blankenese* (see above). Inland, to the left, is seen the town of *Stade*, connected with the Elbe by a canal; then, on the right bank, *Glückstadt* (p. 156). The banks now recede. On the left, about 4½ M.

from Cuxhaven, lies the small town of *Attenbruch*, with a church containing a beautifully carved altar.

Cuxhaven (**Belvedere*, with a pleasant pavilion facing the beach; *Bellevue*; *To Baben*, unpretending), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, and united with the neighbouring *Ritzbüttel* in 1872, is visited as a sea-bathing place. The château, which is visible from the Elbe, a castellated building of the 14th cent., is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. The steamer next passes the island of *Neuwerk* with its light-house, originally erected in 1290 as a castle for protection against pirates. — At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the *Pilot-ship* are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies 2½-3 hrs. only.

FROM BREMERHAVEN (p. 135) TO HELIGOLAND. The steamboat-pier is ½ M. from the railway-station at Geestemünde (p. 135). To the right, as the steamer quits the *Geeste*, lies the district of *Wursten*, to the left the *Butjadinger Land*, a peninsula between the estuary of the Weser and the Jade-Busen (p. 142). After 2 hrs. the light-ships are passed. Sea-passage 2-3 hrs. more.

Heligoland. — **Arrival.** Passengers are landed in boats. Luggage is taken to the luggage-shed on the beach, where the traveller sends a porter for it; thence to the Unterland 20 pf., to the Oberland 40 pf. each package. — *Comp. Map*, p. 160.

Hotels. The VICTORIA HOTEL in the Oberland, generally crowded in the height of summer, is the only regular hotel in Heligoland; table d'hôte at 2 and 5 p.m. Table d'hôte also in the CONVERSATIONSHAUS, and at the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA on the beach, at 3 p.m., 3 m. (to subscribers cheaper), B. 1 m., board and lodging 6-8 m. per day.

Lodgings, where breakfast only is usually supplied, are also easily obtained. The best-situated are on the Falm (p. 155) in the Oberland, at 15-30 m. per week and upwards, such as the **Stadt London*, **Queen of England*, **Schweizerhaus*, and **Jasper Payens*. Those in the back-streets without view are cheaper. Those who object to climbing the steps to the Oberland should take rooms in the Unterland, where the Dünen-Strasse commands an unimpeded view of the sea (charges as in the Oberland): *Deutsches Haus*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Prince of Wales*, *Peter Mohr*. Those in the back-streets cheaper.

Restaurants. In the Unterland: **Conversationshaus*, with dining and reading-rooms, etc., see above; **Fremdenwillkomm*; **Deutscher Hof*; **Boymann*; *Princess Alexandra*; *Dünenpavillon*, on the Badeinsel; *Erholung*, by the steps to the Oberland. In the Oberland: *Janssen*, by the church; *Zum Ländlichen Verkehr*; *Mayer*, *Leuchtturm-Str.* — The **Pavillon* on the beach is much visited as a café in the afternoon.

Rain collected in cisterns is used for drinking-water; good spring-water is obtained at the Brewery (40 pf. weekly).

The **Bathing Place** is on a small sandy island, 1 M. to the S.E.; ferry there and back 60 pf.; bath 1 m.; towel 10 pf.; a sheet 20 pf.; bath and ferry-tickets at the bath-house, where warm and other baths are also to be had.

Visitors' Tax for 4 weeks: 1 pers. 4 m. per week; families 7 m. per week; after four weeks no charge is made. — During the season, which lasts from 1st June to 15th Oct., *Theatre*, *Concerts*, and *Balls*. Reading-room at the *Conversationshaus*.

Post Office in the Unterland, opposite the *Conversationshaus*. — **Telegraph Office** in the *Badehaus*.

Physicians, *Dr. Zimmermann* and *Dr. Schmidt*.

Heligoland (i. e. 'holy land'), which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, and still continues under their supremacy. During the blockade of 1812 it was a great resort of smugglers. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, and is about $\frac{1}{5}$ sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 160 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island contains 2000 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church.

The visitor disembarks on the *UNTERLAND*, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne', the Conversationshaus, the chemist's shop, the theatre, and most of the restaurants. The principal streets, recently provided with English names, which however have not been adopted by the population, are the *Dünen-Strasse*, or *Gesundheits-Allee*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the *Bindfaden-Allee*, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. At the end of the latter is the '*Rothe Meer*', a bathing-place so called from the colour with which the red clay tinges the waves.

From the *Unterland* an easy flight of 190 wooden steps ascends the rock to the *OBERLAND*, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the *Kartoffel-Allee*. The pastures support goats and about 300 sheep only. The principal street in the village, called the *Falm*, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the *Unterland*, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. The *Lighthouse* merits a visit (fee 50 pf.). An excursion round the island is very interesting. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor.

Opposite the *Unterland*, and separated from it by a strait $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne*, or *Sandinsel* (ferry), on the N. (left) side of which is the gentlemen's, and on the S. (right) side the ladies' bathing-place. Between the two is situated the *Dünen-Pavillon* (p. 154).

BOAT for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-2 pers. about 3 m., 3-4 pers. 4 m. — An illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage.

The luminous appearance of the sea at night is more frequently observed at Heligoland than elsewhere, especially in sultry weather, with a S. wind and a clouded sky. When the water is struck by the hand, each particle resembles a fire-fly or glow-worm. This phenomenon, as is well known, is occasioned by innumerable mollusca, almost invisible to the naked eye, which emit a phosphorescent light when in motion.

22. From Hamburg to Kiel and Flensburg.

RAILWAY from Altona to Kiel (66 M.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.; express 9 m. 60, 7 m. 50, 5 m. 30 pf.). From Altona to Flensburg (107 M.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40, 6 m. 90 pf.; express 15 m. 50, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 60 pf.).

FROM HAMBURG TO ALTONA. *Tramway* and *Omnibus*, see p. 145. *Cab* from the Alster-Bassin to the station at Altona $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; carpet-bag or hat-box 8 pf., trunk 30 pf. — *Junction Railway*, see p. 116 (most convenient station at the Dammthor). The train stops for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at Altona for the custom-house examination.

Altona, see p. 152. Stations *Pinneberg*, *Tornesch*, and (20 M.) *Elmshorn*, with 7000 inhab., a wealthy town on the Krückau.

FROM ELMSHORN TO HEIDE, 54 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 10, 5 m. 30, 3 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the fertile fen-district of the *Ditmarsch Peasants*, celebrated for their fierce and intrepid opposition to the supremacy of the Dukes of Holstein, who in 1559 at length succeeded in gaining the mastery. — 4 M. *Siethwende*; 8 M. *Herzhorn*. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Glückstadt* (*Dünkler's Hotel*), on the Elbe, a dull place with 5000 inhab., fortified by Christian IV. in 1620, was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenson in 1643; in 1815 it was dismantled. Then (14 M.) *Krempe* and (17 M.) *Kremperheide*.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Itzehoe* (*Helmund's Inn*; *Dühring*) on the *Stoer*, the most ancient town in the Duchy, founded as early as the 9th cent., was formerly the place of assembly of the Holstein Estates. Church of St. Lawrence of the 12th century. Pleasant excursion of 1 hr. to *Breitenburg* on the *Stoer*, the handsome château of Count Rantzau. — Next stations: *Wilster*, *St. Margarethen*, *Eddelak*, *St. Michaelisdonn*. — 47 M. *Meldorf*, where Carsten Niebuhr, the traveller, and his son, the historian (b. at Copenhagen in 1776, d. at Bonn in 1831), once resided. — 54 M. *Heide*, see p. 162.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Horst*. On a height to the left of ($32\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wrist*, rises the ancient round tower of *Kellinghusen*.

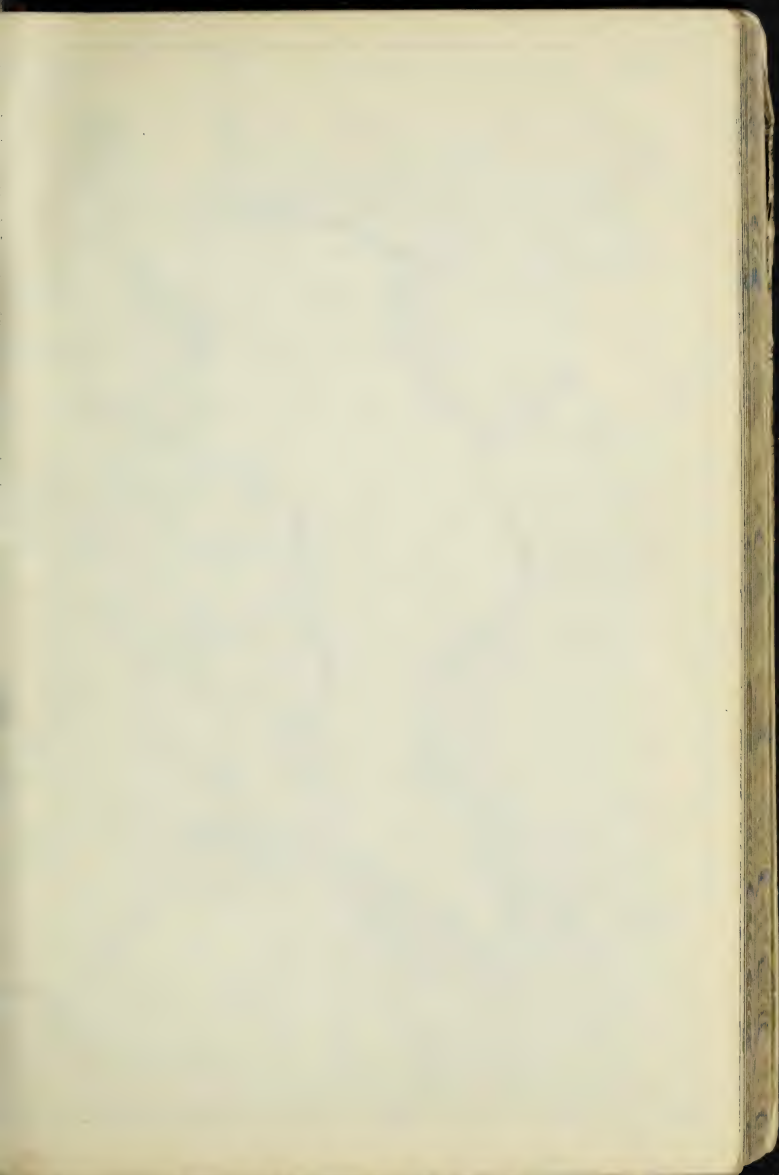
$46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neumünster* (*Harm's Hotel*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 10,000 inhab., is the junction of the lines to Tönning viâ Heide (p. 162), to Rendsburg (p. 158), to Plön and Neustadt viâ Ascheberg (p. 176), and to *Oldesloe* (p. 164; see below).

FROM NEUMÜNSTER TO OLDESLOE, 28 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Segeberg*, situated between limestone hills and the lake of that name, with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. In the vicinity is *Traventhal*, once a country-seat of the Dukes of Holstein-Plön, now a royal stud-farm.

54 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The church contains monuments of Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533) and his Queen Anna, and one of Duke Christian Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible.

66 M. Kiel. — *Hotels*. *GERMANIA, opposite the station, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., L. 75, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *ZUM KRONPRINZEN, Hafen-Str.; HÔTEL ZUR BÖRSE, STADT HAMBURG, at the corner of the Schumacher-Str., opposite the church of St. Nicholas; STADT KOPENHAGEN; MUHL'S GASTHOF, of moderate pretension. — For a stay of several days the *HÔTEL BELLEVUE (see p. 158) is recommended. — Concerts are frequently given in summer at *Wriedt's Establishment*, to the S. of the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-75 pf., each additional per-



KIEL UND UMGEBUNG.

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son 15 pf.; to the Bellevue 1 m. 20 pf.; per hour $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., each additional person 30 pf.; each trunk 30 pf. — From 10 to 11 p.m., and 6 to 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare.

Boat per hour, for 1-2 pers. 1 m. 50, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. additional 40 pf.; ferry to the Wilhelminenhöhe 10 pf. — Small *Steamers* also ply in all directions at very moderate fares: to Wilhelminenhöhe every 5 min., 8 pf.; Ellerbeck 3-4 times an hour, 10 pf.; Neumühlen every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 20 pf.; to Laboe by Bellevue, Altheikendorf, Möltenort, and Friedrichsort, ten or twelve times daily, 20-30 pf.

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 40,000 inhab., the Baltic headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy, and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Förde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is now a place of commercial importance, being a great depôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler Umschlag', a considerable fair, has been held here annually since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years (p. 158).

In an open space opposite the station is the new *THAULOW MUSEUM* (admission daily), designed by Moldenshardt and adorned with sculptures by Andresen, containing a collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings, formed by Professor Thaulow and presented to the province in 1875. This collection, which is unrivalled of its kind, affords conclusive proof that art was cultivated in this part of the country in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town itself, which lies between the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1241. The *Schloss-Strasse* leads hence to the N.E. to the *SCHLOSS*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, restored after a fire in 1838. It is now occupied by the military authorities, and also contains the *University Library* and the *Museum of Art* (chiefly casts from the antique). The *Museum of National Antiquities* in the old university, in the *Ketten-Strasse*, contains many objects of a pre-historic period, including a boat and a human body found in the *Sundewitt Moor* (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat. 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant). In the *Neue Dänische-Strasse*, to the W. of the palace, is the hall of the *Kunstverein*, containing a small collection of modern pictures. The *UNIVERSITY*, contained in a new building at the N. end of the *Schlossgarten*, numbers 62 professors and 350 students. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it. — The hall of the *Gymnasium*, in the *Kleine Kiel*, is adorned with frescoes by A. von Werner.

* *ENVIRONS*. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. *BANK* the **Düsternbrooker Weg*, a high-road flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads N. from the University through beautiful beech-woods, and past the old *Imperial Wharf*, to the new

Sea Baths (*Restaurant) and the (1½ M.) **Hôtel Bellevue* (warm sea-baths). The latter (concerts in summer) stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful view over the Föhrde. A little inland is the forest-nursery of *Düvelsbeck*. From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) *Holtenua*, at the mouth of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, 20 M. in length, constructed in 1777-84 for the purpose of connecting the Baltic with the N. sea by means of the Eider, but navigable for vessels of small tonnage only. A beautiful walk hence is by the canal and the Holtenua Lock to the park of *Knoop* (*Inn at the second lock). Distance from Kiel to Holtenua 3 M., thence to Knoop 2 M.; direct route back to Kiel 3 M. — *Friedrichsort*, a fortress 3 M. farther, with the works on the Brauneberg (now 'Fort Falkenstein') and the opposite batteries of *Möllenort* and *Laboe* ('Fort Stosch') command the entrance to the harbour. Steamers, see p. 157.

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The **Wilhelminen-höhe* (or *Sandkrug*), opposite the station (steamers, see p. 157), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the N., are the wharves of the *Norddeutsche Schiffbau-Gesellschaft* and the extensive *Imperial Dockyard* (cards of admittance to be obtained in the naval office in the Schloss at Kiel at 10 a. m.). The village of *Ellerbeck* (*Johannisberg Restaurant) is the headquarters of the 'Kieler Sprotte' fishery (flat fish). A pleasant foot-path leads hence over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen*, at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with the largest steam and water-mill on the continent, in which 4000 bushels of grain are ground daily. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood; then, between the villages of *Alt-Heikendorf*, *Möllenort*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming wood-walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of *Laboe* (Stoltenberg's Inn, with garden, and beautiful view) is situated in the *Probstei*, the property of the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 177), an extremely fertile district, 40 sq. M. in area, where the people are still somewhat primitive in their habits and costumes. Popular festivals take place in summer.

To the S. of Kiel is the large lunatic asylum of *Hornheim*. The neighbouring *Viehbürger Gehölz* is noted for its fine beeches.

To *Eckernförde* (p. 130), 17 M., diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., by *Luchsdorf* and *Gettorf*. — To *Copenhagen*, see p. 178. — To *Sonderburg* (p. 161), steamboat twice weekly in 4½ hrs.; to *Stettin* once weekly in 24 hrs., fare 12 m.

The traveller proceeding to Flensburg returns to the *Neumünster* junction (p. 156). 54 M. (from Altona) *Nortorf*. On the publication of Christian VIII.'s 'open letter' in 1846, large popular meetings were held at Neumünster and Nortorf, foreshadowing the events which ultimately separated the Duchies from Denmark.

68 M. **Rendsburg** (**Stadt Hamburg & Lübeck*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Railway Hotel*), a fortified town with 11,400 inhab., was un-

successfully besieged by the Swedish General Wrangel in 1645. The fortress formerly consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*, the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N.

As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The *DANEWERK* (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 11th and 12th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently restored, and greatly extended and strengthened by the Danes, so that in 1864 they constituted a barrier from the mouth of the *Schlei* to Friedrichsstadt, a distance of 46 M., which might easily have been defended, had the Danish army been sufficiently numerous. Their forces were, however, totally unequal to the task, and the result was inevitable. The united troops of Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of their enemy, stormed the advanced positions in rapid succession, while a Prussian division proceeded to force the passage of the *Schlei*, in order to attack the Danes in the rear. The Danish General de Meza, seeing the impossibility of preventing this, at once abandoned his position and retreated rapidly in order to save his army from annihilation. The intrenchments have since been entirely levelled.

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schleswig.** — Hotels. *STADT HAMBURG; *RAVEN'S HOTEL, in the Altstadt; STEHN'S HOTEL, near the station; STADT KIEL, small.

Omnibus from the station to the town. — Branch-Railway to the Königswiese in the old town.

Schleswig, an ancient town with 14,600 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It consists of a single street, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, extending round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, *Holm*, and *Altstadt*. The finest *View is commanded by the *Erdbeerenberg*, on the S.W. side, near the station.

At Friedrichsberg, the quarter next to the station, is situated the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now a barrack, the chapel of which contains an interesting carved priedieu of the 17th century. Behind the Schloss are beautiful oak and beech-woods. Adjacent are the new *Government Offices*. — To the N. of the Friedrichsberg is *Magnussen's Wood-carving School*.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt, externally insignificant, erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440.

The *Interior* is open daily 11-12 (free), and at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 68; fee 1 m.). — The **ALTAR-PIECE, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm, a work executed in carved oak by *Brüggemann* in 1521, represents the history of the Passion in 20 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the tombstone of King Frederick I. Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families.

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at St. Jürgen in 1734, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865.

The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island near the town, is densely covered with sea-fowl.

STEAMBOAT twice daily, in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., to (21 M.) **Cappeln** (**Stadt Hamburg*), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. At *Missunde*, the narrowest point of the *Schlei*, then commanded by seven Danish intrenchments, an engagement took place on 2nd Feb., 1864, between the Danes and the Prussians, after which the latter effected the passage of the bay at *Arnis*. The result of this was the abandonment of the Danewerk by the Danes (see above). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*.

Diligence daily in 3 hrs. from Schleswig to (15 M.) **Eckernförde** (*Götze*), near which is *Borby*, a small sea-bathing place recently embellished with promenades, etc.

90 M. **Jübeck**, the junction for Husum (route to Wyk), Tönning, Heide, and Neumünster (see p. 162). Then (104 M.) *Nordschleswigsche Weiche*, whence a branch-line conveys the traveller to —

107 M. **Flensburg** (**Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, *Fey's Hotel*, both in the *Rathhaus-Str.*; **Neue Stadt Hamburg*, in the *Holm*, R. 1 m. 50, L. 60, A. 60, B. 90 pf.; *Restaurants: Centralhalle, Gnomenkeller*, etc.), a thriving town with 30,000 inhab., beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W., near the windmills. The **Old Cemetery*, prettily situated on the same height, contains a marble sphinx by Thorvaldsen and a number of German and Danish monuments to soldiers who fell in the wars of 1849-50 and 1864.

At *Oeversee*, 6 M. to the S. of Flensburg, on the road to Schleswig, a fierce conflict took place between the rear-guard of the retreating Danish army and the pursuing Austrians in 1864.

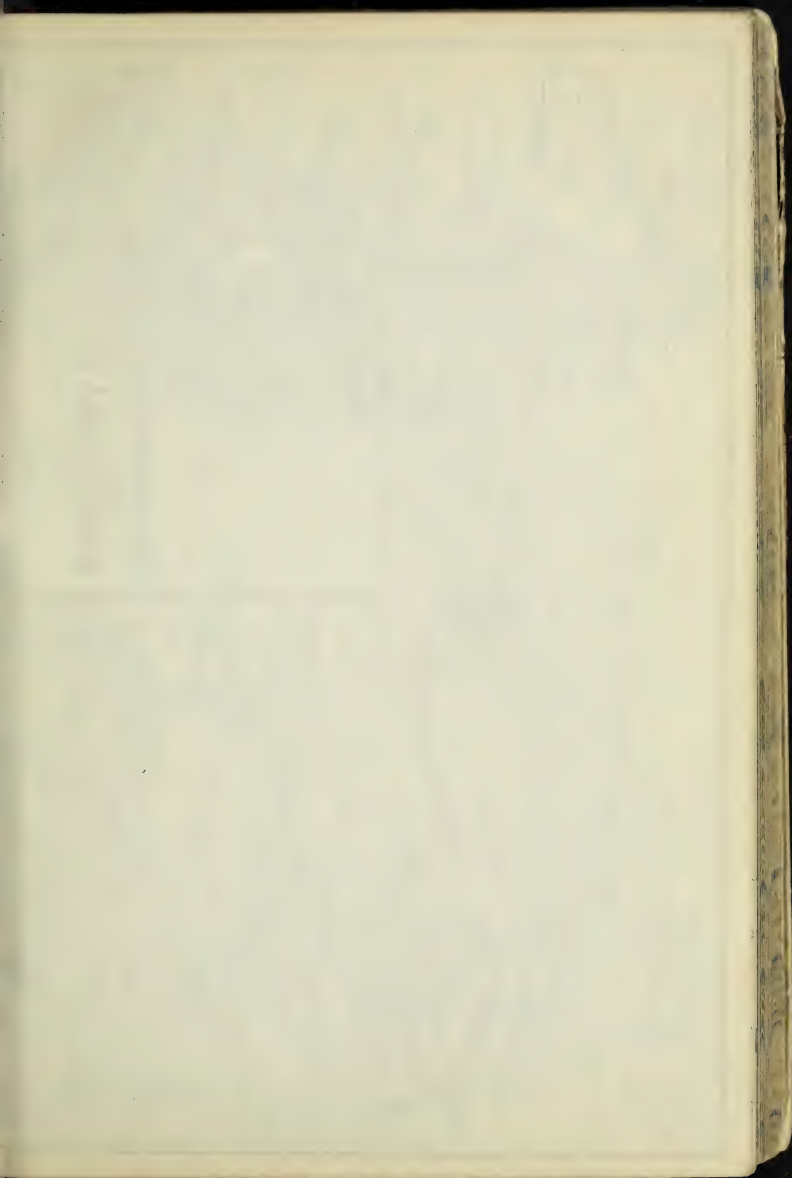
Further to the S., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Schleswig, is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen, was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of Flensburg', now in Berlin.

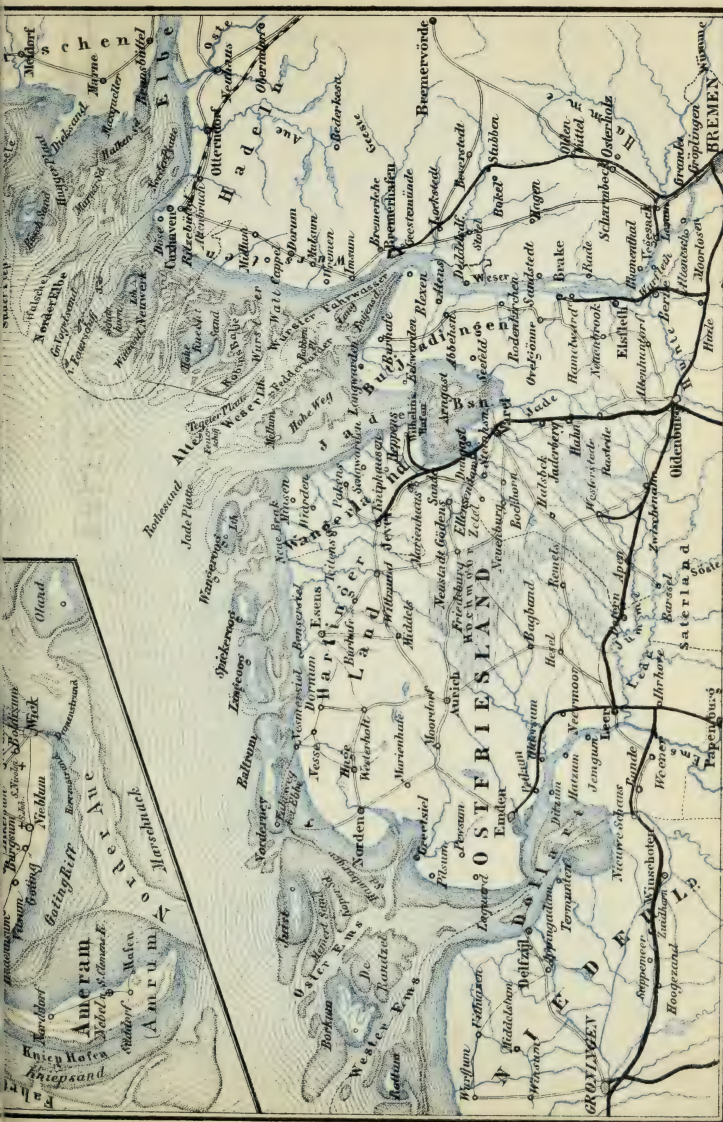
The **Flensburg Fjord* is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farm-houses.

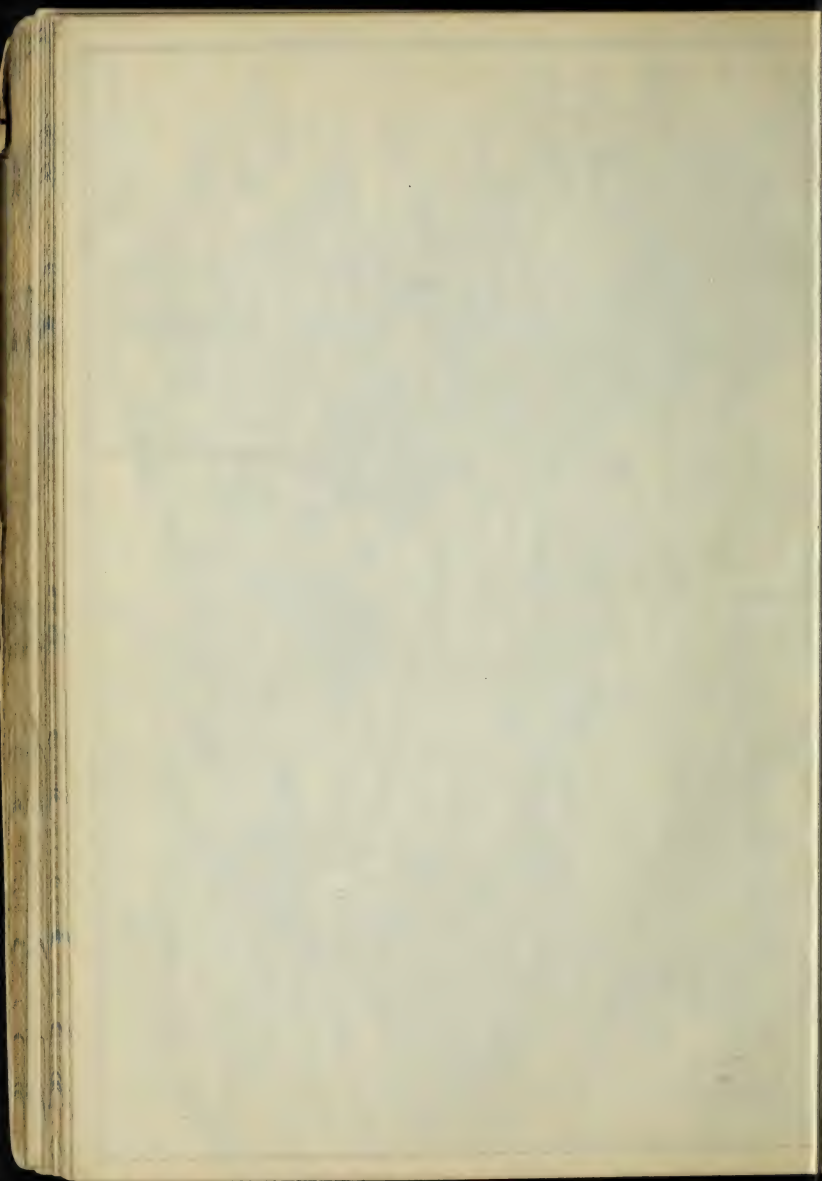
The first stations (not touched at by all the steamboats) are *Wassersleben, Collund, Süderhaff*, and *Randershof*. Then, on the S. bank, *Sandwig*, the station for **Glücksburg** (*Strand Hôtel & Curhaus*, near the pier, R. 20-22½ m. per week, board 38½ m., sea-bath 40 pf., per doz. 4 m.; *Bellevue; Fernsicht*), now frequented as a bathing-place by 1000-1500 visitors annually. The village (*Sonne*), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the shore, and not visible thence, possesses a Schloss of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches, and containing the burial-vault of the older Glücksburg line, which became extinct in 1799.

Sandacker, on the N. bank, is the station for the village of *Rinkenis*.

The narrow *Eken-Sund* forms the entrance to the bay called the *Nübel-Noor*. Here the steamboat touches at *Gravenstein*, the Schloss of which was the headquarters of Prince Fred. Charles of Prussia during the Dano-Prussian war. The steamboat then returns through the strait. — The traveller is recommended to disembark at Ekensund or at the following station *Brunsnis*, and to proceed on foot to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Düppel*. The route from Ekensund leads by *Schottbüll* and *Schmöl*; that from Brunsnis passes *Möllmark* and *Broacker*, the chief place in the peninsula, with two church-towers (fine view from the 'Schwedenschanze'), and joins the Ekensund road at *Schmöl*. The road ascends gradually, passing a number of graves







of fallen Danes and Prussians. The village of *Düppel*, or *Dybbøl*, lies to the left of the road. On the hill rises a Gothic *Obelisk*, completed in 1871, commemorating the storming of the intrenchments of *Düppel*. **View* to the E. of the island of *Alsen*; to the S., beyond the *Wenningbund*, lies the peninsula of *Broacker*; to the W. the fertile hills of the *Sundewitt*; and finally to the N. the distant Baltic.

A little farther on, the road passes the *Intrenchments of Düppel*, a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the *Sundewitt* opposite *Sonderburg*, and extending from the *Alsen-Sund* to the *Wenningbund*. They were taken by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months, and have since been refortified. The road now descends to (1 M.) the narrow *Alsen-Sund*, which is crossed by a bridge-of-boats to —

Sonderburg (**Holstein'sches Haus*; **Stadt Hamburg*, unpretending; *Alsen-sund*; *Wilhelmsbad* and *Bellevue*, bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5800 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Duke of *Augustenburg* is now a barrack. *Sonderburg* is frequented as a bathing-place. A walk round the town and to the (1¼ M.) pretty '*Süderholz*' is recommended. — At *Arnkiel* on the *Alsen-Sund*, about ¼ M. to the N. of *Sonderburg*, rises a *Monument* commemorating the passage of the Prussians at this spot in 1864. — Towards the E., about 4½ M. from *Sonderburg*, lies the watering-place of *Augustenburg* (*Curhaus* in the old château, 'pens.' 42 m. per week; *Franck's Hotel*; private rooms 10½ m. per week), prettily situated on the deeply indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Steamboat from *Flensburg* every Wednesday, returning in the evening. Near *Adzerballig*, 4½ M. farther, rises the *Hüge Berg* (243 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, *Fünen*, *Arrøe*, &c.

The traveller may now return by steamboat to *Flensburg* or to *Kiel* (on Tues. and Sat. forenoons).

Steamer from *Flensburg* to *Korsör* (see p. 178) daily, touching at *Sonderburg*.

From stat. *Nordschleswig'sche Weiche* (p. 160) the main line runs due N.; country uninteresting. 119 M. *Tingleff* (branch-line to *Tondern*, for *Sylt*, see below); 128 M. *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs in 25 min. to *Apenrade* (4 M.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *De Vos*), a small trading town and sea-bathing place on the beautiful *Apenrad Fjord*. From (141 M.) *Woyens* another branch-line runs in 35 min. to *Hadersleben* (7½ M.; **Petersen's Hotel*), another small trading place on the fjord of that name. At (153 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see p. 177).

23. The N. Frisian Islands Föhr and Sylt.

W. Schleswig.

(Comp. Map.)

To *Wyk on the Island of Föhr*: RAILWAY from (Hamburg) *Altona*, viâ *Jübeck* (p. 160), to *Husum*, 106 M., express in 4½ hrs. (fares 15 m. 10, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 30 pf.); STEAMBOAT thence to *Wyk* in 3 hrs. — Through-tickets may be obtained at *Hamburg*, *Altona*, *Berlin*, *Brunswick*, *Dresden*, etc.

To *Westerland in Sylt*: RAILWAY from (Hamburg) *Altona*, viâ *Tingleff* (see above), to *Tondern*, 134 M., in 5½ hrs. (fares 19 m. 20, 14 m. 90, 10 m. 60 pf.); omnibus, carriage, or diligence (twice daily) to *Hoyer* (p. 163) in 1¾ hr.; and thence by STEAMBOAT to *Sylt* in 2½ hrs. (once daily, fare 2 m. 60 pf.; on the 8th of each month sailing-vessel instead of the steamer); carriage from the landing-place to *Westerland* in ½ hour. The departure of the steamers from *Hoyer* depends on the tide. Through-tickets, obtainable at *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, and *Altona*, ensure seats in the diligence, etc.

From Hamburg to *Jübeck*, 90 M., see R. 22. Near Husum begins the marshy district of *Eiderstedt*, with its excellent pastures, whence cattle are largely exported to London.

106 M. **Husum** (*Thoma's Hotel*; **Stadt Hamburg*), situated on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a dull seaport (5700 inhab.), with an old château and park of the former dukes. About 1½ M. from the town are extensive *Oyster Parks*, from which 60,000 oysters on an average are taken daily during the season and exported at 60-100 m. per thousand.

From Husum the railway runs to the S. to —

6½ M. **Friedrichsstadt** (*Holstein'sches Haus*), a town with 2500 inhab., founded by Dutch emigrants in 1621-23, and still retaining its Dutch characteristics of broad streets, paved with brick, and intersected by canals.

14 M. **Tönning** (*Hôtel Victoria*), on the North Sea, lies at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here.

A small steamer plies from Tönning to *Carolinenkoog*, on the opposite bank of the *Eider*, whence a railway traverses the fertile fen-districts which extend to Glückstadt on the Elbe (p. 156). 16 M. *Hemme*; 20½ M. *Weddingstedt*. — 24 M. **Heide**, one of the chief places in the district, and the junction for the line through the fens mentioned at p. 156. The cemetery contains a monument to the Reformer Heinrich van Zütphen, who was burnt here by the fanatical peasants in 1524. Branch-line from Heide to *Weddinghusen*, *Tiebensee*, and (9 M.) *Wesselburen*, from which last a diligence runs twice daily to (7 M.) *Büsum* (*Stadt Hamburg*), a small bathing-place on the German Ocean. — The railway next passes stations *Nordhastedt*, *Albersdorf* (with a large pagan altar), *Hanerau*, *Gockels*, *Beringstedt*, *Hohenvestedt* (with an agricultural school), and *Innien*, and joins the main line at (62 M.) *Neumünster* (see p. 156).

The STEAMER threads its intricate passage between numerous islands and sandbanks. Some of the latter, called '*Hallige*', although covered by spring tides, are inhabited, the buildings being erected on embankments of earth. On the left lies the large island of *Nordstrand*, on the right *Nordstrandisch Moor*; then *Pelworm* on the left. The steamer steers between numerous '*Hallige*', and the large island of *Föhr* at length comes in view.

Wyk. — **Hotels.** *CONVERSATIONSHAUS, R. from 15 m. per week, D. 1 m. 50 to 2 m. 40 pf.; *TEWES, with terrace towards the sea; *THOMAS, cheaper; all three hotels are on the Sandwall. Lodgings on the Sandwall, etc., R. 10-15 m. per week. *Tantau's Hôtel Garni*; *Bellevue*; *Villa Traumann*. Pensions for ladies and small families, *Frau Schröder* and *Michelsen*. Good drinking-water.

The *Bathing Arrangements* are good. Tickets sold by the proprietor of the establishment. Excellent *Warm Baths* are to be had in the new bath-house, close to the Conversationshaus. Applications for apartments may be addressed to *Herr Weigelt*, the proprietor of the baths. — Physicians, *Dr. Gerber* and *Dr. Hilscher*.

Wyk (1000 inhab.) is the principal place in the island of *Föhr*, which is about 28 sq. M. in area. The *Sandwall*, a road parallel to the beach, and shaded with a double avenue, where the Conversations haus (music morning and evening), the hotels, the landing place, etc., are all situated, is the favourite promenade. The bathing beach is at the S. end. The sea is generally smooth, and the water unusually salt.

Besides Wyk, there are thirteen other villages in the island of **Föhr**, which contains altogether 5000 inhabitants. *Boldixum* and *Nieblum* are the places most frequented. A visit should be paid to one of the *Vogelkøjen*, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

From Wyk to Sylt by sailing-boat only, sometimes taking a whole day to the passage.

From Hamburg to *Tingleff*, 119 M., see R. 22. BRANCH-LINE thence to **Tondern** (16 M.; **Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, at the station; *Stadt Hamburg*, in the town; *Stadt Copenhagen*), an old town with 3400 inhab., and the capital of the district. — The HIGH-ROAD to Hoyer (8 M.; diligence and omnibus, see p. 161; carr. 7½ m.) traverses extensive pastures on which a fine breed of cattle is reared. *Mögeltondern*, with a château and park of Count Schack, is about half-way. **Hoyer** (*Stadt Tondern*) lies ¾ M. from the shore.

The STEAMBOAT starts from Hoyer, and steering for the N. end of the island of Sylt, turns to the S. towards the lighthouse near Wenningstedt. The island of *Röm* is seen in the distance to the right. At the landing-place at *Munkmarsch* (tavern) carriages are in waiting to convey passengers to *Westerland* (in ½ hr., 1-2 pers. 3 m., 3 pers. 4 m., and so on; diligence 1 m.).

Westerland. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL ROYAL & CONVERSATIONSHAUS, table-d'hôte 3 m., to subscribers 2½ m., 'pension' from 50 m. per week; DEUTSCHER KAISER, less pretending; STRAND-HÔTEL; STADT HAMBURG; CHRISTIANENHÖHE; WESTENDHALLE, D. 2 m. 20, R. and board 30-36 m. per week, board alone 24 m.; *GERMANIA, near the church, with garden, D. 2 m., board 30 m. per week. None of the hotels command a view of the sea. *Lodgings*, R. 6-8, two rooms 10-30 m. per week. Application for apartments may be made by letter to the 'Bade-Direction'.

Restaurants. *Luncheon Room* and *Reading Room* between the ladies' and the gentlemen's baths; *Zur Erholung*, on the inner side of the Dunes; *Dünenhalle* and *Wiener Café* in the village.

Bathing (6 a.m. to 1 p.m.). Use of bathing-machine 75 pf. (twelve tickets 8 m.), towel 5 pf., sheet 15 pf.; tickets obtained at the bath-office. Gratuity 1 m., two pers. 1½, for several pers. 2 m. per week. *Warm Baths* in the red house next the office (2 m.). — *Visitors' Tax* 8 m., families 12-15 m. — Physicians, *Dr. Marcus*; *Dr. Ditmann*, at Keitum, where the apothecary also resides. — Director of the Baths, *Herr Haberhauffe*. — *Post* and *Telegraph Office* in summer.

Westerland, a scattered village, frequented as a sea-bathing place since 1858, lies on the W. side of the island of Sylt, and is separated from the sea by a range of sand-hills, across which a wooden pathway leads to the beach. To the right (N.) is the gentlemen's, to the left (S.) the ladies' bathing-place. The *Conversationshaus* was opened in 1878. The sea is generally rougher than at the other bathing-places on this coast. Annual number of visitors about 1500.

The island of Sylt is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area and 7½ M. long, but very narrow. — About ¾ M. to the N. of *Westerland* lies *Marientlust*, a small sea-bathing place (bath 50 pf.), and ¼ M. farther is *Wenningstedt* (Hôtel Bleicken, unassuming, D. 1½ m.), which has also recently come into notice for sea-bathing. At the back of the village is a subterranean 'giants' tomb', consisting of huge granite blocks; key kept by the widow of the coast-guardman Bonnes (50 pf.). About ½ M. further on we come to the hand-

some *Lighthouse*, 120 ft. high, commanding an extensive view (fee 1 m.; but no admittance after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. before sunset). — One of the chief excursions is a drive to *List* (carriage there in 3 hrs., 15 m.), a hamlet (**Tavern*) at the N. end of the island, with a gateway of whale's bones. Beautiful view from the top of the highest sand-hill. The *Königshafen*, enclosed by the *List-Land*, once an excellent harbour, is now choked up with sand. — On the E. side of the island is *Keitum* (**Friesenhalle*), where Hr. Hansen, the teacher, has a small museum (50 pf.). — *Hörnsum*, at the S. end of the island, lies amid dreary dunes. — Boats to be had at *Keitum* (3 m. per hr. for 1-4 pers.).

24. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

RAILWAY to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 10 pf., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 60 pf.); to *Stettin*, 222 M., in $8\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. (fares 31 m. 60, 22 m. 80, 16 m. 40 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 144. The journey presents few objects of interest. 3 M. *Wandsbeck* (p. 152); 13 M. *Ahrensburg*, with a château and park of Count Schimmelmann; 17 M. *Bargteheide*; 24 M. *Oldesloe*, a picturesquely situated watering-place with saline baths (to *Neumünster*, see p. 156); 29 M. *Reinfeld*.

40 M. *Lübeck*, see p. 171; to *Eutin*, see p. 176; to *Büchen*, see p. 195. — The *Mecklenburg* line now begins. 51 M. *Schönberg*; 62 M. *Grevismühlen*, lying between two lakes; 70 M. *Bobitz*; 74 M. *Kleinen* (Rail. Rest.), whence there are branch-lines to *Wismar* and to *Schwerin*.

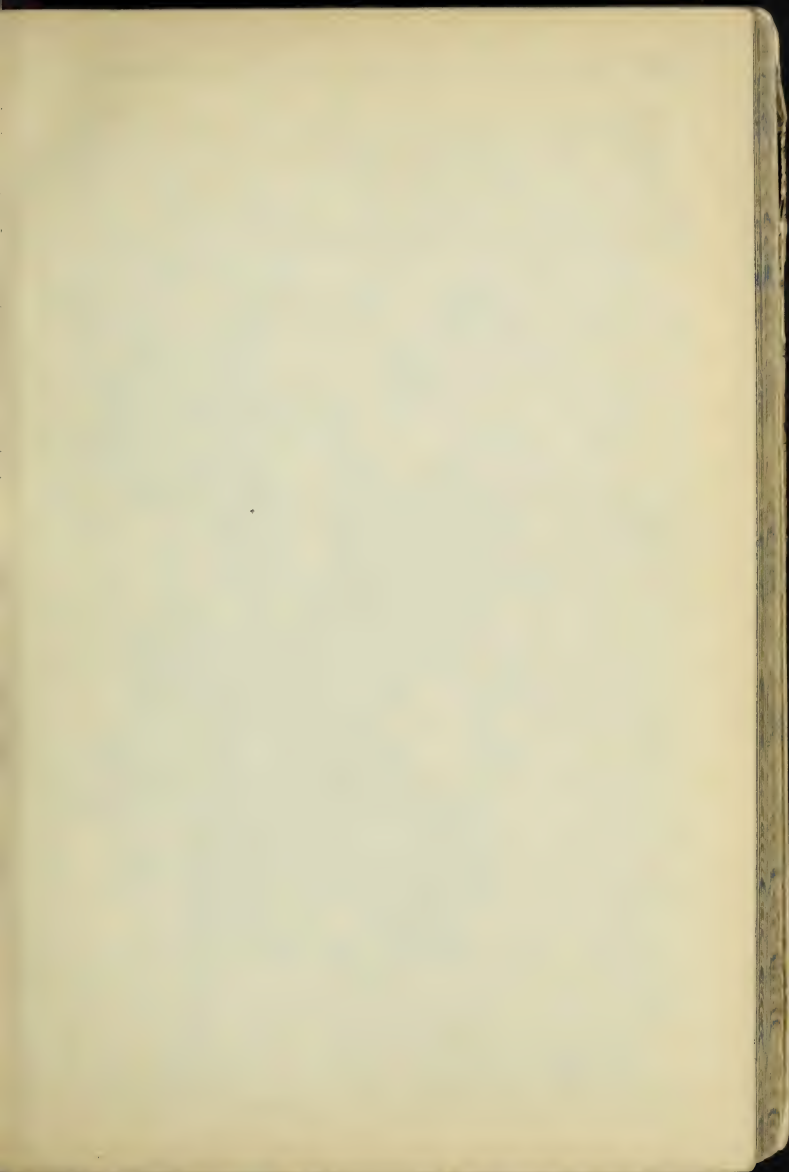
FROM KLEINEN TO WISMAR, 10 M., branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m., 80 pf.). — *Wismar* (**Stadt Hamburg*, R., L., & A. 2 m. 50, B. 80 pf.), a *Mecklenburg* town with 14,400 inhab., possesses an excellent harbour and several fine churches. In the architecture of *St. Mary's* (choir consecrated 1353) and of *St. Nicholas* (dating mainly from the 15th cent., with vaulting 130 ft. in height, richly ornamented) the influence of the *Marienkirche* in *Lübeck* is distinctly traceable. *St. George's* is a cruciform edifice of elegant proportions, the nave dating from the 15th, the choir from the 14th century. The '*Alte Schule*' by *St. Mary's* churchyard, dating from 1300, and several other private houses are interesting brick structures in the Gothic style. The *Fürstenhof*, formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the municipal authorities, is a good specimen of German Renaissance. The handsomer wing was built by *Gabriel van Aken* and *Valentin von Lira*; the decorations are alternately in sandstone and terracotta, the latter being remarkably rich. It has lately been restored. The *Thormann'sche Haus* contains handsome old furniture, oil-paintings, etc. (strangers admitted). Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Wendorf* (restaurant); fine view of the harbour. — Near *Wismar* is *Boltenhagen* (*Grossherzog von Mecklenburg*; *Luckmann*; *Wichmann*), a sea-bathing place, visited by 1000 guests annually.

FROM KLEINEN TO SCHWERIN, 10 M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.).

10 M. *Schwerin*. — *Hotels*. **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. a; D, 5); **STERN'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; C, 3), on the *Pfaffenteich*, corner of the *Post-Str.*, R. 2 m.; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. c; B, 4) and *LOUISENHOF* (Pl. d; C, 4) in the *Louisen-Platz*, moderate, R. 1 m. 50, L. 50, A. 80, B. 80 pf.; *HÔTEL DE PARIS*, *König-Str.* 30, well spoken of.

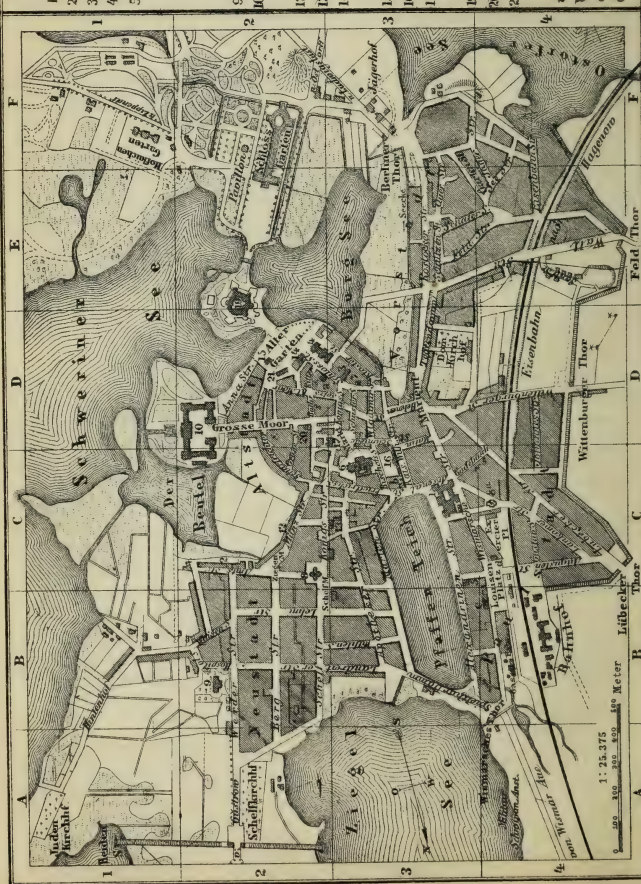
Restaurants. **Cohen*, *König-Str.*; *Dabelstein* and *Fröhleke* in the *Salz-Str.*; *Havemann*, *Grosse Moor 5* (Hungarian wines). — *Confectioner*: *Kreff*, at the corner of the *Schloss-* and *König-Str.*

Cabs 50 pf. per drive; per hour $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; box 25 pf.



Schwerin

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1 Arsenal | C 3 |
| 2 Alteschum. Siml. | C 2 |
| 3 Bank | D 3 |
| 4 Collegien Geb. | D 2 |
| 5 Gemälde Gallerie | C 3 |
| 6 Dom | C 3 |
| 7 Kathol. K. | D 3 |
| 8. Schell K. | C 2 |
| 8 ^{te} Paulskirche | C 4 |
| 9 Kronenhaus | B 2 |
| 10 Marstall | C. D. 2 |
| 12 Oberbarchenrath | C 2 |
| 13 Palais d. Grossherzogs | C 3 |
| 14. d. Grossherzogin | D 2 |
| Mutter | D 2 |
| 15 Pauls Denkmal | D 2 |
| 16 Bad | C 3 |
| 17 Rathhaus d. Altstadt | D 3 |
| 19 Schlass | D 2 |
| 20 Synagoge | D 2 |
| 21 Theater | D 2 |
| Hotels | |
| a. du Nord | D 2 |
| b. Sterns Hotel | C 3 |
| c. Hotel de Russie | B 4 |
| d. Louisenhof | C 4 |



Schwerin, an ancient settlement of Wends, and an episcopal see from 1170 to the Reformation, is now a well-built town with 27,000 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6; C, 3), in the Altstadt, a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, begun in the middle of the 14th cent., on the site of an earlier building of which only the tower exists, and completed in 1430, was judiciously restored in 1867-69.

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*', at the back of the high altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows, representing the Ascension, with seven figures of apostles and evangelists, were designed by *Cornelius*. The N. side of the choir contains a *Monument* of Duke Christopher (d. 1595). *Altar-piece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthe under the directions of *Cornelius*. By one of the S. pillars is an *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), executed in bronze by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. in height, are of Flemish workmanship, and date from 1473. Admirable new organ.

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, is the new *Collegiengebäude* (Pl. 4), built in 1865-67, containing government-offices. Beyond it is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. D, 2), an open space, where a *Monument to Grand Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 15), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, stands near the *Theatre* (Pl. 21). Here, too, rises a monument to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71, a lofty column of granite crowned with a bronze statue of Megalopolis (Mecklenburg). A new *Museum*, designed by Willebrand, is being built at the corner of the Anna-Str. to contain the whole of the grand-ducal art-collections.

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal ***Palace** (Pl. 19; D, E, 2), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the beginning of the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Nielot, the Obotrite chief.

The ***INTERIOR**, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 m. each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). On the ground-floor is the *Waffenhalle*; on the first floor are the spacious *Festsaal*, the *Thronsaal*, and the tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, and afterwards restored. Fine views from the windows. The *Burggarten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive **Schlossgarten* (Pl. E, F, 2) is reached hence by a bridge.

The Anna-Strasse, leading from the Alte Garten to the S. to the *Ducal Stables* (open daily till 3 p.m.), contains a number of handsome houses. In the Marien-Str., on the bank of the Pfaffenteich (Pl. C, 3), there are also some good modern buildings, the finest being the *Arsenal* (Pl. 1), by Demmler (1844). Opposite to it is the *Gymnasium*, by Willebrand. The *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 13), in the König-Str., is the residence of the heir apparent.

Near the station rises the Gothic Church of *St. Paul* (Pl. 8a), built by Krüger, containing handsome stained glass, pulpit, and altar.

The grand-ducal *Picture Gallery* (Pl. 5; C, 3), at the corner of the Alexandrinen-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., is open to the public on Sun., Wed., and Frid., 11-2; the collection of engravings on Sun., 12-2; and that of engravings and sculpture Mon. and Thurs., 12-2 (strangers admitted at other times also). The gallery now possesses 1600 works, of which 1400 are exhibited to the public. The name of the painter is attached to each picture.

I. SALOON: *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (?), Christ carrying the Cross; *School of Titian*, Musical entertainment; *L. Giordano*, Madonna and saints; *Paolo de Matteis*, The Immaculate Virgin. — II. SALOON: *Carlo Dolci*, Annunciation; *Moretto*, Eight saints; *L. Bassano*, Portrait of Bontius Leo, the anatomist; several works by *Canaletto*; *Jac. v. Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *Huysum*, Flowers and fruit; *Jan Steen*, The patient; *Terburg*, Conversation piece; *K. Fabritius*, Soldier; *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; *Cranach the Elder*, Ulrich von Hutten; *Fr. Mieris the Elder*, Lady at the piano; *A. v. d. Neer*, Moonlight. — III. SALOON: Early German works by the two *Cranachs*, *Schäufelin*, etc. — IV. SALOON: *Rubens*, Lot and his daughters (1612); *Abr. Bloemaert*, Same subject; *Vinck-Boons*, Woodland scenes; *Gonzales Coques*, Studio; *Dav. Teniers the Elder*, Daniel in the lions' den; *Rembrandt*, Lady at her toilette (early work); *Teniers the Younger*, Ravine with peasants; *P. Bril*, Sea-port; **Frans Hals the Elder*, Two men and two laughing boys (four works); *Fr. Hals the Younger*, Three pictures of musicians; *P. Codde*, Chamber-concert; *Jan Molenaer*, Peasants; *A. van der Neer*, Conflagration; *Abr. Hondius*, Hounds; *Ludger tom Ring the Elder*, John of Leyden and his wife; *Frans Floris*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Paul Potter*, Five cattle-pieces; *Denner*, Portraits; *Solomon Koninck*, Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams; *Rottenhammer*, Holy Family; *G. Dou*, Dentist; *W. van Mieris*, Bakhuisen, the painter of sea-scenes; *C. Vroom*, River-scene. — V. SALOON: **M. J. Mierevelt*, Five portraits; *Livens*, St. Luke; *A. van de Velde*, Red cow; *G. Berck-Heyde*, Three towns; *Job. Berck-Heyde*, Eating herrings; *H. Dubbels and Zeeman*, Sea-pieces; *W. v. Elst*, *J. D. de Heem*, *J. Weenix*, Still-life; *Th. Wyck*, Merchant; *Huchtenburgh*, Camp; *Toorenvliet*, Soldier smoking; *Th. de Keyser*, Wedded pair in a garden; *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle, Gipsy-encampment; *Brekelenkam*, Shoemaker; *Terburg*, Man reading; *A. v. Ostade*, Tavern; *Van Heyde*, View of a town; *Slingeland*, Violin-player. — VI. SALOON: *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry, etc.; *Moucheron*, Landscapes; *Sim. de Vlieger*, and *L. Bakhuisen*, Sea-pieces; *Kalf*, *De Heem*, *Weenix*, Still-life; *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome, in a landscape; *G. Schalcken*, Girl with a candle. — VII. SALOON: *Rembrandt*, Head of an old man, Portrait of himself (1634); *S. Koninck*, Saul and David; *J. van Vliet*, Philip baptising the Eunuch (after Rembrandt); *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison, Head of a man; *W. v. Elst*, Still-life; *B. v. Heemskerck*, Cattle; *Bakhuisen* and *Smit*, Sea-pieces; *A. v. Ostade*, Four small heads; *F. v. Mieris the Elder*, Portraits of himself and his wife; *A. van der Werff*, The painter and his wife; *Karel du Jardin*, 'La voix du public au sujet de l'art de la peinture'; *J. Fyt*, Dogs and game; *Ravestyn* (?), Portrait. — VIII. SALOON: *Hamilton*, Dead fox; *Abr. Hondius*, Roman Carnival, Bear-hunts; *Troost*, Breakfast; *N. Maes*, Portraits; several

works by *Diétricy*. — IX. SALOON: *Just. van Huysum*, Flowers and fruit; *Kalf*, Still-life; Landscapes, cattle-pieces, sea-scenes, etc. — X. SALOON: Several works by *Lairesse*; Young girls, by *Pesne* and *Mignard*; *Bourguignon*, Battle-pieces; *F. Millet*, Landscapes; *Lancret*, Merry company; *Clouet*, Portrait; *Denner*, Portraits — XI. SALOON: *N. Molenaer*, Ice-scene; *Hobbema* (?), Water-mill; *Everdingen*, Northern mountain-scene; *S. Koninck*, Old man; *A. Palamedesz*, Girl; *Saftleven*, Landscapes; *C. Poelenburg*, Holy Family; *A. van der Werff*, The artist playing chess; Sea-pieces by *Antonissen*, *de Vlieger*, *L. Bakhuizen*, etc.; Landscapes by *Jan Both*, *Asselyn*, and *Ruysdael*; Flower and fruit-pieces.

Upstairs are three rooms containing modern pictures by *Achenbach*, *Gudin*, *Nerly*, *Malchin*, etc., and one with animal-paintings by *J. B. Oudry*.

The COLLECTION OF CASTS, on the ground-floor, contains reproductions of the finest antique sculptures. — The CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS also includes ivory-carvings and other small objects of art.

The collections from the château of *Ludwigslust* (p. 195) are to be united with those of the Picture Gallery when the new museum (p. 165) is ready for their reception. The greater part of them are now in the *Arsenal* (Pl. 1), where the paintings may be inspected by connoisseurs by permission of the director.

The **Antiquarium* (Pl. 2; C, 2), Amts-Str. No. 7, contains the valuable and well-arranged collections of the Mecklenburg Antiquarian Society, which are also to be removed to the new museum.

*WALK to *Zippendorf*, and along the bank of the lake to *Rabensteinfeld*, where the grand-duke has a villa. The *Pinnower See*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. thence, surrounded by steep wooded hills, lies 45 ft. lower than the *Schweriner See*. Steamboat on the *Schwerin* lake in summer. The *Kaninchenwerder* (Restaurant), or rabbits' island, is much visited.

Parchim (Hôtel de Russie), the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count *Moltke* (b. 1800), to whom a monument, by *Brunow*, was erected here, is a small town 25 M. to the S.E. of *Schwerin* (comp. p. 195).

Beyond *Kleinen* (see p. 164) the railway skirts the Lake of *Schwerin*. 87 M. *Blankenberg*. 101 M. *Bützow* (*Kramer's Hotel*; *Erbgrossherzog*), a thriving little town, near which is the penitentiary of *Dreibergen*.

FROM BÜTZOW TO ROSTOCK, 19 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 40 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. The only intermediate station is *Schwaan*.

19 M. *Rostock*. — *Hotels*. HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (R. 2 m.) and *Sonne*, in the *Neue Markt*; **Stadt Hamburg*, *Fischbank* 17; *Pohley's Hotel*.

Restaurants. **Friemann*, *Friedrich-Franz-Str.* 109; *Ahrens*, *Hopfenmarkt* 29; **Fricke*, *Breite-Str.*; wine at **Hänsch's*, by the *Marienkirche*; beer at *Dannien's*, *Lange-Str.* 79. — *Bellevue*, *Tivoli*, *Thalia-Theater*, &c. are places of popular resort.

Post Office (Pl. 8), *Post-Str.*; new one in progress between the *Stein thor* and the *War Monument*.

Rostock, with 36,000 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, and the most important place in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, lies about 6 M. from the Baltic on the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. *Rostock* possesses more merchant vessels (up-

From the Neue Markt diverges the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt and leading to the Blücher-Platz, both containing a number of mediæval houses. In the middle of the square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher*, who was born in 1742 in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs are in allusion to the marshal's defeat at Ligny and his victory at Waterloo.

Gebhard Lebrecht v. Blücher, first entered the Swedish, then the Prussian military service. When captain of cavalry in 1772, in consequence of a delay in his promotion, he applied for his discharge, which was granted in the characteristic words of Frederick the Great, 'Der Rittmeister v. Blücher soll sich zum Teufel scheeren', i. e. may betake himself to the devil! After Frederick's death he re-entered the service as major in 1787, distinguished himself against the French in 1793, and in 1806 became general of the advanced guard of the army. After the disastrous battle of Jena he retreated to Lübeck, where after a determined resistance he was at length compelled to capitulate. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army (40,000 Prussians and Russians), defeated the French at the Katzbach (p. 256), and paved the way for the victory of Leipsic by the battle of Möckern, on 16th and 18th Oct. On New Year's Day, 1814, he crossed the Rhine at Caub, defeated Napoleon on 1st Feb. at La Rothière, and on 31st March took the Montmartre at Paris by storm. At Paris Blücher was created marshal and Prince of Wahlstadt by the King of Prussia, and afterwards accompanied him to England, where among other marks of distinction the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. After Napoleon's return in 1815 Blücher commanded the Prussian army of 115,000 men, and was repulsed by the French at Ligny on 16th June. He succeeded, however, in rallying his army with wonderful rapidity, and on the memorable 18th, arriving on the field of Waterloo at 4.30 p. m., decided the victory. On the termination of the war Blücher retired to his estates in Silesia, where he died on 12th Sept. 1819.

Proceeding to the left, we next come to the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 5). Facing us is the new *University Building* (Pl. 6), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 from a design by Willebrandt, and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits; it has a handsome vestibule and 'aula', and contains a library of 140,000 volumes.

The *Warnow*, the channel of which is 12-15 ft. in depth, forms an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate burden. Pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. along the bank, past the walls of the town, and through the *Promenade*, laid out on the old ramparts. The new Hospital and the Anatomical and Physiological Institution are passed on the way. Near the new school-house rises a monument to Mecklenburgers who fell in France in 1870-71. The Steamboat Wharves, on the high-road to Doberan, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Kröpeliner-Thor, are interesting.

Near the Steinthor, Stein-Str. 1, is the *Town Museum* (Pl. 2), adjacent to which is the *Theatre* (Pl. 1).

Small steamboats ply every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in summer to (5 min.) the *Fähre* and (10 min.) *Bramow*, two popular resorts, commanding a fine view of the town and the Warnow.

STEAMBOAT from Rostock (in summer 6-12 times a day, in 1 hr., fare 50 pf.) to Warnemünde (**Stralendorf*, **Hôtel Pavillon*, **Hühner*, all on the beach, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 'pension' from 6 m.; **Thormann's Restaurant*; lodgings 12-60 m. per week), a seaport on the Baltic, 8 M. to the N., which is entered and quitted by about 700 vessels annually. The sea-bathing

attracts about 2000 visitors in July and August. Small steamer several times a day to the *Rostocker Heide*, with the bathing-place *Müritz*, 9 M. from Warnemünde (reached from Rostock by carr. in 2-2½ hrs.).

DILIGENCE from Rostock twice daily to *Doberan* (*Logirhaus*; *Lindenhof*), on the Baltic, 10 M. to the W. of Rostock, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The palace with its park, and the Gothic Church, completed in 1368, are the chief buildings. The bathing-place is at *Heiliggendamm*, 3½ M. distant, delightfully situated. Omnibus thither several times a day.

From Rostock to *Copenhagen*, see p. 179.

The MECKLENBURG LINE proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) *Güstrow* (**Erbgrossherzog*; **Hôtel de Russie*), a town of 11,000 inhab., the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal Schloss and Gothic cathedral. — 121 M. *Lalendorf*; 127 M. *Teterow*.

136 M. *Malchin* (*Hôtel de Russie*), a town with 5350 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the Peene, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The environs are pretty. — Branch-line from Malchin to (17 M.) *Waren* (1½ hr.), picturesquely situated on the *Müritz*, the largest inland lake in Mecklenburg.

143 M. *Stavenhagen*, birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet; 155 M. *Mölln*. — 164 M. *Neubrandenburg* (*Goldene Kugel*; *Fürstenhof*), a busy town of 7500 inhab., situated on the *Tollenser See*. It possesses a church of the 14th cent., and four Gothic gates, and carries on a considerable trade in wool. On the lake, 1½ M. from the town, is the *Belvedere*, a château of the Grand Duke. — Neubrandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund), see p. 196.

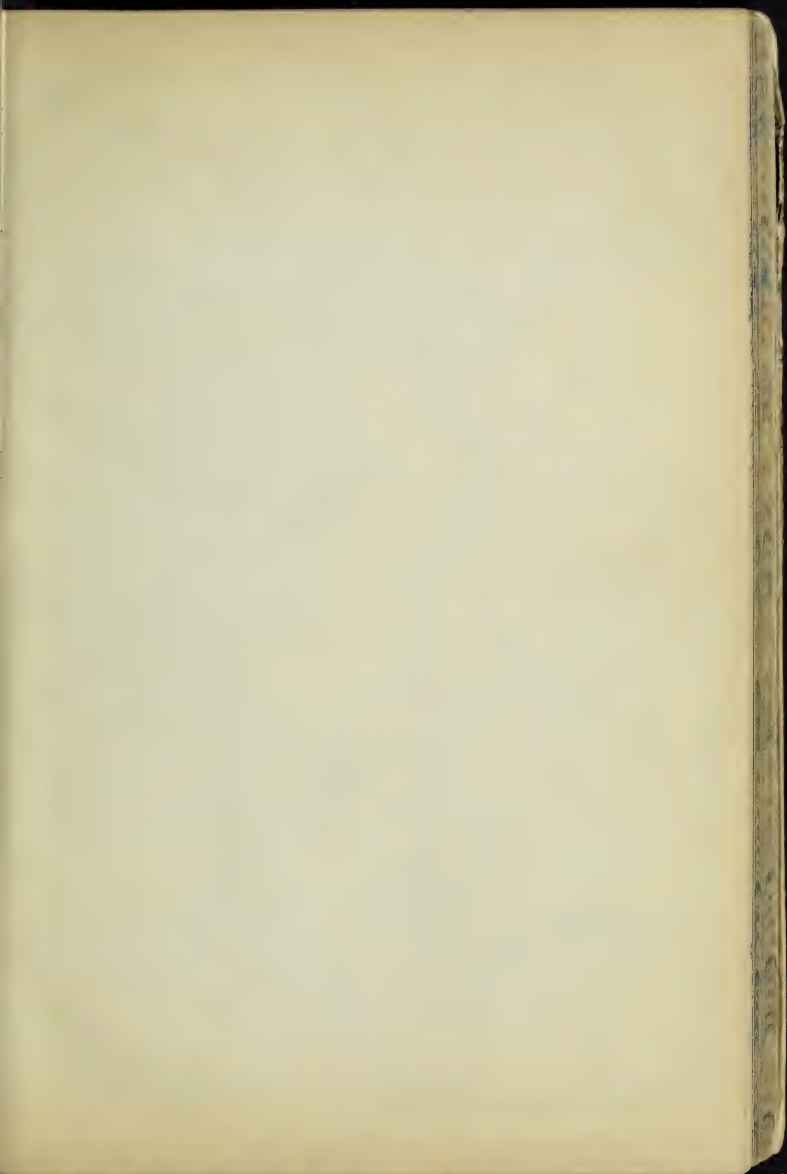
177 M. *Oertzenhof*; 185 M. *Strassburg*, the first Prussian station; 202 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 196), the junction for the line from Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde; 213 M. *Löcknitz*.

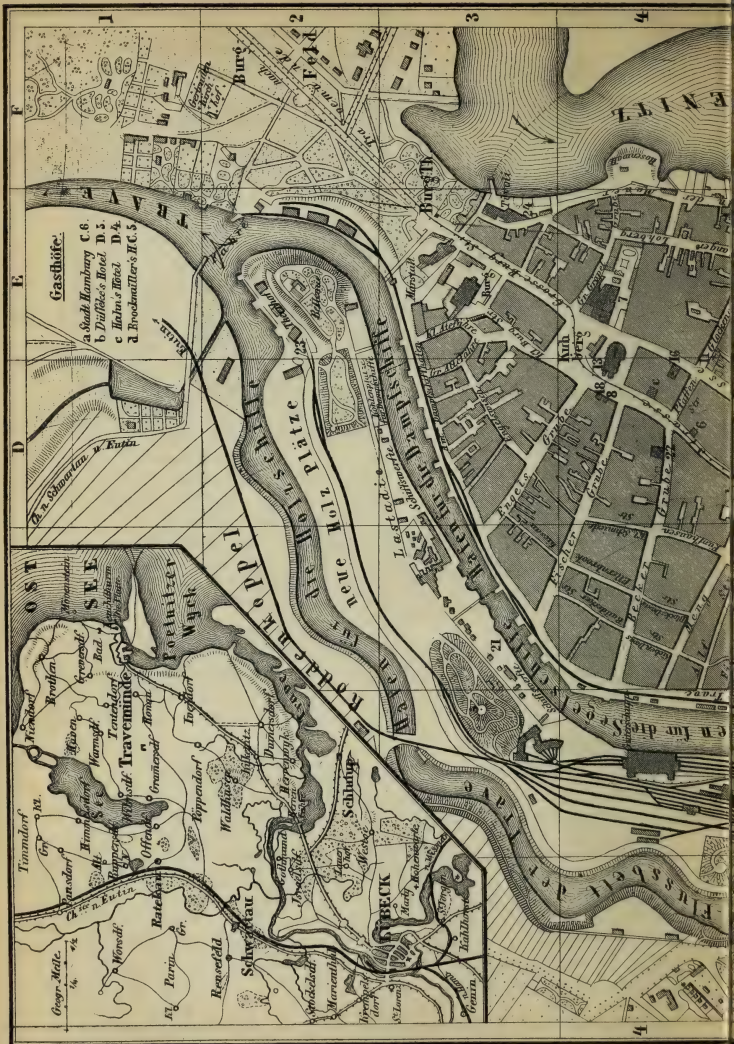
222 M. *Stettin*, see p. 204.

25. From Berlin to Lübeck and Kiel.

RAILWAY from Berlin to *Büchen*, 149 M., in 4-7 hrs. (fares 19 m. 20, 14 m. 40, 10 m. 60; express 22 m. 70, 16 m. 80, 12 m. 20 pf.). From *Büchen* to *Lübeck*, 30 M., in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 90, 2 m. 10 pf.). From *Lübeck* to *Kiel*, 50 M., in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 40 pf.). Carriages are changed at Eutin and Ascheberg. The express train from Berlin to Kiel runs viâ Hamburg (RR. 28, 22).

From Berlin to (149 M.) *Büchen*, see p. 195. — 160 M. *Mölln* (*Stadt Lüneburg*; **Stadt Hamburg*), a small town with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown to the curious. Attractive excursion hence to the (9½ M.) *Schall-See*, with its prettily wooded banks and islands.







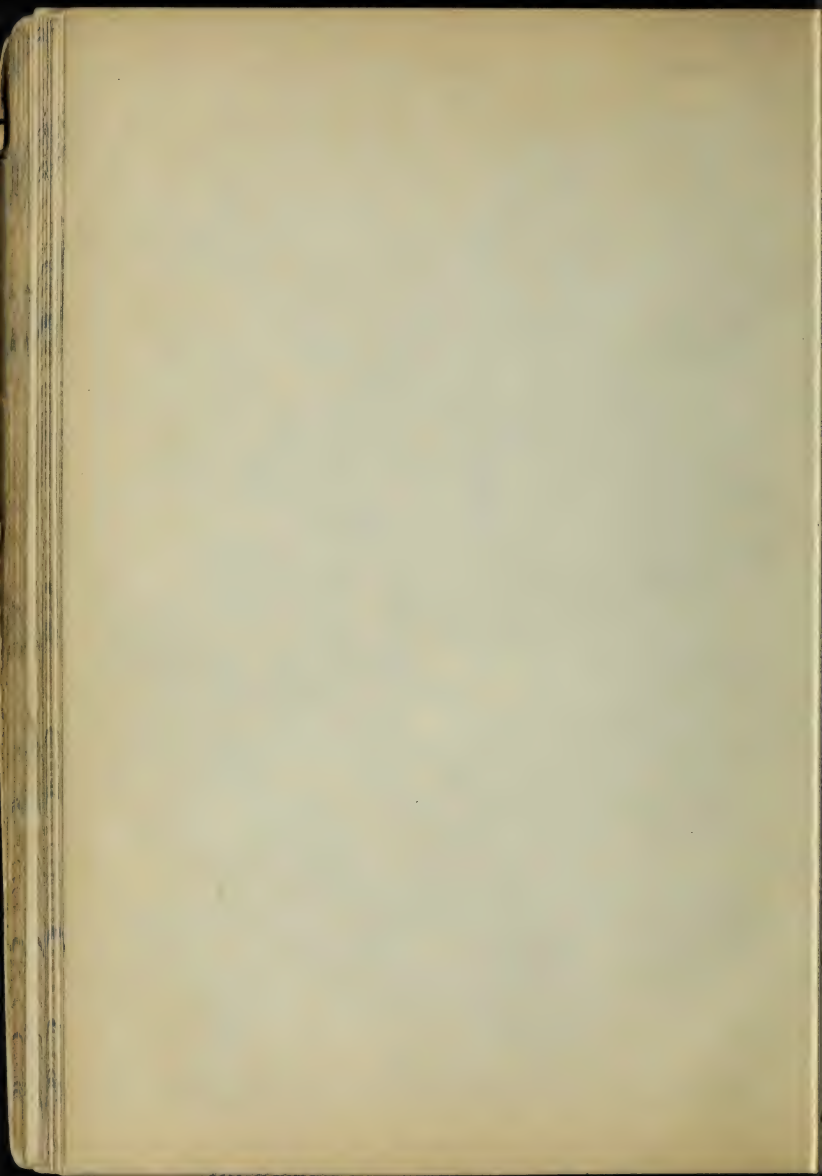
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|-------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|
| Arbeitshaus | D615 | Chinbarasso | B3 |
| 2 Bahnhof | B3 | 6 Gesellschaft | D4 |
| 3 Back oder | C5 | 7 Heilig Geist Hosp | E4 |
| 4 Biers | C5 | 8 Kautzente Comp | D4 |
| Kirchen | D613 | Schiffsgesellschaft | D4 |
| 9 Aquilon K. | D619 | Immigrationschule | C8 |
| 10 Frauen K. | D4 | 20 Rathhaus | CD3 |
| 11 Catharinen K. | C7 | 21 Schiffswerke | D4 |
| 12 Dom kirche | DE4 | 22 Theater | E2 |
| 13 Jacob K. | C6 | 23 Theater | E3 |
| 14 Katholische K. | CD5 | 24 Trank | C7 |
| 15 Marien K. | D4 | 25 Wassenhans | DE3 |
| 16 Reformate K. | C5 | 26 Victoria - Theater | DE3 |
| 17 Petri K. | | | |

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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Geograph. Anstalt von



166 M. **Ratzeburg** (*Daniel's Hotel*), a town with 4200 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech forests, but is only partly visible from the railway. It belongs half to Lauenburg and half to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The handsome late-Romanesque **Cathedral*, begun in 1164, is said to have been founded by Henry the Lion (Gothic additions). The visitor should make a trip by boat to *Waldesruh*, a pleasant spot amid the woods on the E. bank of the lake (refreshments).

179 M. **Lübeck**. — **Hotels.** **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; C, 6), on the Klingberg, R. 2½ m., L. 50, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; **DÜFFCKE'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Meng-Str. and Breite-Str., commercial; **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. c; D, 4), Breite-Str.; similar charges in all; **BROCKMÜLLER'S HOTEL* (Pl. d; D, 4), in the Kohlmarkt, commercial, R. & A. 2 m.; **GOLDENE ANKER*, unpretending.

Restaurants. **Raths-Weinkeller*, claret and Rhine wines; *Fredenhausen's Keller*, corner of the Fisch-Str. and the Schlüsselbuden (Pl. C, 5), wine. — Beer: **Sattler*, Obere Ägidien-Str.; **Riemann*, Schlüsselbuden; *Schiffergesellschaft* (p. 175); **Hahn's Hotel*, and **Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of the König- and Johannis-Str. (Pl. D, 5), both with gardens.

Theatres. *Town Theatre* (Pl. 22), in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. 24), summer and winter; *Victoria Theatre*, outside the Mühlen-Thor (Pl. D, 8). Near the last is the *Colosseum*, a concert-garden.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 20 pf.; luggage 30 pf.

Marzipan (the old English 'marchpane') is a kind of macaroon for which Lübeck is famous; to be had of *Prahl*, Beckergrube 142; *Niederegger*, Breite-Str.; *Maret*, in the Markt; *Meyer*, König-Str.

Baths at the Huxterdamm.

Steamboats to Travemünde, thrice daily; also to Copenhagen (p. 178) and other ports on the Baltic, to *Schwartau* (p. 176), to *Bollenhagen* (p. 164), and to *Heiligendamm* (p. 170). Small steamboats ply on the Trave from one end of the town to the other every 5-10 minutes.

Custom House, see remark on p. 145.

Lübeck, with 44,700 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 9 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of considerable size. The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance style, fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, on the site of an earlier town of the Wends, and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Boynhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and in 1234 they gained the first German naval victory on record at *Travemünde*, which overthrew the naval supremacy of the Danes. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic League** (from 'Hansa', i.e. association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved,

but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the first general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the kings of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, viz. the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had their factories at Bergen, Novogorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period numbered 80-90,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a democratic hegemony over the Scandinavian kingdoms (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy a considerable share of commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled down to one-third of its ancient number.

In the history of **MEDÆVAL ARCHITECTURE** Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland in the 12th cent., and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the *Marien-Kirche*, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and far to the W. beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting, spacious halls were constructed without difficulty, surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones, and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the station (Pl. B, 5) we enter the town by the inner *Holstenthor*, a fine specimen of a mediæval gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET (Pl. C, 5), in which rises the *Rathhaus* (see below). This square is adorned by a Gothic *Fountain*, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein-Lauenburg, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II. Here, too, is situated the old Pranger (see below).

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 20), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles; the oldest part was completed in 1444. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the Market, was embellished with a handsome entrance-hall in the Renaissance style,

and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style was constructed on the side next the Breite-Str. The *Audience Chamber*, with a door dating from 1573 and pictures by Tonelli (18th cent.), and the *Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'), with beautiful carved-wood panneling and a marble mantelpiece (1595), are worthy of inspection. The ancient Hanseatic Hall, in which the diets were held, has been converted into public offices. A side-door leads to the gallery of the *Börsensaal*. The keeper lives on the ground-floor, beside the staircase in the Breite-Str. (fee 50 pf.).

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the *Rathskeller* (see p. 171), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine well-preserved vaulting. The *Chimney Piece* in the apartment where bridal festivities were wont to be celebrated bears the quaint inscription, 'Menich Man lude synghet, wen me em de Brut briniet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570).

The *Pranger*, or in Low German *Kaak* (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of brick in the market-place, has been converted into market-stalls.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 15; C, 5), the finest edifice at Lübeck, and one of the most admirable examples of low German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1276-1304 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 162 ft. in height and 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft.; spires 407 ft. high.

Interior (open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan, who lives in the neighbouring Meng-Str. 4, is generally in the church about noon). The S.W. Portal, by which the church is usually entered, leads into the "BRIEFCAPELLE" (chapel of letters), so named from letters of indulgence having once been sold there, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; altar in carved wood, of the 15th century. At the W. end of the nave is a FONT of 1337. — Beyond it is the CHAPEL OF THE BERGENFAHRER, with the 'Mass of St. Gregory' (in distemper). *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, 1518; altar-piece with Descent from the Cross and Saints, 1494. The DANCE OF DEATH, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but has been frequently retouched. — In the following chapel the *Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted by F. Overbeck in 1845. — The SACRISTY contains some good carving from the old altar, nearly all gilded, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1425). — Farther on, against a pillar on the left, hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to Jan Mostaert. Adjacent is a tablet in memory of the war of 1870-71. — Opposite are stone-reliefs of Christ washing his Disciples's feet and the Last Supper; at the foot of the latter is a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city. — The Clock at the back of the high altar, dating from 1561-65, and repaired in 1860, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side, always attracts numerous spectators; below it is an astronomical dial, which gives eclipses

of the sun and moon and various other data down to the year 1999. — The so-called BEICHTCAPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The *Stained Glass in this chapel was executed by a Florentine in Lübeck in 1436. — HIGH ALTAR of 1697, adjoined by the graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479. Some wood-carving on the benches, several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent. (including that of Gott. Wigerinck, in the Renaissance style, of 1518), the rococo monuments, the pulpit of 1694, and the numerous handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ-loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 80 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18).

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 17; sacristan, Petri-Kirchhof 307), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, erected about the year 1300. The monumental brass of the burgomaster Clinghenberch, a work executed in the Netherlands in 1356, merits inspection.

We now cross the KLINGBERG (Pl. C, 6), where there is a handsome new *Fountain*, designed by F. Schmitz of Cologne, and erected as a monument of victory. In front of the Stadt Hamburg Hotel are two colossal lions in cast iron, designed by *Rauch*.

Proceeding farther in the same direction, we reach the ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; sacristan, Hartengrube 743), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, re-erected in 1276, and completed in 1334; towers 394 ft. high. The church is generally entered by the E. portal of the N. aisle, which consists of a vestibule, with an inner and outer portal. The *Inner Portal, transept, choir, and nave are in the Romanesque, the rest of the edifice in the Gothic style. The whole edifice is under repair.

Interior. FONT of 1445 in the chapel behind the organ. — An elegant railing around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 15th cent.; in front of it a large crucifix dating from 1477. In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. Brazen lamp of the 15th century. — HIGH ALTAR of 1696; in front of it the tombstone of Gerold, the first Bishop of Lübeck (d. 1163). Farther on, Portrait of Canon van Korbrinck, by *Kniller* (1672). — The ARCHIEPISCOPAL CHAPEL to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the next CHAPEL the *Monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mull, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The GREVERADEN-CAPELLE contains an *Altar-piece of 1491, said to have been painted by *Meunling*: on the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille, apparently almost entirely by the master's own hand; on the inner shutters are painted the life-size figures of SS. Blasius with the candle, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius with the doe. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, connected by a landscape in the background with the Crucifixion occupying the principal place in the centre. The handiwork of the master's assistants is most apparent here.

The *Domhof*, adjoining the Cathedral on the S., is an interesting old structure, now converted into a hospital; a new building prevents its being visible from the Dom-Platz.

The *Ægidienkirche* (Pl. 9; D, 6) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 894 König-Strasse.

The now disused **Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 11; D, E, 4), an admirable structure in the early-Gothic style, possesses an elegant choir borne by columns, where a collection of ecclesiastical antiquities and carved altars is now preserved (open Mon. and Thurs., 12-1). The buildings of the monastery are occupied by a grammar-school (*Gymnasium*) and Library, containing several historical treasures. — The *Gesellschaft zur Beförderung gemeinnütziger Thätigkeit*, Breite-Str. 786, also possesses a collection of Lübeck antiquities (adm. Mon., Wed., Frid., 12-1).

Herr Harms, Breite-Str. 775, possesses an extensive collection of ancient (chiefly Netherlandish) and modern pictures, to which connoisseurs are admitted. — The *Natural History Cabinet*, Breite-Str. 805, includes a collection of gorillas, presented to the city by the African traveller H. Brehmer.

The **Jacobikirche** (Pl. 13; sacristan Breite-Str. 770, a corner-house), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a chapel (the Brömsencapelle) with a remarkable **Altar* of the latter part of the 15th cent., representing the Crucifixion in relief in the centre, and the family of the donor, the Burgomaster Brömse, on the wings.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church is the handsome house of the **Schiffergesellschaft** (Pl. 18), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. — The third house from it, that of the **Kaufleute-Compagnie** (Pl. 8), Breite-Str. 800, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen-Room*, executed in 1585, and transferred hither (open Thurs., 1-2; at other times by paying a fee).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. 7; E, 4), on the Kuhberg, is an admirably organised institution. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 14th cent., and now rarely used for divine service, serves as an entrance-hall. The chapel and its ancient mural-paintings were restored in 1866. — A short distance hence, in the Grosse Burg-Str., is the old *Burgkloster* (Pl. E, 3), a fine brick edifice of the 13th cent., recently restored, and containing an *Industrial Exhibition*.

The **Burgthor* (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. In the vicinity, on 6th Nov. 1806, several severe engagements took place between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army which had survived the battle of Jena and retreated to Lübeck, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. — The promenades outside the Burgthor command a pleasing view of the harbour and the Marien-Kirche.

The house No. 298 on the Trave contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644.

The *Wine Trade* of Lübeck, particularly with Bordeaux, is very considerable. A visit to the cellars of one of the principal firms (*Plüg, Behncke, Massmann & Nissen, Tesdorpf*, or *Lorenz Harms Söhne*) will be found interesting if an introduction can be obtained.

To the N. of the station is the 'Chimborasso' (Pl. 5; B, 3), an

eminence commanding a fine *Survey. The harbour and the old ramparts on the S.W. side of the town also afford pleasant walks.

Travemünde (*Kurhaus*; **Hôtel de Russie*; *Victoria Hotel*, etc.), 10½ M. to the N.E. of Lübeck (steamer twice daily, fares 1 m. 25 pf., 1 m.), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. *From Lübeck to Hamburg and Mecklenburg*, see R. 24.

Beyond Lübeck the train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 183 M. *Schwartau* (*Hôtel Geertz*), a favourite resort from Lübeck, with wooded environs. The train next traverses moorland and brushwood. 187 M. *Pausdorf*; 192 M. *Gleschendorf*; 194 M. *Ottendorf*. Shortly before reaching Eutin our line is joined by the East-Holstein Railway from *Neustadt*, on the Bay of Lübeck.

199 M. **Eutin** (**Stadt Hamburg*, Lübecker-Str., R. and A. 2½, D. 3 m.; *Victoria*; *Köpke's Hotel*, in the Markt; *Am See Hôtel*; carriages for excursions 15-18 m. per day), pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, was the seat of a bishop till 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty *Grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg (4100 inhab.). Weber (d. 1826), the great composer, was born here, in a house in the Lübecker-Str., denoted by an inscription.

The *ENVIRONS of Eutin, as far as Plön and Preetz towards the W., and Lütjenburg towards the N.E., are the most picturesque part of Holstein. Good village inns. About 1¼ M. to the N. of Eutin is the picturesque *Kellersee*, on the bank of which rises the **Bruhnsche Koppel* or *Sahlkamp* (Inn), commanding a beautiful view. A path along the E. bank of the lake leads, partly through pleasant beech-woods, to (¾ hr.) *Sielbeck*. The charming **Ukleisee*, 7 min. to the E. of Sielbeck, should next be visited; the walk round it occupies 1 hr. (inn unpretending). Footpaths lead from the Uklei inn towards the N.E. in 1¼ hr. to the *Bungsberg* (570 ft.), the highest point in the district, the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of land and sea, extending to the Danish islands. Thence 12 M. (or direct from Eutin by the loftily situated village of *Kirchnüchel* about 18 M.) to *Lütjenburg* (*Stadt Hamburg*), from which **Hassberg*, a charmingly situated sea-bathing place (not expensive), is 3 M. distant. From Lütjenburg in 2 hrs. by the *Stöss* farm and the N. bank of the *Selenter See* to *Panker*, seat of the Landgrave of Hessen. Near it rises the **Pielsenberg* (446 ft.), with the tower of *Hessenstein*, which commands one of the most extensive prospects in N. Germany. Farther to the W. is *Salzau*, with the château and park of Count Blome; then the *Probstei* (p. 158). — A pleasant road leads from Lütjenburg on the S. bank of the *Selenter See* by (7 M.) *Selent* and the **Blomenburg*, a shooting-box of Count Blome, to *Rastorf* (7½ M. from Selent; see below), or to the S.W. to Preetz (see below).

The scenery between Eutin, Plön, and Ascheberg is very pretty. 203 M. *Gremsmühlen* (**Hôtel Gremsmühlen*), charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with an interesting piscicultural establishment.

A beautiful footpath leads hence along the *Dieksee* to (7½ M.) Plön. — At the W. end of the *Keller-See* (see above), ¾ M. from *Gremsmühlen*, is the village of *Malente*, where Voss laid the scene of his poem 'Louise'.

208 M. **Plön** (**Stadt Hamburg*, R. & L. 1 m. 80, A. 50 pf.; **Prinz*) is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See* (pleasant steamboat trip every morning in summer from 7 to 9 round the former to Ascheberg, see below). The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk

of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Müller's Baths* (*'Pension' 3 m. 60 pf., with garden-restaurant; steamb.-stat., boats), on the Grosse See, near which is the *Rosenmühle*, both commanding a fine view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass*, a good point of view at the entrance to the wood; lastly to **Lange's Garden* (Pension), $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the Grosse Plöner See. 212 M. *Ascheberg*, near Count Ahlefeldt's estate of that name, junction for Neumünster (p. 156). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Preetz* (*Stadt Hamburg*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220.

A walk of 1 hr. may be taken hence to *Rastorf*, with a beautiful park in the valley of the *Schwentine*, which forms the outlet of the Plöner See; then in 2 hrs. down the valley by the **Rastorf Paper-mill* and *Opendorf* to Neumühlen (p. 158).

229 M. *Kiel*, see p. 156.

26. From N. Germany to Copenhagen.

a. From Hamburg through Schleswig, Jutland, and the Danish Islands.

RAILWAY the whole way, with the exception of the short ferries to Fünen and Zealand. Through-train in $15\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 41 m. 50, 31 m. 60, 20 m. 40 pf.).

From Hamburg to *Vamdrup*, the Danish frontier station (153 M.), see R. 22. (Luggage booked for Copenhagen is not examined till the capital is reached.) 12 M. (from the frontier) *Kolding*, with the imposing ruin of *Koldinghus*.

24 M. *Fredericia* (*Railway Restaurant*) is an unimportant place, surrounded by a girdle of decaying fortifications. An interesting bronze **Statue* of a soldier here commemorates the victory of the Danes over the Schleswig-Holstein besiegers in 1849.

Passengers cross the *Little Belt* by a steamboat to *Fünen*, Dan. *Fyæn*, and land at *Strib*, near *Middelfart* (*Behrendt's Hotel*), a sea-bathing place. Several unimportant stations. 33 M. (from *Strib*) *Odense* (*Larsen's Hotel*), the capital of the island, with 15,000 inhab., the birthplace of Andersen (p. 190). The *Cathedral of St. Knut*, erected in 1086-1301, contains monuments of the kings John and Christian II. The Fünen railway terminates at ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nyborg*.

The steamer departs $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after the arrival of the train, and crosses the *Great Belt* to *Zealand* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The starting-point of the Zealand line is *Korsör* (**Hôtel Store Belt; Rail. Restaurant*), with 3000 inhabitants. Then stations *Slagelse*, *Sorö* (on the lake of that name, surrounded by beech and pine-woods; Cistercian church of the 12th cent.), and *Ringsted* (with an ancient Benedictine church).

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from *Korsör*) *Roeskilde*, pron. Rös-kille (*Hôtel Prindsen; Frederiksstad; Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the deeply

indented fjord of that name, the capital of the kingdom down to 1448 (comp. p. 182), and the residence of the bishop of Zealand down to the Reformation, once numbered 100,000 inhab., but now contains 5000 only. The only relic of its ancient glory is the fine **Cathedral* (sacristan, Danish 'Graver', nearly opposite the W. portal, 1-3 pers. 2 croner), consecrated in 1084, restored after a fire in 1282, and at subsequent periods, and finally in 1868. It contains the tombs of the Danish kings, most of whom, from Harold I. (d. 985) down to Frederick VII. (d. 1863) repose here, the earlier in vaults, the more recent in chapels added to the church in 1615-42 and 1772-1825. Some of their monuments are worthy of inspection. The small gate opposite the N. side of the church leads to grounds which command a pleasing view of the fjord. — The *S. Zealand Railway* diverges here (see p. 179).

The train runs in 1 hr. from Roeskilde to Copenhagen. Last stat. *Frederiksborg* (p. 191). — 68 M. *Copenhagen*, see p. 179.

A very pleasant journey may be made by taking the steamer from *Flensburg* (p. 160; Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6.30 a.m.; fare 9 or 6 cr. Danish) to *Sonderburg*; then round the S. point of Alsen, and past *Arrø*, to *Faaborg*, in the island of Fünen; thence skirting the S. coast of this island, to *Svendborg* (*Wandall's Hotel), a very prettily situated little town opposite the island of *Tasing*; and lastly arriving at *Korsör* at 5.30 p.m.

b. *From Kiel to Copenhagen by Korsör.*

STEAMER to *Korsör* (see above) at 12.15 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. in 6-7 hrs. (cabin-fare 11 m. 30 pf.). RAILWAY from *Korsör* to *Copenhagen* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (see above); fares 8 cr., 6 cr., 3 cr. 70 öre, Dan. currency. — STEAMER from *Kiel* to *Copenhagen* (direct), twice weekly (Tues. and Frid. at 9 p.m.) in 17 hrs.; fare 17 m. 70 or 12 m. 50 pf.

c. *From Lübeck to Copenhagen.*

STEAMER from 1st April to 30th Sept. daily in 16 hrs.; fare 18 m. or 15 m. 75 pf. — Another steamer runs once a week via *Nykjöbing* (see p. 179).

The steamer usually starts from *Lübeck* about 4 p.m. (Pl. D, 3). The descent of the *Trave* is uninteresting. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Travemünde* (p. 176) is reached. The *Travemünder* or *Neustädter Bucht* is then traversed. The chalk cliffs of the Danish island of *Möen* and the coast of Zealand come in sight about 4 a. m.; then the light-house of *Falsterbø* on the Swedish coast, opposite which, on the Danish side, is the *Kjöge Bugt* (p. 179).

The vessel steers round the fertile island of *Amager*, on which the village of *Dragör* is situated. To the right on the Swedish coast lies *Malmö* (p. 195). The island of *Saltholm* is next passed, and the towers of *Copenhagen* at length become visible. The *Lynetten* and *Tre Kroner* batteries, which proved so destructive to the English fleet on 2nd April, 1801, are passed, and about 6 a. m. the *Harbour* of *Copenhagen*, defended by the citadel of *Frederikshavn*, is reached.

d. *From Rostock to Copenhagen by Nykjöbing.*

STEAMER to Nykjöbing in 4½ hrs., daily (except Sun.) in June, July, and Aug., and thrice weekly in April, May, and Sept. (fare 7½ or 4½ m.; return-ticket 12 or 7 m.). — From Nykjöbing to Copenhagen in 5-5¼ hrs.; fares 9 cr. 50, 6 cr. 70 ö.

From *Nykjöbing*, a small seaport, the railway for Copenhagen crosses the W. side of the island of Falster and reaches the Great Belt at *Orehoved*. Steamer thence in 20 min. to *Masnedsund*, a small seaport in S. Zealand, and the terminus of the S. Zealand railway; the trains run hence to Copenhagen in 3-3½ hrs. — Stations *Vordingborg* (with a fine ruined castle), *Lundby*, *Nästved* (with beautiful beech-wood), and *Kjöge* (Hôt. Prindsen), an ancient town, prettily situated on the *Kjöge Bugt*, where the Danes under Nils Juel gained a great naval victory over the Swedes in 1677. At *Roeskilde* (p. 177) the S. and W. Zealand lines unite. Thence to *Copenhagen*, see p. 178.

e. *From Stralsund to Copenhagen by Malmö.*

STEAMER to *Malmö* thrice weekly (Mon., Wed., & Frid.) in summer in 8 hrs. (fares 18, 13½, 6 m.). *Malmö*, see p. 195. Another steamer is here in waiting to convey passengers across the Sound to Copenhagen (in 1½ hr.; fares 1½, 1 cr.), where they are landed at the corner of the *Havne Gade* and *Charlottenborg* (Pl. G, 5).

f. *From Stettin to Copenhagen.*

STEAMER in 14-15 hrs., twice a week in June, July, and Aug., once weekly in spring and the last four months of the year (fares 18, 10½, 6 m.; return-tickets 30, 18, 9 m.). Towards evening the vessel passes *Stubbenkammer* on the island of *Rügen*, and on the following morning it steams through the Sound, leaving *Dragör* on the island of *Amager* to the left, and *Saltholm* to the right.

On a voyage of 4-5 hours it is usual to give the steward a fee of 50 pf. or 40 öre Danish, and double that sum for longer voyages; but more if unusual trouble has been given.

27. Copenhagen.

Language. English is spoken at all the principal hotels and shops. A brief notice of a few of the peculiarities of the Danish language may, however, prove useful.

The pronunciation is more like German than English: *a* is pronounced like *ah*, *e* like *ā* or *eh*, *i* like *e*, *aa* like a long *o*, *æ* like *ā* or *eh*, *o* and *œ* almost like *oo*, *ø* or *ö* like the German *ö* or French *eu*, *y* like the German *ü* or French *u*; *d* is generally mute after *l*, *n*, *r*, *sk*, *st*, *t*, and in the terminations *ds*, *dse*, e.g. *Kilde*, a spring, pron. *Kille*, *Plads*, a place, pron. *Plass*; *g* is often mute, or pronounced like *y*, e.g. *Pige*, a girl, pron. *peyäh*, *Segl*, a sail, pron. *sayel*, *Fugl*, a bird, pron. *fool*; *gn* has a slightly nasal sound, e.g. *Vogn*, a carriage, pron. almost like *vong*, *Regn*, rain, pron. *raing*; *j* is like the English *y*; *j* after *k* is mute, e.g.

Kjød, meat, pron. Kød; *sj* is like the English *sh*. The Danish article is *en* for the masculine and feminine, and *et* for the neuter, plural *ne*; when definite it is suffixed, when indefinite prefixed to the substantive, e.g. *Fisken*, the fish, *en Fisk*, a fish; *Skibet*, the ship, *et Skib*, a ship. But if the substantive be qualified with an adjective, the article is *den* (m. and f.) and *det* (n.) in the singular, and *de* in the plural, e.g. *den smukke Pige*, the pretty girl. The plural of substantives is sometimes formed by adding *e* or *er*, and sometimes the singular remains unaltered. To be, *være*; I am, &c.: *jeg* (pron. yai-ÿ) *er*; *du er*; *han, hun, det, man er*; *vi, i, de er*. To have, *have*; I have, &c.: *jeg har*; *du har*; *han, hun, det, man har*; *vi, i, de har*. The third pers. pl. *De* (pron. dee), the dative and accusative of which is *Dem*, is commonly used instead of the second pers. sing. or pl. (like the German *Sie*).

Cardinal numbers: *een* or *eet*, to, *tre*, fire, *fem*, *sex*, *syv*, *otte*, *ni*, *ti*, *elleve*, *tolv*, *tretten*, *fjorten*, *femten*, *seksten* (pron. saysten), *sytten*, *atten*, *nitten*, *tyve*, *een og (g mute) tyve*, &c., *tredive*, and so on. The ordinals: *den, det første*; *den anden*, or *det andet*; *den, det tredje*; *den, det fjerde*, *femte*, *sjette*, *syvende*, *ottende*, *niende*, *tiende*, &c.

Ja, yes; *nei* (pron. nay-i), no; *ikke*, not; *Tak*, thanks.

Har De Æl? Have you beer? *Giv mig* (pron. may-i) *et Glas Væn eller Porter!* Give me a glass of wine or porter. *Bring mig Sup*, *Kjød*, *og Grønt!* Bring me soup, meat, and vegetables. *Kartoffler*, potatoes; *Rødvin*, red wine; *Vand*, water; *Brød*, bread; *Smør*, butter; *Ost*, cheese; *Middagsmad*, dinner; *Frokost*, breakfast. *Hvormeget er jeg Dem skyldig?* How much do I owe you? *Hvormeget koster det?* What does this cost? *Vår saa artig (vår saa god), hvilken Vei fører til Banegaarden?* Pray, which is the way to the station? *Ligefrem*, straight on; *paa venstre*, to the left; *paa højre*, to the right; *bag*, back. *Er det Toget til K.?* Is that the train to K.? *Hvorledes kaldes denne Station* (pron. stashoon)? What is this station called? *Jernbane*, railway; *Dampskib*, steamer; *By*, town; *Gade*, street; *Torv*, market; *Nytorv*, new market; *Gammeltorv*, old market; *Halmtorv*, straw market; *Port*, gate; *Bro*, bridge; *Højbro*, high bridge; *Holm*, island; *Have*, garden; *Havn*, harbour; *Kjöbenhavn*, Copenhagen, i.e. merchants' harbour; *Kong*, king; *Dronning*, queen; *stor*, great; *liden*, little, small; *gammel*, old; *ny*, new.

Money. In January, 1875, the monetary system of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark was assimilated: 1 crown = 100 öre, equal to 1 m. 13 pf. German money (1 s. 1½ d. Engl.). 3 m. German are exactly = 2 cr. 65 ö. Danish bank-notes realise the full exchange.

Arrival. Porter ('Drager') for carrying luggage under 1 cwt. from the steamboat to the custom-house and thence to a cab, 40 öre. Luggage booked through to Copenhagen is reclaimed at the custom-house; portorage thence to the cab, 30-40 ö. — Cab from the station or the harbour into the town 70 ö., trunk 15 ö., small articles free (1 cr. is usually given).

Hotels. *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; D, 6), Kongens Nytorv 34, in the centre of the town; PHENIX (Pl. b; E, 5), Bredgade 37; *KONGEN AF DANMARK (Pl. c; D, 6), at the corner of the Holmens-Canal and the Niels-Juels-Gade, all three with cafés; charges at all: R. 1½-2 cr., D. 2-3, B. 1 cr.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. l; E, 6), Holbergsgade 2. — *RITTER'S HOTEL, Vesterbrogade, near the station; JERNBANE HÔTEL (Pl. e; B, 6), Halmstov 43, at the entrance to the town, not far from the station; SKANDINAVISK (Pl. f; D, 5), Gothersgade 4, in the Kongens Nytorv; KJÖBENHAVN (Pl. h; B, 7), Jernbanegade 7; TOTTENBERG (Pl. i; D, 6), Vingaardsstræde 1. — *Near the Harbour:* GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. g; E, 6), at the corner of the Holbergsgade and the Peter-Skramsgade, new; UNION (Pl. n; E, 5), St. Annæ-plads, R. from 1½ cr.; VICTORIA (Pl. k; E, 5), Store Strandstr. 20, corner of St. Annæplads; LINNEMANN, Peter-Skramsgade; *ALEXANDRA, Havnegade 49, opposite the steamboat-quay. — German is spoken at all these houses, and English at the largest. — For a stay of a fortnight or upwards: *Clausen's Hôtel Garni*, Hovedvagtsgade 6.

Restaurants. *Seekamp, on the Holmens-Canal, next door to the King of Denmark Hotel, dinners at a fixed charge of 2½ cr. and upwards;

KØBENHAVN.

1. Antropologisk Museum	E.4	25. Ministerierne	D.7	44. Toldbod	F.4
2. Atheneum	D.6	26. Moltkes Palais	E.5	45. Universitetet	B.C.6
3. Børsen	D.7	27. Musikonservatorium	E.5	46. Unvers. Bibliotek	C.6
4. Frederiks Hospital	E. F.4	28. Mynten	E.6	47. Zoologiske Museum	B.6
5. Primærverlogen	D.4	29. Navigationsskole	E. 6.7		
Kirken:		30. Nationalbanken	D.6		
6. Frederiks Kirke	E.8	31. Postkontor	C.6		
7. Frelzers Kirke	F.7	32. Polyt. Lærestalt	B.6		
8. Frue Kirke	B.6	33. Prinsens Palais	C.7		
9. Helliggeistes Kirke	C.6	Antik Samlingen			
10. Holmens Kirke	D.7	Etnografisk Museum			
11. Katholsk Kirke	E.4	Kobberstiksamling			
12. S. Pauls Kirke	E.4	Mont- og Medaillesamlingen			
13. S. Petri Kirke	B.6	Nordiske Oldsager			
14. Reformert Kirke	C.5	34. Raadhus	B. C.6		
15. Slot Kirke	C.6	35. Rosenborg Slot	C.4		
16. Trinitatis Kirke	C.5	36. Rundetårn	C.5		
17. Kirurgisk Akademi	E.4	37. Societet Akademi	E.4		
18. Kongl. Bibliotek	D.7	38. Synagoge	C.5		
19. " Malerisamlingen	D.7	Teatre:			
20. Kunst Akademi	E.6	39. Folketeatret	B.5		
21. Landcadet Akademi	E.4	40. Kasino	E.5		
22. Meteorologisk Institut	F.4	41. Nationalteater (Kongl.)	D.6		
23. Metropolitanskolen	C.6	42. Telegraften	C.6		
24. Mineralogisk Museum	B.6	43. Thorvaldsens Museum	C. 6.7		
				Hôtels:	
				a. Hôtel d'Angleterre	D.6
				b. Hôtel Phoenix	E.5
				c. Hôtel Kongen af Danmark	D.6
				d. Ritter's Hôtel	B.7
				e. Jernbane Hôtel	B.6
				f. Skandinavisk Hôtel	D.5
				g. Grand Hôtel	E.6
				h. Hôtel København	B.7
				i. Hôtel Tottenberg	D.6
				k. Victoria Hôtel	E.5
				l. Hôtel l'Europe	E.6
				m. Hôtel Bellevue	B.6
				n. Hôtel Union	E.5

Helsingør s. Klampenborg



Geograph Anstalt vtm

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

KÖBENHAVN.

1:20,000
Mètres - 1 Kilomètre.

*E.g.-gade, L.-Lille, St.-Store, S.-Sandt, Str.skr.-Stræde,
Strd.-Strand, Pl.-Plads, Ø. ø. = ø.*

Blegdams-

fællid



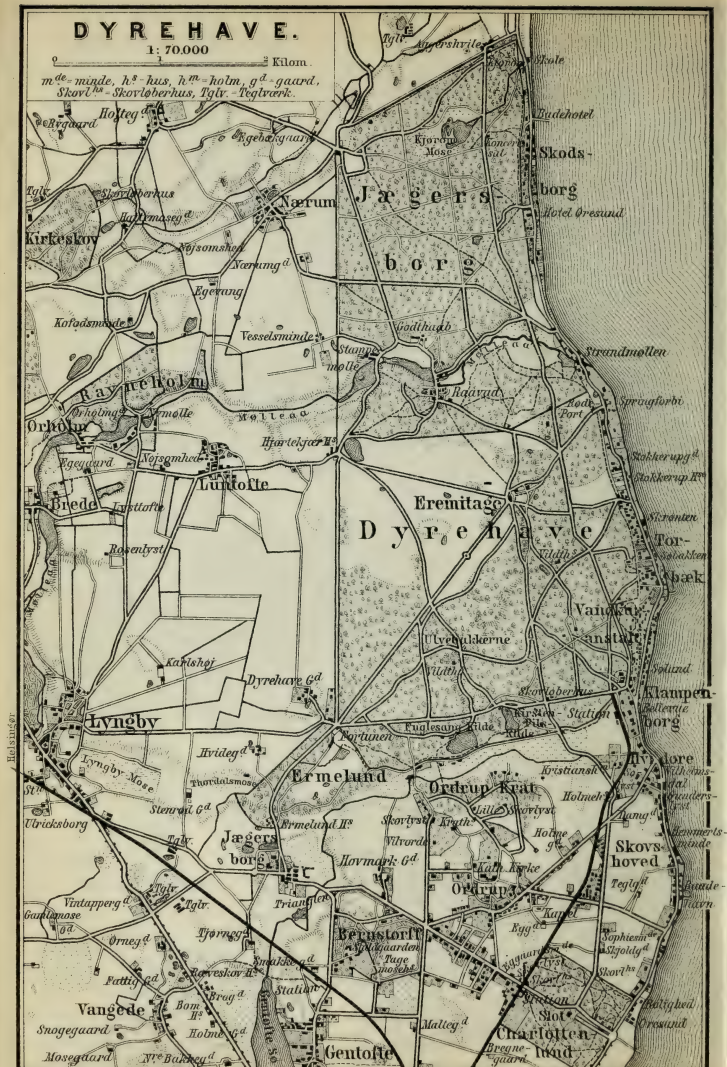


D Y R E H A V E .

1: 70,000

Kilom.

m^{de} = minde, *h^s* = hus, *h^m* = halm, *g^d* = gaurd,
Skovl^{hs} = Skovløberhus, *Tglv.* = Teglværk.



* *Wilhelmsen*, Kongens Nytorv 21; * *Kett's Restaurant Français*, Kongens Nytorv 17, first floor; * *Rydberg's Keller*, Østergade 13, good cuisine; *Restaurant du Boulevard*, opposite the Tivoli (see below), dinners 1-6 cr. — *Beer*. *Baiersk Ølhalles* (*Ginderup*), Vimmelskaftet 38; *Rydberg's Keller*, see above. — *Confectioners and Cafés*. (Cup of tea or coffee 20 ö., chocolate 35 ö.; also beer, milk, eggs, *Smørrebrød*, or sandwiches, etc.). * *Cafés* of the *Hôtel d'Angleterre* and the *Kongen af Danmark*, see above; * *A Porta*, Kongens Nytorv 17, newspapers and ladies' rooms; *Gianelli*, Kongens Nytorv 23; *Brønnum*, Tordenskjoldsgade 1, corner of the Kongens Nytorv; *Schucani & A Porta*, Store Kjöbmagergade 18. — *Strawberries and Cream* (*Jordbær med Fløde*, 50 ö.) at *Andersen's Jordbærkjælder*, Amagerthorv 27. — *Cigars*: *Hirschsprung*, Østergade 6.

Cabs. Per drive within the municipal district (including the station, harbour, and Christianshavn) 70 ö., beyond the boundary 30 ö. more. Per hour ('timeviis') 1½ cr.; beyond the municipal limits 2 cr.; each ¼ hr. additional, 40 ö. — Double fares from midnight to 6 a.m. — Trunk 15 ö., small articles free.

Tramways (*Sporveie*; cars, *Sporvogne*). The central station is in the *Kongens Nytorv* (Pl. D, 5, 6; p. 183), whence lines diverge to Frederiksberg, Amager Port, the Strandvej, etc. (comp. the Plan). Fares 5 ö., 10 ö., 20 ö., and upwards.

Baths. *Turkish Baths*, Tordenskjoldsgade 10, beyond the National Theatre (warm bath 75 ö., Turkish bath 1 cr. 80 ö.); *Ryssensteen*, by the Langebro (Pl. C, 8), all kinds of baths, including Russian and Turkish. — The *Sea Baths* near the Lange Linie (Pl. F, 2, 1; bath 20 ö., towel 8 ö.), and those in the Strandvej at Klampenborg (p. 192) are recommended.

Post Office. Store Kjöbmagergade 33; poste-restante to the right. Postage for a letter within Denmark 8 ö., to England 20 ö., to Hamburg, Lübeck, and Schleswig-Holstein 12 ö. — **Telegraph Office.** Store Kjöbmagergade 33, entrance from the Helliggeiststræde.

Shops. Beautiful copies of THORVALDSEN'S SCULPTURES at the *Royal Porcelain Factory*, Store Kjöbmagergade 50; *Bing*, at the corner of the Kronprindsensgade and the Pilestræde; *Brix*, Nygade 2. — TERRACOTTAS (statuettes, etc.): *Ipsens Enke*, Bredgade 31; *Wendrich*, Kongens Nytorv, N. side. — PHOTOGRAPHS: *Tryde*, Østergade 1; *Bergmann & Hansens*, Kongens Nytorv 34; *Salmonsens*, Bredgade 10. — JEWELRY: *V. Christesen*, Østergade 8 (filigree work). — DANISH GLOVES, good and not expensive, in the shops in the Østergade and Gothersgade.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. 41; D, 6; p. 183), from 1st Sept. to 31st May, good acting and ballet. Charges (sometimes doubled): front stalls 3½, 4½, or 7 cr., second stalls 2¾-5½ cr., pit 2-4 cr., dress-circle 3-6 cr. — *Casino Theatre* (Pl. 40; E, 5), Amalien-Str. 10, much frequented.

* **Tivoli** (Pl. B, 7; admission 35 ö., and on grand occasions 50 ö.; change not given at the door, but may be obtained before payment in the Byttecontor to the left), outside the Vester-Port, is a very extensive and interesting establishment, comprising all kinds of amusements, concerts, theatre, panorama, fire-works, restaurants, etc. The performances generally begin at 6 and end about 10 p.m. — The *Café du Boulevard*, opposite, the *Sommerlyst*, and numerous other cafés in the Frederiksberg Allee are similar places of recreation.

Steamboats (see also the 'Reiseliste for Kongeriget Danemark', published twice monthly, 20 ö.) to *Helsingör* and *Helsingborg*, see p. 194. To *Malmö* (p. 195) four times daily in 1½ hr. (fares 1½ cr., 1 cr.); to *Belleue*, near *Klampenborg* (p. 192), several times daily in ¾ hr. (fare 40 ö.). These steamers all start from the corner of Havne-Gade and Charlottenborg (Pl. E, 6). — To *Kiel*, *Lübeck*, *Stralsund*, and *Stettin*, see E. 26. — To *London*, *Hull*, and *Leith* generally once weekly. The larger vessels start from the Toldbod (Pl. 44; F, 4).

Railway. The station (*Dan. Banegaard*, Pl. C, 5) lies outside the Vester-Port, near the Tivoli: to *Korsør*, see p. 177; to *Nykjøbing*, see p. 179; to *Helsingör*, see p. 193; to *Klampenborg*, see p. 192. Comp. the 'Reiseliste'.

Embassies and Consulates. English Ambassador, *Sir Charles Lennox Wyke*, Bredgade 26; American Ambassador, *Mr. M. J. Cramer*, Amalie-

gade 13. English Consul, *Mr. A. de C. Crowe*, Bredgade 32; American Consul, *Mr. H. B. Ryder*, Havnegade 7.

English Church Service, Stormgade 21; divine service at 11 a.m. *Rev. Robt. Stevenson Ellis*, chaplain of the legation.

Diary (comp. the 'Erindringsliste' in the *Dagblad* or any other newspaper, as the hours are frequently changed).

**Antiquities, Northern* (p. 188), from 1st May to 30th Sept., Tues. 5-7 (in Sept. 3-5), and Thurs. and Sat. 12-2; from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sun. and Thurs. 12-2.

Antiquities, Royal Collection of (p. 188), Tuesdays 12-2.

Arsenal (p. 185), Wed. 1-3; admittance in summer only, till 1st Sept.

Botanical Garden (p. 190) daily from 1 till dusk; palm-house, daily, 3-6, except Sat.; hot-houses, Wed. and Frid. 2-4, Sun. 3-6.

Christiansborg, Palace of (p. 184), daily, by permission of the Intendant *Hr. Zeltner*, Tøihusgade 17 (Pl. C, 7), first door to the right in approaching from the bridge (1-12 pers., 6 cr.).

Coins and Medals, Royal Collection of (p. 188), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Mon. 12-2; open to scientific visitors on Wed. and Frid. also, 12-3.

Engravings, Royal Collection of (p. 188), Tues. and Frid. 11-2. Catalogue 50 ö.

**Ethnographical Museum* (p. 188), from 1st May to 30th Sept., Mon. and Frid. 10-2, Wed. 5-7 (in Sept. 3-5); from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sun. 12-2.

**Fruekirke* (Church of Our Lady, p. 189), daily 9-11; fee.

Library, Royal (p. 185), week-days 11-2, reading-room 10-3, closed from 26th June to 22nd July or from 23rd July to 22nd Aug.

**Picture Gallery, Moltke's* (p. 190), Wed. 12-2.

**Picture Gallery, Royal* (p. 184), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Sun., Wed., Thurs, Frid., Sat. 12-2.

**Rosenborg, Palace of* (p. 190), daily, on application made a day or two before; fee 6 cr. for 12 persons. Tickets obtained at the lodge between the palace and the entrance in the Nørrevolds Boulevard. In the tourist-season parties are conducted through the palace every hour, the time being marked on the tickets when purchased. A single person may join a party, either at his hotel or through one of the tobacconists in the Østergade.

Round Tower (p. 189), Wed. and Sat. 12-1, at other times fee (knock at the door).

***Thorvaldsen Museum* (p. 185) from 1st May to 30th Sept., Sun. 11-2, Tues. 12-3, Thurs. 9-12, Sat. 12-3, free; Wed. & Frid. 50 ö.; in winter Wed. 11-2, free; sticks and umbrellas left at the entrance, 4 ö.

Zoological Garden (p. 192), daily, 40 ö.

Zoological Museum (p. 189), Sun. and Wed. 12-2.

Principal Attractions. *Fruekirke* (p. 189); *Thorvaldsen Museum* (p. 185); *Northern Antiquities* (p. 188); *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 188); *Picture Gallery* (p. 184); view from one of the towers mentioned at p. 189; walk along the *Lange Linie* (p. 191); an evening at the *Tivoli* (p. 181); and if possible an excursion to *Helsingør* (p. 194).

Copenhagen, Dan. *Kjöbenhavn* or *Köbenhavn*, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark and the residence of the king, with 216,000 inhab. (including the *Frederiksberg* suburb), lies on both sides of the *Kallebostrom*, a narrow and deep strait of the *Sound* which separates *Zealand* from the small island of *Amager*. The N. and broader part of the strait forms the excellent *Harbour*, to which the city was indebted for its early commercial prosperity.

Copenhagen was founded in the 12th cent. by *Axel*, Bishop of *Roeskilde*, on the site of a fishing village (whence its original name *Aæthus*), and increased so rapidly in consequence of its trade that King *Christian III.* made it his capital and residence in 1443. *Christian IV.* (1588-1648), the most popular of the Danish kings, renowned not only as a warrior, but also as a wise ruler and a zealous patron of industry and commerce,

greatly extended the town, chiefly by the foundation of the Christianshavn quarter on the island of Amager. The interesting Palace of Rosenborg, built in this reign, is a good example of the severe Renaissance style known in Denmark as that of Christian IV. In the 17th and 18th cent. the city steadily increased, notwithstanding the numerous reverses it sustained in the wars with the Hanseatic League, Norway, Sweden, England, and Holland. Copenhagen suffered severely from two well-known events at the beginning of the present century, the naval battle of 2nd April, 1801, and the bombardment of the city and capture of the fleet by the English, 2nd-5th Sept., 1807. The occasion of the former was the alliance concluded by Denmark with Sweden and Russia, of the latter the necessity of preventing the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of the French. The business of the place has long since recovered from these shocks and has increased considerably of late. It now possesses about 400 vessels. The port is entered annually by 9000 vessels, chiefly of small tonnage (in 1843 the number was 4800 only). The staple commodities are grain, leather, wool, train oil, butter, etc.

The commercial harbour, situated on the Zealand side, is separated from the war-harbour by a barrier across the Kallebostrom. The warehouses and magazines are in the Christianshavn quarter. The *Orlogshavn*, or war-harbour, adjoins the small islands of *Nyholm*, *Frederiksholm*, *Arsenalö*, and *Christiansholm*, on which the naval depôts are situated. The fortifications of the town on the land-side were removed in 1864, but those towards the sea, the citadel *Frederikshavn*, the advanced batteries of *Trekroner* and *Lynetten*, and the batteries *Sextus* and *Quintus* in Amager still exist.

Near the centre of the city, and forming the boundary between the business quarters on the S.W. and the fashionable quarters to the N.E., lies the KONGENS NYTORV (king's new market, Pl. D, E, 5, 6), a large circular space, from which thirteen streets radiate, the busiest being the *Östergade* (with handsome shops, and its continuation the *Amagertorv* and *Vimmelskift*), the *Gothersgade*, *Store Kongensgade*, *Bredgade* (p. 190), the *Nyhavn*, and the *Tordenskjoldsgade*. In the centre rises the *Equestrian Statue of Christian V.* (d. 1699), cast in lead. On the W. side is the palace of *Charlottenborg* (Academy of Art; Pl. 20), where exhibitions of paintings are held in April and May; the directors' room contains a few portraits and busts.

To the S. rises the new ***National Theatre** (Pl. 41; D, E, 6), a handsome Renaissance structure by *Petersen* and *Dahlerup*, with accommodation for 1700 auditors. To the right and left of the entrance are bronze statues of the Danish poets, *Holberg* (1684-1754), by Th. Stein, and *Oehlenschläger* (1779-1850), by Bissen, both in a sitting posture. — The poor lanes and alleys between the theatre and the harbour have been replaced by a handsome modern quarter.

Passing the theatre and following the tramway-line, we reach the new *National Bank* (Pl. 30; D, 6), and beyond it the *Palace Bridge*, opposite the façade of the palace of Christiansborg. The *HOLMENSKIRKE* (Pl. 10; D, 7), to the left, on this side of the bridge, was built early in the 17th cent. and recently restored. It contains the tombs of *Niels Juel* (d. 1697; p. 179) and *Peter Tor-*

denskjold (d. 1790), two Danish naval heroes; outside the church, to the W., is a statue of the latter. High mass on Sunday forenoons.

The **Christiansborg Palace** (Pl. C, D, 7), situated on an island, which was fortified by Bishop Axel (p. 183) in 1168, the site of the ancient *Axelhus* (p. 183), occupies with its numerous dependencies a small quarter of its own. The present building, designed by *Hansen*, and completed in 1828, replaces one erected in 1740 and burned down in 1794. The handsome façade looks towards the Slots-Plads, which is embellished with an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick VII.*, the founder of the constitution (1848-63), in bronze, designed by *Bissen*, and erected in 1873.

The façade is adorned with sculptures by *Thorvaldsen*. Above are four reliefs: *Minerva* and *Prometheus*, *Hercules* and *Hebe*, *Jupiter* and *Nemesis*, *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia*. The niches adjoining the portal contain four large allegorical figures in bronze, of *Wisdom*, *Power*, *Justice*, and *Health*, designed by *Thorvaldsen* and executed by *Bissen*.

INTERIOR (adm., see p. 182). The finest apartments are the spacious Ball Room (154 ft. long), with reliefs by *Bissen* from Scandinavian and Greek mythology; the Ante-Chamber, which contains a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* *Procession of Alexander (p. 187); and the Throne Room. The caryatides on each side of the throne are by *Thorvaldsen*; the walls are embellished with four scenes from Danish history by *Eckersberg*. The 'Queen's Staircase' is embellished with a marble group of *Hercules* and *Hebe*, by *J. A. Jerichau*, the figure of the hero being modelled on the famous torso in the Vatican.

The ***Royal Picture Gallery** (*Kongelige Maleri-Samling*), on the upper floor of the palace, is reached by entering the chief portal in the Slots-plads, crossing the court to the colonnade, and ascending the staircase to the right. (Admission see p. 182; catalogues 25 ö. and 1 cr.) — The collection now consists of about 750 works, two-thirds of which are by old masters. Most of these were collected by *Frederick V.* in the second half of the 18th cent., and extensive additions were made by *Frederick VI.* In more recent times the gallery has remained nearly stationary.

The Copenhagen Gallery ranks with the Brunswick Gallery and other German collections of the second class. Most of the pictures belong to the *Netherlandish Schools*, the Dutch masters of the 17th cent. being particularly well represented. The works of the *ITALIAN SCHOOL*, though less numerous, include some of the gems of the collection, such as *Caravaggio's* Gamblers (No. 60), the Meeting of *SS. Joachim* and *Anna* by *Filippino Lippi* (No. 192), *Mantegna's* Pietà (No. 213), and the portrait of *Lorenzo Cybo* by *Fr. Mazzuola* (*Parmegianino*; No. 218). — The only examples of the *EARLY NETHERLANDISH MASTERS* deserving notice are a portrait by *Memling* (No. 446; injured), and a small picture by *Stuerbout* inserted in the middle of a larger one by *Van Dyck* (No. 93). — The *GERMAN SCHOOL* is best represented by two worthy and genuine examples of *Cranach*, the Judgment of *Paris* (72) and *Venus* and *Cupid* (71). — Among the few works of the *FLEMISH SCHOOL*, two by *Rubens* are by far the best: viz. the Judgment of *Solomon* (303) and the masterly portrait of *Matthew Irselius* (304). — The collection of *DUTCH MASTERS*, though consisting of several hundred works, contains few historical and still fewer genre paintings. On the other hand there are few large galleries that can boast of so full a representation of the school of *Rembrandt*. That master himself is illustrated by the Disciples at *Emmaus* (287) and two admirable portraits (288, 289); and *G. Dou* (89, 90), *Poorter* (279, 280), *De Wet* (399), *Sal. Koninck* (138), *Bol* (48, 49, 50), *Eeckhout* (94, 95), *B. Fabritius* (102), *Victors* (382-385), *Ovens* (270, 271), and *A. de Gelder* (109) are all seen here at their best. Nearly half of the Dutch works consist of landscapes. A few masters of the first rank, such as *Jacob van Ruysdael* (309-312) and *A. van Everdingen* (97-101), are well represented, both in number and quality, while no other gallery

"Hark! Somebody is playing a delightful
bit from Wagner."

"Oh, that's only James shoveling coal in-
to the furnace."

F. ZUCHMANN, Philadelphia

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TAYLOR'S MUSIC HOUSE,

contains such abundant material for the study of the Dutch landscape-painters of the second class, who clustered round Ruysdael or drew their inspiration and training from Italy. In proof of this it is sufficient to call attention to the examples of *Asselyn* (7-10), *Jan Both* (51), *Decker* (79), *Dubbels* (91), *Hackaert* (118), *Joris van der Hagen* (190, 191), *Looten* (194, 195), *Pynacker* (274), *Roghman* (294), *Swanevelt* (354), and *Verboom* (376, 377).

The DANISH SECTION of the gallery contains about 250 pictures, which afford a good survey of modern Danish art. The Danes distinguish an earlier, classical tendency, of which *N. A. Abildgaard* (d. 1809) and *J. A. Carstens* (1754-98) are the chief representatives, and a modern school, headed by *C. W. Eckersberg* (1783-1853). Among the most noted modern painters are *Marstrand* and *Bloch* (genre), *Lundbye* and *Skovgaard* (landscape), *A. and W. Melbye*, *Sorensen*, and *Neumann* (sea-pieces), *Hansen* (architectural), *Bache* (animals), and *Mde. Jerichau-Baumann*, wife of the sculptor Jerichau.

The palace also contains the halls in which the *Upper and Lower Chamber* assemble, the *Supreme Law Courts* (Høieste Ret), the *Court Chapel* (Pl. C, 6), the *Court Theatre*, and the *Royal Library* (entrance from the Tøihusgade; adm. see p. 182), founded by Christian III. about the middle of the 16th cent., and containing 550,000 vols and upwards of 20,000 MSS. The *Royal Stables* and the *Arsenal*, the latter containing a historical collection of weapons (adm., see p. 182), may also be visited.

On the quay, on the E. side of the Christiansborg, is situated the **Exchange** (Pl. 3; D, 7), erected in 1619-40 in the Dutch Renaissance style, with a tower 150 ft. in height, the summit of which consists of four dragons with entwined tails. The hall, immediately opposite the entrance, contains a statue of Christian IV. in bronze, by *Thorvaldsen*. The lower part of the building is occupied by warehouses, the upper by banks and insurance-offices. Business hour 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. daily (adm. after 2 p.m., 20 ö.). — To the N. of the Christiansborg rises the lofty *Nicolai Tower*, occupied by the fire-brigade, and bearing the date 1591 on its W. side.

The *Knippelsbro* at the back of the Exchange crosses the harbour to the *Christianshavn* quarter (p. 183; tramway), where the singular tower of **Vor Frelzers Kirke** (*Church of Our Redeemer*, Pl. 7), erected in 1749, rises conspicuously (286 ft. in height). A winding staircase on the exterior ascends to the summit, which is crowned with a figure of the Redeemer. Extensive *View, including the coast of Sweden in the distance. The 'Graver', or sacristan, is to be found at St. Annæ-Gade 19; fee for 1-4 pers, 2 cr.

On the N.W. side of the palace rises the **Thorvaldsen Museum** (Pl. 34; C, 6, 7), a somewhat gloomy edifice erected in 1839-48 in the style of the Pompeian and Etruscan tombs. Over the pediment of the façade is a goddess of victory in a quadriga, in bronze, designed by Thorvaldsen and executed by *Bissen*. The other three sides of the building are adorned with a series of scenes in plaster, representing the reception of the illustrious master at Copenhagen on his return in 1838 after an absence of eighteen years. Visitors (adm. see p. 182) usually enter by the small door opposite the palace.

The Museum contains not only a very extensive collection of the works (originals in marble, plaster models, designs), of the greatest artist of the North, but also his grave, which occupies the inner

quadrangle. The connection is suggestive, for never were the life and work of a creative genius more closely interwoven than in the case of Thorvaldsen. It is only when we have traced his personal development that we can understand how it was possible for him to devote himself so completely to the ancient style of art, without allowing himself to be diverted by modern culture; while his works, on the other hand, bear the unmistakable impress of his native simplicity and freedom from affectation. It is to these characteristics that his creations owe their greatest charm, and at the same time they enabled him to appropriate the motives of ancient art without allowing them to fossilise into academic rules.

Albert or Bertel Thorvaldsen was born on 19th November, 1770. His father, who claimed direct descent from the ancient Kings of Iceland, settled at Copenhagen as a ship's carpenter and carver of figure-heads, so that the boy was from his earliest days familiar with some of the tools of his future profession, and was likely to acquire freedom of touch by first approaching his work on its practical side. He entered the Academy of Art at the age of eleven, and in 1793 gained the grand prize, which carried along with it the privilege of a residence in Italy for the purpose of study. He did not set sail, however, till 1796, employing the three intervening years in producing busts and reliefs. He arrived at Rome on 8th March, 1797, and entered upon a long period of obscure and patient labour, during which even his friends began to feel doubtful of his gifts. Rome, robbed of most of her treasures of art after the Peace of Tolentino, could scarcely be called the most fitting school for the study of sculpture; but Thorvaldsen persevered, studying the works of Carstens, copying antique busts, and lending an attentive ear to the advice of his distinguished countryman, Zoega the archaeologist. The first model of his statue of *Jason*, prepared in clay as he could not afford to buy plaster of Paris, broke in pieces, and the second, though greatly admired, failed to find a purchaser. He was at last on the point of returning to Copenhagen, when he received from *Thomas Hope*, the wealthy English banker, an order for its reproduction in marble (1803). The tide had now turned, and thenceforward his career was happy and prosperous. He remained in Rome, and did not revisit his native country till 1849, when he had become the most famous sculptor in Europe. This latter part of Thorvaldsen's first residence in Rome, 1803-1849, was undoubtedly the most important period in his career. It was then that he thoroughly mastered the grounds on which antique sculpture may still serve as a model to the modern artist. He was no mere imitator of the antique, like so many of his predecessors: his very soul was imbued with its spirit. Like Winckelmann, he seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of the laws of Greek art while still almost a stranger to its products. He gave back to statuary the dignified repose which the exaggerated unrest of rococo sculpture had destroyed, and at the same time skilfully avoided the risk of insipidity. He restored the degraded art of relief to its pristine purity, rejecting all elements of a pictorial character, with the result that what was lost in perspective and realism was more than compensated for by pure ideality. He distinguished with unerring penetration between those of the antique ideals that had merely a temporary value, or for the embodiment of which we now lack strength and insight, and those that possessed true immortality and were adapted to every age. Love-scenes, in particular, formed one of his favourite themes, and he strove to realise in sculpture the images of the Anacreontic muse. Plastic *Genre*, if the expression is allowable, was infinitely enriched by the quaint fancy of his works. His genius was characterised by a marvellous facility of production and by a power of utilising the most momentary observations for the purposes of his art. Numerous anecdotes are related of the speed of his modelling and of the tact with which he induced his living models to assume unconsciously

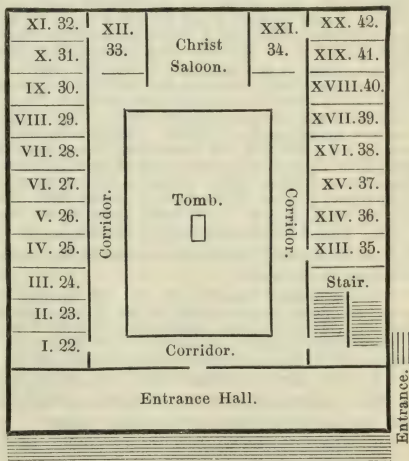
the favourable attitudes that he desired. Masterpiece followed masterpiece in uninterrupted succession during the whole of this period. His finest statues were *Bacchus*, *Ganymede* (1805), *Hebe*, *Psyche* (1806), *Cupid* (1807), *Adonis* (1808), the *Shepherd Boy* (1817), *Mercury* (1818), and the *Graces* (1819). The *Procession of Alexander the Great*, executed by order of Napoleon for the decoration of the Quirinal in 1811, is the most important of the bas-reliefs, and in no other work has Thorvaldsen made a closer approximation to Greek art. The reliefs of *Day*, *Night*, and the *Seasons* are probably the most widely known of all modern sculptures. The sculptor's skill in depicting the youthful god of love did not desert him even in his old age. The *Ages of Love* (1824) so delighted the Pope, when visiting the sculptor's studio, and absorbed him in contemplation, that he forgot to bestow on the master the customary apostolic blessing.

His visit to Copenhagen formed an important epoch in Thorvaldsen's career. Thenceforth he devoted himself chiefly to themes from the Christian sphere; but these works, beautiful and dignified as they are, lack the fire of his youthful productions. He was now recognised as the first of living sculptors, and was in request for almost every important monument that was erected in Europe; but his strength did not lie in portraiture, where the difficulties of modern costume proved almost insurmountable. His studio was thronged by pupils of almost every civilised nation. He produced in all about 500 works, but many of the latest are practically school-pieces and lack the direct impress of personal genius.

In 1820 he returned to Rome, where he remained nineteen years more. In 1838 he abandoned the active practice of his profession and returned to Denmark to spend the evening of his life, revisiting Rome, however, in 1842. On 24th March, 1844, he died peacefully while attending the theatre at Copenhagen.

Catalogue 456., sold at the entrance. The greater part of Thorvaldsen's works are arranged on the **Ground Floor**, the rooms in which are numbered on the Plan in Roman numerals. Among the most famous works here are the following: *Cab. I.*: 40, 42. *Ganymede*. *Cab. II.*: 27. *Cupid and Psyche*; 426. *Ages of Love*. *Cab. IV.*: 410-414. *The Seasons*. *Cab. V.*: 51. *Jason*. *Cab. VI.*: *Hebe* (1816). *Cab. VIII.*: 367, 368. *Day and Night*. *Cab. X.*: *Mercury as the slayer of Argus*. *Cab. XIV.*: 44. *Ganymede and the eagle* (1817); several groups of *Cupids*. *Cab. XVI.*: 377-380. *Love as the ruler of the elements*. *Cab. XVII.*: 53. *Adonis*. *Cab. XIX.*: 176. *Shepherd-boy*; 638-641. *The four Ages*.

The rooms on the **Upper Floor** are distinguished on the Plan by Arabic numerals. The **CORRIDOR** contains Alexander's entry into Babylon (No. 508), and models of the *Bacchus* and *Hebe* (Nos. 2, 7; 1805, 1808).



I.—XXI. Ground Floor. 22.—42. First Floor.

This floor also contains Thorvaldsen's collection of pictures, antiquities, reminiscences of the great sculptor, etc.

On the Frederikholms-Canal, to the S.W. of the Christiansborg, beyond the bridges, is situated the **Prindsens-Palais** (Pl. 33; C, 7), once an occasional residence of the Danish crown-princes, and now containing several interesting collections.

1. The *MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES ('*Nordiske Oldsager*'), admission, see p. 182) was founded in 1807 at the instigation of *Prof. Nyerup*, greatly extended between 1815 and 1865 under the care of *C. J. Thomsen*, and re-arranged in 1866-69 by the present director *Worsaae*. It is one of the finest of its kind in existence, being rivalled only by the museum at Stockholm, and is invaluable to the historian of early civilisation, especially in Scandinavia. The objects it contains, 40,000 in number, consist of weapons, tools, implements, domestic utensils, hunting gear, wooden coffins, cinerary urns, musical instruments, trinkets, Runic inscriptions, ecclesiastical vessels, armour, tombstones, etc., all admirably arranged in chronological order.

There are five leading departments. 1st. The *Flint Period* (Rooms 1-3; down to B.C. 1500), consisting mainly of objects from the 'Kjökkenmøddinger' or 'kitchen-middens', as the prehistoric mounds of bones, shells, table-refuse, etc., found on the Danish coast, are termed. — 2nd. The *Bronze Period* (Rooms 4 and 5; down to A.D. 250), principally weapons and ornaments, showing a well-developed art of casting, probably acquired from the South. — 3rd. The *Iron Period* (Rooms 6-9), consisting mainly of articles found in peat-moors. By the 3rd cent. of our era iron had completely superseded bronze as the material for weapons and cutting tools. The objects show a new and curious style of art, and are often inscribed with written characters (Runes). Silver, ivory, and glass, hitherto unknown, are now occasionally met with. Roman coins (down to A.D. 217), Roman vases, etc., indicate the increasing intercourse with southern nations. Rich golden ornaments occur. — 4th. *Mediaeval Christian Period* (Rooms 10-15; from about 1030 to 1536): weapons, ecclesiastical objects, etc. — 5th. *Modern Period* (Rooms 16-19; down to about 1660). The two last departments are on the first floor. Interesting catalogue in French, 75 ö.

2. The *ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM (p. 182; entrance to the left in the court), which is also one of the most extensive in Europe, occupies 35 rooms.

The two chief departments are: 1st. *Ancient Times*, comprising European antiquities (except those of the North), Asiatic, African, and American; 2nd. *Modern Times*, comprising objects from primitive or barbarous non-European nations, illustrative of their arts of war and peace (Greenland and E. India are particularly well represented). Danish catalogue, 50 ö.

3. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES (admission, see p. 182) contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Phœnician, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities, of no great value.

4. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS (admission, see p. 182) contains 30,000 specimens.

5. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS (admission, see p. 182) consists of upwards of 80,000 plates, the most valuable of which are those by *Dürer*, presented to Christian II. by the artist himself in 1521. The old drawings are insignificant.

From the Prindsens-Palais the Raadhusstræde leads N.W. to

the NYTORV OG GAMMELTORV ('new and old market'; Pl. B, C, 6). To the left in the Nytorv is the TOWN HALL (Pl. 34), erected in 1815, with a portico; in the tympanum are the words with which the Jutland Code of 1240 begins: '*Med Lov skal man Land bygge*' ('with law one must establish the land'). The busy *Nygade*, and beyond it the *Vimmelskift* and the *Østergade*, lead hence to the Kongens Nytorv, and form one of the busiest arteries of traffic in the city.

Passing the fountain in the Gammeltorv we soon reach the Protestant ***Fruekirke** ('Church of Our Lady'; Pl. 8; B, C, 6), the metropolitan church of the Danish dominions, a simple but impressive structure in the so-called Greek Renaissance style, replacing one which was destroyed by the bombardment in 1807.

On the right and left of the entrance are statues of Moses and David, by *Bissen* and *Jerichau*. The tympanum contains a group of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, in marble; over the entrance-door, Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, a bas-relief, both by *Thorvaldsen*.

***Interior** (open daily, 9-11; fee 25 ö.). The sole ornament of the interior consists of exquisite ***Marble Statuary**, designed and partially executed by *Thorvaldsen*: a Risen Christ and the Twelve Apostles, over life-size; a Kneeling Angel of striking beauty, with a shell as a font; relief of the Bearing of the Cross, over the altar; in the two chapels, reliefs of the Baptism and Last Supper; above the alms-basins the Guardian Angel and Charity. St. Paul, with the sword, entirely executed by the great master himself, is probably the finest of the apostles; SS. John, James, Matthew, and the pensive Thomas are the next in point of excellence.

The tower (25 ö.; party of 12 pers. 1 cr.) commands a view similar to that from the Round Tower (see below).

In the **FRUE-PLADS**, to the N. of the church, are monuments to the naturalist *Schouw* (d. 1852), the organist *Weyse* (d. 1842), *Bishop Mynster* (d. 1854), and *H. N. Claussen* (d. 1877).

The N. side of the square is bounded by the **University** (Pl. 45; B, C, 6), founded in 1479, burned down in 1807, and rebuilt in 1831-36. It is attended by 1000 students, more than half of whom study theology. In the vestibule, by the entrance, Apollo and Minerva in marble by *Bissen*; above, frescoes by *Hansen*. In the N.E. angle of the square is the **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY** (Pl. 46), with 200,000 vols. and 4000 MSS., comprising many early Persian and Indian (reading-room open 11-3). On the W. side rises the **POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION** (Pl. 32). Behind the University is the extensive **ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM** (Pl. 47), containing a separate department for whales (entrance in the Krystalgade; adm. see p. 182). Adjacent is the **MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM** (Pl. 24; Frid. 12-2).

The Krystalgade leads hence to the N.E. to the *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. 16), with its ***Round Tower** (*Det runde Taarn*, Pl. 36; adm. see p. 182), 116 ft. in height, built as well as the church itself in the reign of Christian IV., and commanding an admirable view of the city and environs. The tower is ascended by means of a broad and winding brick-causeway. To the S. of the church is a monument to the poets *Ewald* (d. 1781) and *Wessel* (d. 1785). — The busy *Store Kjöbmagergade*, with its numerous shops, leads hence S.E. to the Amagertorv.

The NÖRREVOLDS BOULEVARD, to the W., separates the old town from the new quarters that have sprung up on the site of the former fortifications. On this boulevard is situated the entrance to the royal palace of —

***Rosenborg** (Pl. 35; C, 4), a simple but imposing Renaissance structure, begun by Christian IV. in 1604, and adorned with pediments and several towers, of which the loftiest is 328 ft. in height. It was the favourite residence of its founder, and from his death down to the middle of the 18th cent. was frequently occupied by the Danish monarchs, who fitted up suites of rooms in the styles of their different epochs and here deposited their jewels, state-weapons, coronation robes, uniforms, and valuable curiosities. More recently the collection was supplemented by similar articles from the other royal palaces, and arranged in chronological order down to 1863. It now affords an admirable historical survey of the advance of art and culture in Denmark. Admission, see p. 182. Illustrated catalogue in German 2 cr., short catalogue 60 ö. — The garden adjoining the palace is embellished with a *Statue of Christian IV.*, by Thorvaldsen.

On the E. side of the palace lies the **Rosenborg-Have** (Pl. B, C, 4), a pleasant park, originally laid out in the French style but afterwards altered in accordance with English taste. It contains two cafés, a pavilion for the sale of mineral waters, etc., and is a great resort of nurses and children. Entrances in the Nörrevolds Boulevard and the Kronprindsessegade. On the N. side is a *Statue of Hans Christian Andersen*, the author (d. 1875).

On an eminence to the W. of the Nörrevolds Boulevard, formerly the Rosenborg Bastion, stands the *Observatory* (Pl. C, 4), in front of which rises a statue of the Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (1546-1601).

The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. B, C, 4), laid out on the old fortifications, contains numerous pleasant walks. Entrance at the corner of the Boulevard and the Gothersgade (adm., see p. 182).

Farther to the W. rises the extensive *Hospital*. Several new streets have been formed in this neighbourhood. The *Ørsted Park*, near the station, is adorned with a statue of *Ørsted*, the naturalist (d. 1850; Pl. B, 5, 6).

The ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER of Copenhagen lies to the N. E. of the Kongens Nytorv, and consists of the *Bredgade* (Pl. E, 5, 4), the *St. Annae-Plads*, and the *Amalie-Gade*. At No. 2 Dronningens Tværgade, corner of the Bredgade, is the ***Picture Gallery of Count Moltke** (Pl. 26; adm., p. 182), consisting of about 150 works by Dutch painters of the 17th cent. and the other Netherlandish masters. It includes several fine works by masters of the first rank, such as *Rubens*, *Rembrandt*, *Hobbema*, and *Ruysdael*.

Further on, to the left, is the *Marble Church* (Pl. E, 4, 5), begun in 1749, but only now approaching completion.

The *Anthropological Museum* (Pl. 1; E, 4), Bredgade 46, is open from May to September on Sat., 9-11. Adjacent is the *Surgeons' Hall* (Pl. 17), near which are the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. 11) and the large *Frederiks-Hospital* (Pl. 4; E, F, 4). — The N.W. corner of the town is formed by a series of parallel streets of one-storied houses, occupied chiefly by sea-faring men and their families, erected at the beginning of the 17th cent. under Christian IV., and extended by Christian VII. during last century. In the midst of them rises the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 12; E, 4).

The AMALIEGADE (Pl. E, 5, F, 4) is broken by the octagonal *Frederiks-Plads*, which is embellished with an equestrian **Monument of Frederick V.* (d. 1766) in bronze, erected in 1771 by the Asiatic Trading Company, and designed by Saly, a French sculptor. The four uniform rococo buildings enclosing the Plads together form the *Amalieborg* (Pl. E, F, 5), which is now the residence of the reigning monarch Christian IX., of the Queen Dowager, the Crown Prince, and the minister of the exterior.

WALKS. Besides the Rosenborg Garden (p. 190) may be mentioned the '*Gröningen*' esplanade, between the citadel and the town, and its continuation on the side next the sea, called the **Lange Linie* (Pl. F, 2, 3), affording a pleasant promenade, with a view of the sea. At the S. end of the Lange Linie are the *Toldbod* (Pl. 44; F, 4), or custom-house, the *Meteorological Institute* (Pl. 22; F, 4), and the *Esplanade Pavilion*, a café with a garden.

To the N. of the Lange Linie are several *Sea-bathing Establishments*, the shortest way to which is by the street leading through the citadel. A little to the E. of the baths is a large *Blind Asylum* (Pl. E, 2). The adjacent *Garrison Cemetery* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Holmens Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3) contain numerous military monuments.

The **Environs* of Copenhagen, as well as the whole of the N.E. part of Zealand, are very attractive. The rich corn-fields, green pastures, and fine beech-forests, contrasting with the blue-green water of the Sound, are enlivened with numerous châteaux, country-houses, and villages. A few of the finest excursions are mentioned here.

To the W. of the city, but almost contiguous to the W. suburb, lies the town of *Frederiksberg*, with 25,000 inhab., and the palace of the same name (1½ M. from the Vesterport, reached by tramway or omnibus). Outside the Vesterport, to the left, rises the new *Exhibition Building for Northern Industry*, with stalls for the sale of all kinds of commodities. Farther on, at the entrance to the *Tivoli* (p. 181), rises the *Friheds-Støtten*, or Column of Liberty (Pl. A, 7), an obelisk of granite erected in 1778 to commemorate the abolition of serfdom. The road then leads through the *Frederiksberg-Allee*, with its numerous pleasure-gardens (p. 181).

At the entrance to the *Frederiksberg-Have*, or palace-garden, rises a *Statue of Frederick VI.* (d. 1839) by Bissen. The *Frederiksberg*

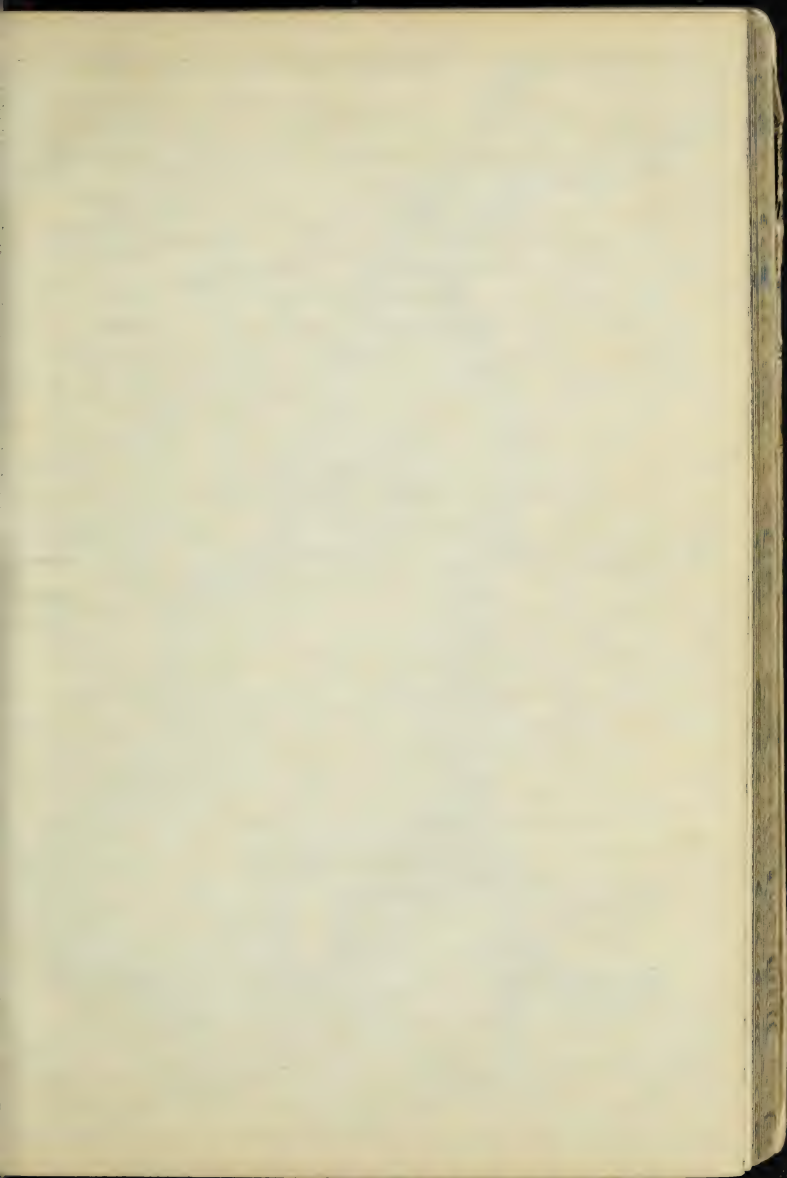
Palace, erected in the Italian style under Frederick IV. (d. 1730), now a military school, lies conspicuously on an eminence. The chief attraction is the fine view from the shady terrace in front of the Palace. — Farther to the W. lies the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 40 ö.). To the S. of the road to Roeskilde, which passes this point, is the beautiful shady park of *Søndermarken*, containing the large reservoir of the Copenhagen waterworks. Comp. the Map, p. 180.

The **KLAMPENBORG RAILWAY**, a short branch of the N. Zealand line (p. 193), connects Copenhagen with the most frequented of the environs towards the N.

The *Klampenborg Station* (Pl. A, 6) lies a few paces to the N. of the principal station. Trains in summer at half-past every hour on week-days, and every half-hour on Sundays (returning from Klampenborg at $\frac{1}{4}$ past each hour on week-days, and at $\frac{1}{4}$ past and $\frac{1}{4}$ to each hour on Sundays). The journey occupies 25 min.; fares 60, 40, 25 ö.; stations *Hellerup* (p. 193), *Charlottenslund*, *Klampenborg* (see below). Carriage to Klampenborg 5, there and back 8 cr., more on Sundays.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Copenhagen, in the midst of a beautiful park, is situated the royal château of *Charlottenslund*, generally occupied by the crown-prince in summer. It may be reached by the Klampenborg railway, or by the 'Strandvei' tramway to *Vibenshus*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance to the park, or to *Slukefter* (*Restaurant Constantia), 1 M. farther. On the shore are the *Charlottenslund Baths*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the N. is the *Hôtel Skovshoved*, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Hôtel Bellevue* at Klampenborg (see below). A fine avenue leads from Charlottenslund to the N.W. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the château of *Bernstorff*, the autumn residence of the royal family, also situated in a park, and the hamlet of *Jägersborg* (Inn).

A very favourite excursion from Copenhagen is to the ***Dyrehave** (usually called *Skoven*, or the forest; comp. Plan, p. 180), or deer-park, a beautiful forest of oaks and beeches. At the entrance, 2 M. to the N. of Charlottenslund, is the *Bellevue Hotel*, the landing-place of the steamers (p. 181). In the vicinity ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is the water-cure and sea-bathing establishment of **Klampenborg**, which attracts numerous visitors in summer (*Hotel and restaurant, fine view). The numerous villas on the beach, extending to *Torbæk* (or *Taarbæk*; house-agent C. Schaack) and *Skodsborg* (p. 194), are chiefly let as summer-quarters. On a height, a little inland, stands the *Eremitage* (Restaurant), a shooting-lodge, built by Christian VI. in 1736, near which groups of stags and deer are frequently observed. The *Dyrehaves Bakken* ('deer-park hill'), on the S. side of the park, is a favourite resort of the lower classes in summer. The costumes of the peasant women are often very becoming. Near the spring called the *Kirsten-Piils Kilde* are clusters of booths and popular shows of all kinds, which with the beautiful neighbouring woods afford a pleasant picture of humble life 'al fresco'. The forester's house of *Fortunen*, in the S.W. corner of the Dyrehave, with a garden-café, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Klampenborg station, commands an admirable view.





N.E. Zealand.

FROM COPENHAGEN TO HELSINGÖR, 37 M., by *railway* in 2 hrs.; fares 3 cr., 2 cr., 1½ cr.; 5 trains daily. By *steamer* in 2¼ hrs., twice daily from the pier at the corner of the Havne Gade and Charlottenborg (Pl. E, 6); fares 1 cr. 50 ö. and 1 cr.; pleasure-trips ('Lystture') on Sundays at a reduced rate ('tur og retur', i. e. return-tickets).

If time permit, an excursion to Helsingör is best arranged thus (two days): railway to *Klampenborg*, see p. 192; open omnibus thence to (½ M.) *Torbæk*, see p. 192; (2½ M.) *Skodsborg*, see p. 194; (2 M.) *Vedbæk*, p. 194; (1¼ M.) *Smidstrup*; (1¼ M.) *Rungsted*; and thence by steamer to Helsingör. — Return-route: by railway to *Fredensborg*, carriage to *Frederiksborg*, train to Copenhagen.

The RAILWAY describes a wide curve through the district of Frederiksborg. 4 M. *Hellerup*, junction for Klampenborg (p. 192); 6 M. *Gjentoft* (château of Bernstorff, see p. 192); 8 M. *Lyngby*, near which are the châteaux of *Sorgenfri*, the residence of the Queen Dowager, with a beautiful rose-garden, and *Frederiksdal*, the seat of Count Schulin, beautifully situated. 11 M. *Holte*, also with pleasant environs, comprising the *Dronninggaard* on the *Fure-Sø*; 14 M. *Birkerød*; 17 M. *Lillerød*.

22½ M. **Hilleröd** (**Hôtel Leidersdorff*, opposite the palace; *Kjöbenhavn*, in the town; omnibus from the station 25 ö., carr. to Fredensborg 6 cr. and fee), the principal town in the district of Frederiksborg, lies at the S. end of the *Frederiksborg-Sø*. On three small islands, near the W. bank of the lake, rises the handsome palace of ***Frederiksborg**, reached from the station in ¼ hr. by turning to the right and then, in the town, to the left. The imposing, four-storied building, in the Renaissance style (p. 183), with towers and pediments, was erected by Christian IV. in 1602-20 on the site of an earlier palace of Frederick II. The exterior and a small part of the interior were renewed after a fire in 1859. The palace-church, in which the Danish kings were once crowned, is worthy of a visit. The richly adorned chapel contains fine modern pictures by Prof. Bloch (tickets of admission issued by the intendant, in the picturesque inner court; open daily, Sundays from 11.30 a.m.; fee 25 ö.).

A carriage-road leads to the N.E. from Frederiksborg through beautiful oak and beech-woods to the (5 M.) **Fredensborg**, another favourite summer-seat of the royal family, near the picturesque *Esrom-Sø*, a fine view of which is enjoyed on the way. (Pedestrians, after inspecting the Frederiksborg Palace, should turn to the right in the middle court and quit the building by the gate to the right.) This château, erected in 1720 in commemoration of the peace ('Freden') which had shortly before been concluded between Denmark and Sweden, now contains a few old pictures. In the PARK (open to the public) is the *Normandsdal* ('valley of the Northmen'), containing 65 statues of Norwegian peasants, in their national costumes of the 18th cent., presented by themselves. The village of *Fredensborg* (**Hansen's Restaurant*) is also a railway-station (28 M. from Copenhagen).

The next stations are (32 M.) *Kvistgaard* and (37 M.) *Helsingör* (see below). The railway-station is on the E. side of the town. Carriage to the harbour 1 cr.

The *STEAMBOAT JOURNEY to Helsingör (in 2½ hrs.; p. 181) is preferable to the railway-route, as it affords a view of the picturesque coast of Zealand. The vessel touches at *Bellevue* (p. 192), *Torbæk* (p. 192), *Skodsborg* (*Bade-Hôtel), and *Vedbæk*, with the park of Count Danneskjold-Samsøe (open); then, leaving the Swedish island of *Hven* to the right, at *Rungsted*, on which rises a monument to the Danish poet Ewald (d. 1791), and at *Humblebæk*.

Helsingör, or *Elsinore* (*Hôtel Öresund*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small and very ancient commercial town with 8500 inhab., lies on the narrowest part of the Sound, which separates Zealand from the Swedish province of Skaane. The Gothic *Rådhus* in the principal street is a modern building.

The ***Kronborg**, a picturesque fortress rising conspicuously on the N.E. side of the town, was constructed in 1577-85, and surrounded with ramparts and broad moats. After the fall of the Hanseatic League the Danish government assumed a right to levy toll here on all vessels passing through the Sound, but in 1857 agreed to a commutation of the obnoxious dues for a payment of 3½ million pounds sterling by the commercial nations chiefly interested. The Danish batteries were moreover unable without co-operation from the Swedish side, effectually to prevent the passage of vessels, as was proved on two different occasions by the English fleet (p. 183). The *Flag Battery*, where the Dannebrog, or national banner, is planted (open to the public; turn to the left on entering the fortress by the W. gate), commands a beautiful view of the Sound, to inspect which a telescope may be borrowed of the guard.

This battery is said to be the 'platform of the castle of Elsinore' where the ghost appeared to Hamlet. The Kronborg is also the scene of other interesting legends connected with Denmark. Thus the tutelary genius of the country, Holger Danske, who is familiar to the reader of Andersen's fables, is said to repose beneath the castle, ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. — The pulpit and choir-stalls in the castle chapel were carved by German masters, and restored in 1843. A room is shown in which Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., was once imprisoned. The rooms occupied by the royal family contain a number of pictures by Danish masters. The flat roof of the S.W. tower commands the most extensive inland view (ascent of tower and pictures 30 ö., castle chapel 20 ö.).

Marielyst, a sea-bathing place, lies ¾ M. to the N.W. of the Kronborg. The château of that name, situated on a hill, is now a 'Curhaus'. A small column near it, without inscription, is said to mark Hamlet's grave (reached through the Curhaus, fee 65 ö.). Nearer the beach is the *Badehôtél*. — Pleasant walk hence along the wooded coast to (4½ M.) **Hellebæk**, another sea-bathing place. On the opposite Swedish coast the red château of *Sofiero* and the coal mines of *Höganäs* (see below) are conspicuous. The *Odinshöi*, 1½ M. farther, also commands a fine view.

SWEDISH COAST. Opposite the Kronborg lies the small town of **Helsingborg** (**Hôtel d'Angleterre*; **Hôtel de Mollberg*), an old seaport with 10,000 inhab., at the foot of a hill which is crowned by a half-ruined watch-tower ('Kärnan', pronounced Charenan), the only remnant of a castle that played a prominent part in the wars waged by the Hanseatic League against the Danes and Swedes (keys kept by 'Väktmästare Nilsson', Longvinkelsgata 57). — The baths of *Ramlösa* (*Ramlösa*), used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, are situated 3 M. S. of Helsingborg.

The pleasantest excursion from Helsingborg is to the **Kullen**, a conspicuous promontory about 14 M. to the N., with a lighthouse at its extremity (carr. to *Kullagaard*, 3 M. from the lighthouse, about 25 cr.). The road passes the coal-mines of *Höganäs*.

The traveller may now return to Copenhagen viâ Malmö on the Swedish coast. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. by *Billeberga* (junction for the fortified seaport *Landskrona*) to *Eslöf*, the junction of the Helsingborg, Stockholm, Ystad, and Malmö lines. Thence to Malmö in 1 hour. Stat. **Lund** (**Stadshuset*), with 12,000 inhab., an ancient episcopal see with a celebrated cathedral in the Romanesque style, possesses a university founded in 1666, where the poet *Esaia Tegnér* (d. 1846) was a professor. A monument was erected to him in 1853.

Malmö (**Kramer's Hotel*; **Gustaf Adolf*; *Svea Hotel*) is a busy seaport with 33,000 inhabitants. The station and the beautiful Town Hall are near the harbour. Steamboats to Copenhagen several times daily, see p. 181. Comp. *Baedeker's Norway and Sweden*.

28. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. RAILWAY in 5¼-8 hrs. (express fares 27 m. 20 pf., 20 m. 10, 14 m. 60 pf.; ordinary 23 m., 17 m. 20, 12 m. 60 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 144. Custom-house formalities at the Hamburg station. 10 M. *Bergedorf*, where peasant-women wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. *Reinbeck* and *Friedrichsruh*, in the *Sachsenwald* with its fine beeches, belonging to Prince Bismarck, are favourite resorts of the Hamburgers. At (22½ M.) *Schwarzenbeck* the wood is quit-
ted. 29 M. **Büchen** is the junction of the Lübeck-Lüneburg line (see p. 143). Several châteaux and parks with deer are passed. Stations *Boitsenburg*, *Brahlsdorf*, *Pritzier*, and (59 M.) *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 24).

71½ M. **Ludwigslust** (**Hôtel de Weimar*) is an occasional residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park (branch-line to *Parchim*, p. 167). At *Wöbbelin*, 4½ M. to the N., is the grave of the poet *Theo. Körner*, who fell in battle in 1813 at *Gadebusch*, 19 M. from Schwerin. 76 M. *Grabow*; 81½ *Warnow*.

99 M. **Wittenberge** (**Rail. Restaurant*), on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 86) viâ *Stendal*, and for Bremen viâ Lüneburg. 107 M. *Wilsnack* possesses the most ancient church in this district. Stations *Glöven*, *Zernitz* (station for *Kyritz* and *Wittstock*), *Neustadt* (where the *Dosse* is crossed). 140 M. *Friesack* is 9 M. from *Fehrbellin* (E.), where the Great Elector of Brandenburg with 5000 cavalry defeated 11,000 Swedes in 1675; a monument was erected on the field in 1879. Stations *Nauen*, *Seefeld*. — 171 M. **Spandau**, see p. 82. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. **Berlin**, see p. 1.

29. From Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde.

149 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 21 m., 15 m. 80, 10 m. 50 pf.). — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 50, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

The most direct route from Berlin to Stralsund is viâ *Neu-Brandenburg* (p. 170; 139 M. in $4\frac{3}{4}$ -7 hrs.; fares 18 m., 13 m. 50 pf., 9 m.), besides which *Neu-Strelitz* is the only important station.

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 31. 50 M. *Greifenberg*; 52 M. *Wilmersdorf*, situated amid beautiful woods; 60 M. *Seehausen*. To the left the *Uckersee*.

68 M. *Prenzlau* (**Kotlmann's Hotel*; **Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel du Nord*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 16,500 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic Church of *St. Mary*, dating from 1340, is one of the finest brick structures in this district. Handsome town-gates, and fragments of the old town-walls. The best view of the lake, on which steamers ply in summer, is obtained from the Volksgarten.

83 M. *Pasewalk* (*Stuthmann's Hotel*), the junction of the lines to Stettin, Schwerin, and Hamburg (R. 24). Stations *Jatznick*, *Borkenfriede*, (101 M.) *Ducherow*.

BRANCH-LINE in 50 min. to (23 M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 206), in the island of *Usedom*, on the right bank of the narrow *Peene*, the W. branch of the *Oder*.

110 M. *Anclam* (*Traube*; *Hôtel du Nord*), with 11,800 inhab., on the *Peene*, which is here navigable for small sea-vessels, and was formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden, contains several picturesque old houses. The tower of the *Steinthor* is particularly fine. The *Hohe Stein*, an ancient watch-tower 2 M. from the gate, was erected to protect the town against the Counts of Schwerin. *Anclam* is the seat of a military academy.

120 M. *Züssow* is the junction for *Wolgast* (11 M., reached in 40 min.; fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 20, 80 pf.), a busy commercial town on the *Peene*, and the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Pomerania.

131 M. *Greifswald* (**Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel de Prusse*), a town with 18,000 inhab., possesses a university founded in 1456 (530 students), and several picturesque late-Gothic gabled houses, especially in the market. The Church of *St. Nicholas* was built in 1300-26; *St. James's* and *St. Mary's* are of earlier date; the latter has a handsome carved altar. The *Monument* in the *Universitäts-Platz* commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the university. In the vicinity are salt-works of some importance. The small river *Ryck*, or *Hilde*, connects *Greifswald* with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, 2 M. distant. Near the mouth of the river are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Eldřna*, destroyed by the Swedes, and an agricultural school of that name. Concerts in summer at the adjacent *Elisenhain*. — Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 199.

From (140 M.) *Miltzow* a diligence runs daily by *Stahlbrode* and the *Glewitz Ferry* to *Garz* and *Putbus* in the island of *Rügen*; see p. 203.

149 M. Stralsund. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE BRANDEBOURG*, Mönch-Str. 50, R. 2 m. 25 pf.; *GIEBEL'S HOTEL*, Alter Markt 2-3; *SCHRÖDER'S HOTEL*, Neuer Markt 3; *HÔTEL BISMARCK*, Mühlen-Str. 20.

Restaurants. *Volksgarten*, near the station; *Lorenz*, Mühlen-Str. 11; *Rathhauskeller*; *Friedrich*, Baden-Str. 44.

Sea Baths at *Schmielendorf's*, Strand-Str. 1.

Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf. to 1 m., per hour 1½ m., each additional 20 min. 50 pf.; box 15 pf.

Post Office, Mühlen-Str. 42. — **Telegraph Office**, Mühlen-Str. 23.

Steamboat to Copenhagen, see p. 179.

Stralsund, the capital of a district, with 27,800 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three bridges only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications are being removed.

Stralsund was founded in 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been attached by chains to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after sustaining a loss of 12,000 men. By the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of Rügen, was ceded to Sweden, to which, notwithstanding its capture by the Great Elector in 1678, and by the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons in 1715, it continued to belong down to 1815, when it became Prussian.

On leaving the station, we pass through the *Tribseer Thor* and reach the *Neue Markt* in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*, situated here (open daily in summer 11-12 a. m., and 3-4 p. m.), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. Two modern stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan at the back of the church, *Marien-Str.* 10.)

Opposite the *Marienkirche*, to the N., a broad street leads to the left to the *Alte Markt*, a fine mediæval Platz. The handsome *Rathhaus* here was erected in the 13th cent.; the part next to the market, however, with its rich façade, modernised last century, dates from the 15th century.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and one of the antechambers those of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The *NEU-VORPOMMERSCHE PROVINZIAL-MUSEUM*, in the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (dating from the 8th and 9th cent.), weapons, and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund. — The *MUNICIPAL LIBRARY* was founded in 1709.

Beyond the *Rathhaus* rises the *Nicolaikirche*, a noble edifice, resembling the *Marienkirche*. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine bronze slab dating from 1357; carved altar-pieces; brazen cande-

labra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood; benches of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!'). The sacristan lives opposite the S.W. tower.

From the Alte Markt the *Fährstrasse* (see below) descends to the Fährthor, outside which is the steamboat quay.

A stone built into the wall, near the *Frankenthor*, bears a Swedish inscription recording that Charles XII. defended the town at the siege of 1715. The handsome new barracks here are occupied by artillery. In the Strelasund, to the S.E. of the Frankenthor, is the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. In the Frankenvorstadt is the large fish-breeding establishment of *Andershof*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand v. Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort was, however, premature, and met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the *Fährstrasse* (opposite the house No. 21). His head was preserved in spirit at Leyden till 1837, when it was finally interred at Brunswick (p. 122). His body reposes in the *Knieper Cemetery*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate of that name. The grave, in the N.E. angle, was originally marked by a simple iron slab without a name, bearing the inscription, partly from Virgil (*Æn.* ii. 557): —

Magna voluisse magnum.

Occubuit fato: 'jacet ingens litore truncus,

Avolsunq; caput: tamen haud sine nomine corpus.'

30. The Island of Rügen.

Plan of Excursion. Steamboat in the afternoon to *Lauterbach*, walk or drive to *Putbus*, and spend the night there. 1st Day. Drive in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Binz* and *Aalbeek*, walk in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Jagdschloss*; walk in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Binz* and *Aalbeek*, row or sail thence to *Sassnitz* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and walk to *Stubbenkammer* in 3 hrs. — 2nd Day. Walk in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Sagard*, and return thence to *Stralsund*, either by steamboat via *Polchow*, or by carriage via *Bergen*. — If the traveller have three days at his disposal, he may drive on the second by the *Schaabe* to *Arcona* in 7 hrs. (or walk to *Lohme* and row or sail thence), and return to *Stralsund* on the third from *Breege* (by steamboat, at 9 a.m.), or by *Vieregge* and *Bergen* (see p. 202). *Arcona*, however, is inferior to *Stubbenkammer*, and should either be seen first (in which case, take steamboat to *Breege*, sleep at *Arcona*, and sail next morning, weather permitting, to *Stubbenkammer*), or entirely omitted.

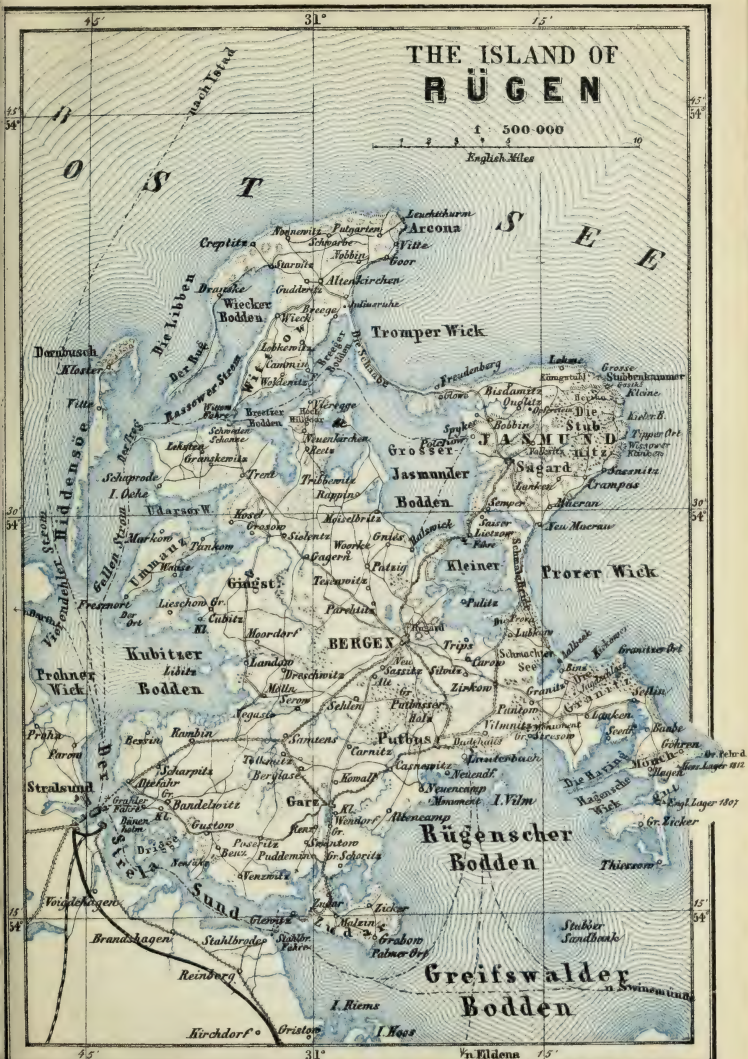
The above mode of exploring the island is the pleasantest, and affords considerable variety, but a carriage may be hired for the whole excursion at *Putbus*, *Bergen*, *Polchow*, or *Sagard*. The deep-blue water of the bays and the magnificent green beeches are the attractive features of Rügen scenery, but a great part of the island is flat, sandy, and uninteresting.

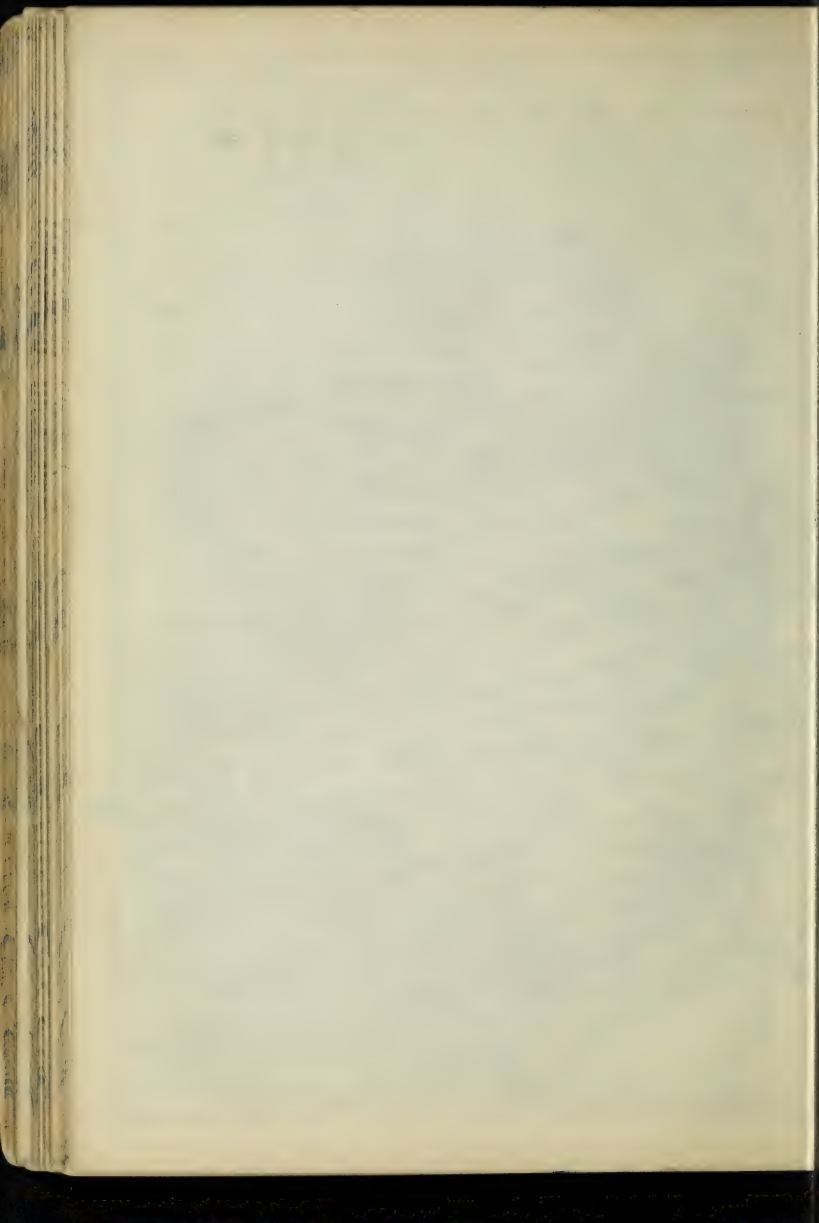
Putbus and *Sassnitz* are the pleasantest places for a prolonged stay.

Carriages with two horses may be hired at *Putbus*, *Bergen*, *Alte Fähr*, and *Sassnitz*, and at *Polchow* and *Stubbenkammer* if ordered previously.

THE ISLAND OF RÜGEN

1 : 500 000
English Miles





Usual charges from *Putbus*: to the pier at Lauterbach 2 m.; Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad 3 m.; per hour 3 m.; to the Glewitz Ferry 10 m.; Garz or Bergen 8 m.; Jagdschloss and back in $\frac{1}{2}$ day 9 m.; to Altefähr 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Stubbenkammer and back in one day 24 m., or by the Jagdschloss and back by Bergen in two days 45 m.; to Sassnitz 15 m. — One-horse carriage one-third less.

Sailing Boats. From Lauterbach to the island of Vilm, with stay, 2-3 m., to Mönchgut 8-9 m.; from Aalbeek to Sassnitz 10, to Stubbenkammer 14 m. (more in each case in the height of summer).

Diligence between Stralsund and Samtens, Garz, Putbus, and Bergen twice daily; between Miltzow (p. 196), Garz, and Putbus once daily; between Bergen and Putbus, and between Bergen and Sagard once daily. In summer a post-omnibus also runs between Putbus and Sassnitz, between Bergen, Garz, and Stralsund, and between Putbus and Stralsund.

Steamboat from *Greifswald* to *Lauterbach* (*Putbus*) in 2 hrs., in summer daily, except Sun., in May and Oct. twice weekly (Wed. and Sat.); fares 3 and 2 m.; omnibus from Lauterbach to Putbus 30 pf. — From *Stralsund*, from 7th June to 31st Aug. daily (except Sun.) at 2-3 p.m. (after the arrival of the Berlin express train) by *Hiddensee*, *Wiltower Fähre*, *Vier-egge*, *Breege* (arrival at 6 a.m.; to Arcona, see p. 202), and *Polchow* (arr. 8 p.m.) to *Ralswiek* (arr. 8.30 p.m.), 3 M. from Bergen; returning from *Ralswiek* at 6.45 a.m., arr. at Stralsund at noon (on Tues. and Frid. from Stralsund to Polchow and back only). Before 7th June and after 31st Aug. the steamers depart from Stralsund on Tues., Thurs., Sat.; from Ralswiek on Mon., Wed., and Fridays. Single trip 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 2 m. — From *Stettin* (p. 204) to *Putbus* via *Swinemünde*, calling in favourable weather at *Heringsdorf* (p. 206), four times weekly in 6 hrs., fare 9 m.

Ferries. Steamboat hourly between Stralsund and the Alte Fähre in 10 min., fare 30 pf.; sailing-boat between Stahlbrode (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Miltzow, p. 196), and Glewitz in 30-40 min., 50 pf.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 45,600 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 197), which at the narrowest part is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 197).

Putbus. — FÜRSTENHOF, in the Promenade, pleasantly situated, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; BELLEVUE, in the Circus; ADLER, unpretending, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *DEUTSCHES HAUS, in the market; DÖRSCHLAG'S HOTEL, Louisen-Str. — At Lauterbach, the *VICTORIA HOTEL, and near it the *BADEHAUS, the latter for a prolonged stay. — *Carriages*, see above.

Putbus, the principal place in the island, and residence of the Prince of Putbus, whose estates are 129 sq. M. in area and contain 13,000 inhab., lies about 2 M. from the sea. The cheerful little town consists chiefly of the *Promenade* and the *Circus*; the latter is adorned with a monument to the founder.

The *Palace*, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style, completed in 1872, stands on the site of an older building, which was

burned down in 1865. The façade is adorned with six lofty Ionic columns, and there is a handsome terrace at the back. The palace contains some valuable works of art, including marble statues by Rauch and Thorvaldsen, and several good pictures. In front of it rises a *Statue* of the late prince (d. 1854), by Drake, with reliefs on the pedestal. The park, which affords beautiful walks, contains the *Mausoleum* of the princely family.

The bathing-places are $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, near *Lauterbach* (hotels, see above), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügen'sche Bodden*. Omnibus thither 5-6 times daily (30 pf.). Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the *Goor*. The beautiful island of *Vilm* (boat, see p. 199), with its magnificent oaks and beeches, should be visited.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S. of Putbus, is a *Monument* to the 'Great Elector', erected on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

TO THE JAGDSCHLOSS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., a good and well shaded road, on which lies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vilmnitz*, with a church containing the burial-place of the Counts and Princes of Putbus. At *Gross-Stresow*, to the right near the coast, there is a monument to Frederick William I. of Prussia. The *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park in which the Jagdschloss (or 'hunting château') is situated, is entered by a gate (carriage 25 pf.).

The *Jagdschloss*, erected from designs by Schinkel in 1835-46, and situated on an eminence, contains several good modern pictures by *Kolbe* and *Eibel*, and a collection of Rügen antiquities. The platform, to which an iron staircase ascends, commands a fine *View (fee 75 pf., for a party 2-3 m.). The forester keeps a small *Inn* at the foot of the hill. The *Kieköwer* and other points in the park are worth visiting.

The rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut* may be visited from Putbus by boat (see p. 199); view from the **Grosse Pehrd*, the E. extremity of the peninsula, 7 M. from the Jagdschloss; also from the *Bakenberg* in *Gross-Zicker*, whence the indentations of *Mönchgut* are best observed, and from *Thiessow* on the S. extremity.

From the Jagdschloss a road descends to the N. (right) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *Binz*, which, like *Aalbeck*, a hamlet to the right, nearer the coast, is frequented as a bathing-place. The beach is the best in Rügen. The road next passes the picturesque *Schmachter See*, bounded on the W. by wooded hills, traverses the isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*, and then unites with the road from Putbus to *Sagard*, not far from the (3 M.) forester's house of *Prora*.

A slight digression may be made to the *Schanzenberg*, near (1 hr.) *Lubkow*, an open eminence in the midst of the woods, commanding an extensive view. Immediately beyond the *Schmachter See* we follow the road to the left to *Dollahn* and *Lubkow*, turn to the right from the latter on the Putbus and *Sagard* road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., then ascend to the left by an oak, to the top of the hill in 5 minutes. — The forester's house of *Prora* (see above) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond this point.

Neu-Mucran (poor inn), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the forester's house, is

next reached. The road divides here. That to the left goes to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Sagard (see p. 202). — That to the right leads to *Mucran*, to the N. of which lies the *Dwarsied*, an extensive wood on the steep sea-shore, with the country-seat of Herr von Hansemann (park open to strangers).

From Mucran the road leads by the estate of *Lanken* to the thriving little bathing-places of *Crampas* (Gasthaus zum Wallfisch, with a terrace), and *Sassnitz* (**Paulsdorff's Hotel*, with a view of the sea; **Küster*; *Böttger*; *Nicolai*; all often crowded in summer; lodgings 10-15 m. per week), prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the beautiful forest of Stubbenitz (see below). Best survey from the *Fahrenberg*, a wooded hill between Crampas and Sassnitz, on the slope of which Paulsdorff's Inn is situated. The bathing arrangements are primitive.

FROM SASSNITZ TO STUBBENKAMMER, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., either by sailing-boat, or on foot through beautiful beech-forest, the path being indicated by finger-posts, and commanding occasional glimpses of the rocky and romantic coast. Another path recommended to the traveller is that by the **Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs resembling those of Stubbenkammer. A finger-post in the wood, 2 M. from Sassnitz, indicates the route thither to the right; beyond the cliffs the beach is followed, and the routes then unite at the *Kieler Bach*. Near Stubbenkammer the Victoria Sicht and Wilhelm I. Sicht (see below) are passed.

***Stubbenkammer** (from the Slavonic *stopien*, steps, and *kamien*, a rock; **Königlicher Gasthof*, with 100 beds, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m., B. 1 m., D. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., often full; tolerable quarters at *Eichstädt's* at *Nipmerow*, 2 M. from Stubbenkammer, or at *Lohme*, p. 202), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising to a height of 420 ft. almost perpendicularly from the sea, the summit of which, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the *Wilhelm I. Sicht* since the visit of the king in 1865, commands a fine survey of the *Königsstuhl* itself. A third point, called the *Victoria Sicht* since 1865, is a few minutes' walk farther. Between the *Königsstuhl* and the *Kleine Stubbenkammer* a winding path descends, passing the clear and cool *Golcha-* or *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Quelle*, in 10 min. to the foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below. An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red hot charcoal produces a striking effect (each spectator 50 pf.). — In 1864 a naval engagement between Prussian and Danish vessels took place off Jasmund.

The rugged E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with beautiful beech-forest, called the *Stubbenitz*, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the

ancient Rugii. In this forest, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the **Hertha-See**, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood appear to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the *Herthaburg*, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets supposed to have been intended for the escape of the blood. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Hertha, or Nerthus, but the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded.

FROM STUBBENKAMMER TO ARCONA. A boat for this excursion should be hired at **Lohme (Inn)**, a fishing village $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Stubbenkammer, and sometimes visited as a sea-bathing place, or at *Glowe*, at the S. end of the *Schaabe* (see below). The voyage occupies 2-4 hrs., according to the wind. The fatiguing ROAD (20 M.) leads by the *Schaabe*, a narrow, sandy isthmus 5 M. in length, connecting the peninsulas of *Jasmund* and *Wittow*. The usual route to Arcona now runs inland by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), where a figure built into the wall of the church is said to be that of the idol Swantewit, but the coast-road by *Goor* and *Vitte* is far preferable. At Vitte the pastor of *Altenkirchen* preaches on eight consecutive Sundays during the herring fishery to the fishermen assembled on the beach by their boats.

The promontory of **Arcona**, the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse (which is also a good inn), 75 ft. in height. The view embraces the coast of *Jasmund*, the island of *Hiddensöe*, and the Danish island of *Möen* in the distance. Here once stood an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, and containing the temple of their four-headed idol Swantewit. It was taken and destroyed by the Danes under Waldemar I. in 1168.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona by *Altenkirchen* (see above) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Breege*, a large fishing-village on the N. shore of the *Breeger Bodden* (steamboat see p. 199). From *Breege* a sailing-boat may be taken direct to *Vieregge* (in 1 hr.; 3 m.); or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from *Cammin* (3 M. from *Breege*) to *Vieregge* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Between *Vieregge* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenkirchen* (Inn) rise the *Hochhilgord* hills, employed in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. *Bergen* (p. 203) is 9 M. distant. The regular carriage-road from Arcona to *Bergen* by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), *Wieck*, the *Wittow Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting. To the W. the island of *Hiddensöe*, inhabited by fishermen.

Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to *Stralsund*. A tolerable road leads by *Nipmerow* (Inn), *Poissow*, and *Volksitz* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sagard** (*Fürstenkrone*; *Stoll*), whence a diligence runs daily to *Bergen*; or the traveller may proceed to *Polchow*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Sagard*, and return thence to *Stralsund* by steamboat (see p. 199). To the N. of *Sagard* and E. of *Quollitz* is a so-called 'Opferstein', or altar, resembling those already mentioned (see above). To the S. of *Sagard*, immediately to the left of the *Bergen* road, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. The road from *Sagard* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bergen* crosses the narrow passage between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Jasmunder Bodden* by a bridge at the *Lietzow Ferry*.

Bergen (**Prinz von Preussen*; **Rathskeller*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Goldner Adler*, unpretending), a town with 4000 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous church with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. To the N.E., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, rises the *RUGARD* (321 ft.), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt, the poet (adm. 20 pf.). The **View* is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening light.

Good roads lead from Bergen to Putbus (6 M.), and to Stralsund (16 M.). Diligence, see p. 199. (*Ralswiek*, from which the steamboat mentioned at p. 199 plies, lies 3 M. to the N. of Bergen; the beautiful park of the Von Barnekow family may be visited with the permission of the tenant.) At *Samtens*, halfway to Stralsund, the road unites with the Stralsund and Putbus road, on which, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., lies *Garz* (Hôtel du Nord), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168. A well-preserved circular wall here is a relic of heathen times. *Schoritz*, 2 M. to the S., on the road leading to the Glewitz Ferry (p. 196), was the birthplace of the poet Arndt (b. 1769, d. 1860 at Bonn).

31. From Berlin to Dantsic by Stettin.

RAILWAY to *Stettin*, 83 M., in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 13 m. 50 pf., and 10 m.; ordinary 12, 9, 6 m.). To *Dantsic*, 312 M., express in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 41 m. 10, 30 m. 70 pf.; ordinary 39 m. 20, 29 m. 40, 19 m. 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bernau*, a small town, was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, is shown at the *Rathhaus*. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biesenthal*, a small place with mineral baths.

28 M. **Eberswalde** (**Deutsches Haus*; *Pommersches Haus*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 10,000 inhab. on the *Finow Canal*, has lately been frequented by the Berliners as a summer-resort. The large Foresters' Academy contains appropriate collections.

BRANCH RAILWAY TO FREIENWALDE (12 M.) in 35 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 80 pf.). — 8 M. *Falkenberg*. 12 M. **Freienwalde** (*Schertz*; *Drei Kronen*; *Poy*; *Kurhaus*) is a small watering-place, with several weak chalybeate springs, in the prettiest part of the March of Brandenburg; pleasant excursions to the *Bau-See* (3 hrs.), the *Alexandrinen-Bad*, *Königshöhe*, *Köthen*, *Schweizerhaus*, *Hammerthal*, and *Falkenberg*. — To *Wriezen*, see p. 204.

Beyond Eberswalde the *Finow Canal* is crossed. To the right, near (37 M.) *Chorin*, the picturesquely situated old monastery of that name soon becomes visible. The fine early-Gothic abbey-church, the burial-place of the Markgraves of Brandenburg, is now in a ruinous condition. The line skirts the *Paarsteiner See*.

45 M. **Angermünde** (*Wegner*, R., L., & A. 2 m., D. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Railway Restaurant*), an ancient town with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. About 3 M. to the N. lies Count

Redern's château of *Goeresdorf*, with a deer-park. — From Angermünde to Stralsund, see R. 29.

BRANCH-LINE to **Schwedt** (*Radloff*) on the Oder ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf., 1 m.). The château here was once the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt, descendants of the 'Great Elector', who became extinct in 1788.

DIRECT RAILWAY FROM ANGERMÜNDE TO FRANKFURT ON THE ODER (60 M.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 70, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 30 pf.). — 7 M. *Lüdersdorf*; 14 M. *Oderberg-Brahlitz*. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Freienwalde* (see above), where the line unites with that from Eberswalde. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wriezen* (*Goldener Löwe*; *Prinz von Preussen*), a small town on the *Alte Oder*. Near (44 M.) *Seelow* the line intersects the railway from Berlin to Dantsic via Dirschau (R. 32). $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schönfließ*. 60 M. *Frankfurt on the Oder*, see p. 222.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommernendorfer Wiesengrund*. 55 M. *Passow*; 69 M. *Tantow*. Views of the large *Damm'sche See* are occasionally obtained to the right.

83 M. **Stettin**. — **Arrival**. Stettin possesses two railway-stations, that of the *Berlin-Stettin Railway* (Pl. C, 5, 6), and that of the *Breslau-Freiburg Railway* (p. 206), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., on an island in the Oder.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE*, *Luisen-Str.*; **HÔTEL DU NORD*, **DREI KRONEN*, and **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, in the *Breite-Str.*; at these, R. from 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 m. — *KAISERHOF*, *Bollwerk 37*; *BODE'S HOTEL*, *König-Str. 8*; both near the station. The hotel charges are much raised at the time of the wool market (19th-20th June).

Restaurants. *Hoeven*, under the *Hôtel de Prusse*; *Tessendorf*, *Kl. Dom-Str. 10*; *Grand Restaurant*, *Schuh-Str. 12*; *Aux Caves de France*, *Schulzen-Str. 41*. — **Beer**. **Ebersberger*, *Breite-Str. 39*; *Leichsenring*, *Gr. Dom-Str. 13*; *Mattschas*, *Victoria-Platz*; *Luisengarten*, belonging to the *Hôtel de Prusse*. — *Jenny*, confectioner, with garden, *Kleine Dom-Str. 20*.

Post Office, *Grüne Schanze 14*. — **Telegraph Offices**, at the Post Office, the Railway Station, and the Exchange in the *Heumarkt*.

Baths. *Pioneer Swimming Bath* near the *Parnitzthor*; in the *Neustadt*: *Victoria-Bad*, *Wilhelm-Str. 20*. — **Zoological Garden**, *Pölitzer-Str. 25*.

Cab, per drive for 1-2 pers. 60 pf.

United States Commercial Agency, *Rosengarten 1*.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 81,000 inhab. and a garrison of 6000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by three ordinary bridges and a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The *Quay*, extending from the station to the steamboat-pier, is the scene of brisk traffic, the water being sufficiently deep (16 ft.) for vessels of considerable size. Stettin possesses 150 sea-going craft, of which 30 are steamboats. The chief exports are corn and spirits; and the imports are petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple industries being sugar-refining, ship-building, machine-making, and the manufacture of chemicals.

The town contains little to interest the traveller. It was con-



siderably extended about a quarter of a century ago by the addition of the 'Neustadt' (Pl. B, 4, 5, 6), which possesses a number of handsome buildings. Among these are the *Hauptwache* (Pl. 2; B, 4), the *Officers' Casino*, the *Residence of the Commandant*, and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Offices*. The Kirch-Platz (Pl. B, 5) commands a fine view of the town. The *Stadt-Museum*, Elisabeth-Str. 10, contains a small collection of modern pictures (open Sun. and Wed. 10-2). At the Rosengarten, No. 1, is the *Pomeranian Museum*, open to the public, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-5. Opposite the *Post Office* is the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. B, 5).

The *Berliner Thor* and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. A, 4; B, 3) are handsome structures of the time of Fred. William I.; outside them a number of new buildings are rapidly springing up on the site of the old fortifications, the demolition of which was begun in 1874.

The *Königs-Platz* is adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. 10) by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, is in the *Landhaus*, at the corner of the *Luisen-Str.* In front of the new *Theatre* (Pl. 12), also situated in this Platz, stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 11), by Drake.

The conspicuous old *Schloss* (Pl. 9; D, 3) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and again recently. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. It also possesses a collection of Pomeranian antiquities (Tues. and Frid. 4-5). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The grotesque face of the clock in the tower of the S. wing may also be noticed. The tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The *Exchange* (Pl. 1; D, 4) is situated in the *Heumarkt*.

Near the *Parnitzthor* (Pl. E, 5) is the conspicuous new *Railway Station* for the line to Breslau (p. 206).

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. 3) is an important-looking building on an eminence in the centre of the town. The oldest part dates from the 13th cent., and the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677. — *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. 5), the most ancient church in Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816-17. The modern stained glass was presented by Frederick William IV. and Emperor William.

Environs. The forest and river scenery around Stettin is attractive, particularly on the left bank of the Oder, below the town (see below). Near *Damm*, about 7 M. to the S.E., lies *Hökendorf*, a favourite resort, in the midst of wood. Railway to *Finkenwalde*; thence to *Hökendorf* a walk of $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.

FROM STETTIN TO SWINEMÜNDE (railway viâ Pasewalk in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 196) a steamer daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) in summer at noon, in 4 hrs. (fares 4 m., 3 m.). Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and

Bredow, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan ship-building company and that of Möller & Holberg. Then *Züllchow*, with several large factories. *Frauentdorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotzlow*, with the wood-clad *Julo*, is a favourite popular resort. The boat next passes the *Damm'sche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* is seen on the right. Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haß*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haß*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The steamboat enters the *Swine*. To the right rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*; on the left, farther on, is the *Friedrichsthaler Forst*, which extends as far as Swinemünde.

Swinemünde (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Drei Kronen*; **Hôtel du Nord*, unpretending, R., L., and A. 2 m.; all at the harbour; visitors' tax 6 m.), the capital of the two islands, with 8000 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the heavier vessels trading with *Stettin*. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new docks and a lighthouse 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. Swinemünde is also a sea-bathing place. The beach, 1 M. to the N. of the town, is reached by a shady road through the *Plantage*, passing the new **Wilhelmsbad*, with 120 rooms and baths.

The road to *Heringsdorf*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Swinemünde (omnibus at the station; one-horse carr. $4\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 6 m.) passes the fishing village of *Ahlbeck* (Inn), a small sea-bathing place.

Heringsdorf (*Kurhaus*; **Lindemann's Hotel*; both by the sea, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Schmidt*, cheaper; visitors' tax 6 m.; lodgings for six weeks 60-600 m.; full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech woods, is a favourite sea-bathing place (3000 visitors annually). Fine view from the *Kulm*. The beach and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks. Extensive prospect from the *Streckelberg* (164 ft.), 10 M. to the N.W., near which is *Koserow* (**Karstädt's Inn*). — *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wend settlers on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the *Streckelberg*, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. The imaginative may still distinguish its vast towers and palaces far beneath the surface of the water. — Farther to the W. is the little watering-place *Zinnnowitz*, on the road to *Wolgast* (p. 196).

FROM STETTIN TO MISDROY. Steamboat to *Laatzig* in 3 hrs., daily in summer except Sun., at 12.30 p.m. (fares $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — Steamboat-route as far as the entrance to the *Swine*, see above; our vessel then steers to the N. across the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*, whence we proceed by road to (2 M.; omnibus 50 pf.) **Misdroy** (**Deutsches Haus*; **Herzberg's Hotel*; lodgings often full), a well organised bathing-place, very pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, on the beach, to the *Kaffeberg* (view), to the *Jordansee* (4 M.), &c.

FROM STETTIN TO WOLLIN AND CAMMIN, steamboat in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. daily, except Sundays, at 12. 30 p.m. — *Wollin* (Stadt Worms), the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. Steamer four times a day, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., from Cammin to *Dievenow* (Frank's Hotel; Ziebel; Hôt. du Nord), another watering-place.

RAILWAY FROM STETTIN TO BRESLAU, viâ *Reppen*, *Rothenburg*, and *Glogau*, 218 M., express in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 30 m. 50, 23 m. 40, 16 m. 40 pf.), ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 28 m. 10, 21 m. 10, 14 m. 10 pf.). The stations on this line, the most direct between *Stettin* and *Breslau*, are of little importance. $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königsberg in der Neumark*. $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cüstrin*, see p. 208. 81 M. *Reppen*. From *Reppen* to *Breslau*, see p. 223.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY FROM BERLIN TO DANTSIC. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (89 M.) *Altdamm*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the *Oder*. Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinhorst* the train passes the *Madü-See*, the largest lake in Pomerania, and famous for its lampreys.

105 M. **Stargard** (**Prinz von Preussen*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; *Hôtel Daniels*, in the Markt; *Pirlich's Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str.), on the navigable *Inna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 20,100 inhab., is surrounded by a well-preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways (*Johannis Thor*, *Roths Meer*, *Pyritzer Thor*). The *Marienkirche*, of the 14th and 15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent. and the *Protzen'sche Haus* adjoining the church deserve notice. In the market-place is a Monument in commemoration of the war of 1870-71. To the N. of the Bahnhof-Str. are the extensive new *Law Courts*. — To the S. of Stargard lies the small town of *Pyritz*, where the *Ottobrunnen* has been erected in honour of St. Otho, the apostle of this district. Pretty environs, called the *Weitzacker*; picturesque costumes.

FROM STARGARD TO POSEN VIA KREUZ, 107 M., railway in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The district traversed is monotonous; stations unimportant. At *Kreuz* (p. 208) the line intersects that from Berlin to Königsberg. *Posen*, see p. 223.

115½ M. *Trampke*; 122 M. *Freienwalde*; 133 M. *Wangerin* (route to Konitz, see p. 208); 154 M. *Schivelbein*; 174 M. *Belgard* (branch-line to *Neustettin*, p. 208).

FROM BELGARD TO COLBERG, 22½ M., railway via *Cörlin* in 1 hr. (fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.). **Colberg** (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), a town of 13,500 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in that of 1806-7. The tasteful *Rathhaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by *Zwirner* (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. The *Marienkirche* contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1327, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. The harbour is tolerably spacious. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburbs of *Münde* (*Neues Gesellschaftshaus*; *Münde*; *Altes Gesellschaftshaus*) and *Strandstadt*. Sea-bathing and salt-water baths on the beach, not far from the station.

188½ M. **Cöslin** (*Kronprinz*; *Deutsches Haus*), a district-town with 14,800 inhab.; in the market-place a statue of Fred. William I. The adjacent *Gollenberg*, on which stands a monument in memory of the Pomeranians who fell in 1813-15, is a favourite point for excursions. — 196 M. *Zanow*; 213 M. *Schlawe*, on the *Wipper*.

Schlawe is the junction for the unimportant line from *Rügenwalde* via *Zollbrück* to *Neu-Stettin* (p. 208). Near stat. *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin*, an estate of Prince Bismarck, 15 M. to the S.E. of *Schlawe*.

230 M. **Stolp** (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Mundt's*; *Bismarck*), once one of the Hanseatic towns, with 18,300 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea 12 M. lower down. The *Marienkirche* dates from the 14th century. Branch-lines diverge here to *Stolpmünde* and

Zollbrück-Neustettin (p. 208). — 262 M. *Lauenburg*, a small town on the *Leba*. The line runs between ranges of low hills, that to the S. being called the *Schönberge*. Several small stations. Near the *Oxhöfter Spitze* (p. 215) the train reaches the Bay of Dantsic. 304 M. *Zoppot*; 306½ M. *Oliva*; 309 M. *Langfuhr*, see p. 214. 312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 210.

32. From Berlin to Dantsic by Dirschau.

RAILWAY to *Dantsic* direct, 285 M.; or viâ Bromberg, 305 M.; express in 11 hrs. (fares 41 m. 10, 30 m. 50, 21 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 13¼-17½ hrs. (fares 36 m. 80, 27 m. 70, 18 m. 40 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. 11 M. *Neuenhagen*. 14 M. *Fredersdorf*, whence a branch-line runs to *Rüdersdorf*, with large limestone quarries. 17 M. *Strausberg*; 28½ M. *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg*.

Diligence from *Müncheberg* once daily to (6 M.) *Buckow* (*Hoffacker*), a small town situated in a pretty district called the '*Märkische Schweiz*'.

39 M. *Gusow* (the station for *Seelow*, p. 204); 46 M. *Golzow*.

51 M. *Cüstrin* (*Hôt. Milisch; Wagner*) is a strongly fortified town with 11,000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. v. Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov. 1730. — *Cüstrin* is the junction for the line from *Stettin* to *Breslau* viâ *Reppen* (see p. 206). Branch-line to *Frankfort on the Oder* (18½ M.; p. 222).

At *Zorndorf*, 4½ M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, 25th Aug. 1758.

The line crosses the *Oder* and the navigable *Warthe*. Stations *Vietz*, *Döllens-Radung*, and *Düringshof* (¼ hr. from the *Horstberge*, with a beautiful forest and point of view).

80 M. *Landsberg* (**Pasedag's Hotel*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 21,400 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the *Warthe*. In the market-place is a monument in memory of 1870-71. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenchments, commands pleasant views. 97 M. *Friedeberg*; 108 M. *Driesen*.

At (116 M.) *Kreuz* (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to *Stettin* and *Posen* diverge (see p. 207). 123 M. *Filehne* (*Hôtel du Nord*), on the *Netze*; 138 M. *Schönlanke* (*Kiefer*).

153 M. *Schneidemühl* (*Goldener Löwe; Schäfer*), a town with 10,500 inhab., the junction for branch-lines to *Posen* and to *Neu-Stettin*, *Stolp*, and *Belgard* (p. 207). The direct line to (266 M.) *Dirschau* (p. 209) also diverges here, passing several unimportant stations, of which *Konitz* (*Priefe*), junction for the Central Pomeranian Line from *Wangerin* (p. 207), need alone be mentioned.

The Bromberg line leads to (169 M.) *Weissenhöhe*, (177 M.) *Netzthal*, and (190 M.) *Nakel* (*Hôtel du Nord*), a busy town on the

Netze, which communicates by means of a canal, constructed by Frederick the Great, with the *Brahe*, an affluent of the Vistula.

207 M. **Bromberg** (*Hôtel Moritz; Rios; Schwarzer Adler*), on the *Brahe*, with 31,000 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to the canal just mentioned, which connects the Vistula and the Oder, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick the Great adorns the market-place. The *Wiesmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, is prettily laid out, and affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal.

FROM BROMBERG TO INSTERBURG, 218 M., railway in $8\frac{1}{4}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 27 m. 70, 20 m. 80, 13 m. 80 pf.; express 31 m. 20, 23 m. 20, 16 m. 40 pf.). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schulitz*.

31 M. **Thorn** (*Hôtel Sanssouci; Drei Kronen; Rathskeller Restaurant*), with 18,600 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance on the Vistula, which is crossed by a new iron bridge. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231. The handsome *Rathhaus* of the 14th and 16th cent., the *Schiefe Thurm* (i. e. leaning tower), the old *Schloss* (erected in 1260, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420), and the *Katzenschwanz*, a handsome watch-tower, are worthy of inspection. The *Church of St. John* contains a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn in 1473; a statue, by Tieck, was erected to him near the *Rathhaus* in 1853. The *Marienkirche* contains good wood-carving of the 14th century. Thorn is famous for its 'Pfefferkuchen', a kind of gingerbread. — From Thorn to Warsaw, express in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Posen, see p. 224.

55 M. *Briesen*; 67 M. *Jablonowo* (junction for Laskowitz, see below); 79 M. *Bischofswerder*; 89 M. *Deutsch-Eylau*, junction of the line from Marienburg to Warsaw (p. 217); 107 M. *Osterode*; 174 M. *Korschen*, junction of the line from Königsberg to Lyck and Brest (p. 221). 218 M. *Instenburg*, see p. 221.

The line follows the course of the Vistula, at a distance of 4-6 M. from it. 232 M. *Terespol*; 239 M. *Laskowitz*.

FROM TERESPOL diligence six times daily to (6 M.) **Culm** (*Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 216), on the lofty right bank of the Vistula. — A diligence also runs from Terespol four times daily to *Schwetz*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Culm.

FROM LASKOWITZ TO JABLONOWO, 32 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hour. Passing several unimportant stations, the train reaches ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Graudenz** (*Gold. Löwe*), with 14,500 inhab., a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. The commandant, Von Courbière, when summoned to surrender, with the announcement that the kingdom of Prussia had ceased to exist, replied: 'Then I am king of Graudenz'. — 32 M. *Jablonowo*, see above.

249 M. *Wartubien*. — 261 M. *Czerwinsk*.

FROM CZERWINSK diligence twice daily to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Marienwerder** (*Hetzner; Hintz*), a town of 7600 inh., and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order after 1233 and possesses many architectural monuments of that period, including a *Cathedral*, and a *Schloss*, founded in 1243, with two curious towers.

274 M. *Pelplin*, the residence of the Bishop of Culm, has a fine cathedral. The train crosses the *Ferse*.

286 M. **Dirschau** (*Kronprinz*), where the passage of the Vistula in winter was formerly often attended with great difficulty, now possesses a handsome *Railway Bridge*, completed in 1857, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. — 292 M. *Hohenstein*; 299 M. *Praust*.

305 M. **Dantsic**. — **Arrival**. There are two railway-stations at Dantsic, the *Prussian E. Railway Station* at the *Legethor* (Pl. B, 6) for

the line to Dirschau (Berlin), Marienburg, and Königsberg (see above and R. 33), and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Station* outside the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. A, 3), for the line to Neufahrwasser and to Oliva, Zoppot, Stettin, and Berlin (R. 31).

Hotels. **ENGLISCHES HAUS* (Pl. a; C, 4), Brodbänkengasse 16, R. & A. 2 m. 60, B. 80 pf., once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. b; B, 4), Langemarkt 19, similar charges; **WALTER'S HOTEL* (Pl. c; B, 4); **HÔTEL DE BERLIN* (Pl. d; B, 4), nearest the station; *DREI MOHREN* (Pl. e; B, 4); **SCHERBAKT*, Hundegasse 17, R. 1½ m.; *KORB'S*, Holzmarkt 12; *KRONPRINZ* (Pl. f; B, 4), Hundegasse 26.

Restaurants. *Leutholz*, No. 11, and *Denzer*, No. 16, Langemarkt; *Rathskeller*, under the Artushof. — *Beer*. **Hôtel St. Petersburg*, Langemarkt 13; *Bürger*, Hundegasse 86; *Franke*, Schnüffelmart, behind the Exchange (D. from 12 to 1, 1 m.); *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, at the Ketterhager Thor (Pl. B, 4); *Selonke*, Langgarten 31, outside the Grüne Thor, with theatre, concerts, &c. — **Confectioners.** *Grentzenberg*, No. 32, and *A Porta*, No. 8 Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34. — *Wiener Café*, Langgasse 10.

Amber. *Hoffmann*, Altstadtischer Graben 92; *Jantzen*, Heil. Geistgasse 114; *Alter*, Breite-Str. 79.

Goldwasser, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by *Isaac Wedding Wittve & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breitegasse 52, and others.

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 m., 4 pers. 1¼ m.; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the town*, not exceeding 20 min., 50 pf., 75, or 1 m. 25 pf.; not exceeding ½ hr., 75 pf., 1 m., or 1½ m.; under ¾ hr., 1 m., 1¼, or 1½ m. — To the *Jäschkenthal Road at Langfuhr*, 1¼, 1½, or 1¾ m.; *Zinglershöhe, Jäschkenthal*, 1½, 1¾, or 2 m.; *Neufahrwasser*, 3, 3¼, or 3½ m.

Tramway. From Dantsic to *Langfuhr* (p. 214) in summer, every ½ hr. in the morning, and every 10 min. in the afternoon; in winter every hour in the morning and every ½ hr. in the afternoon. Another line goes to *Ohra* (see Map). Departure from the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. A, 3).

Steamboats (from the quay outside the Johannisthor, at the end of the *Johannisgasse*, Pl. C, 3) to *Neufahrwasser* (p. 214) hourly in summer, every ½ hr. in the height of the summer, 30 and 20 pf.; there is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

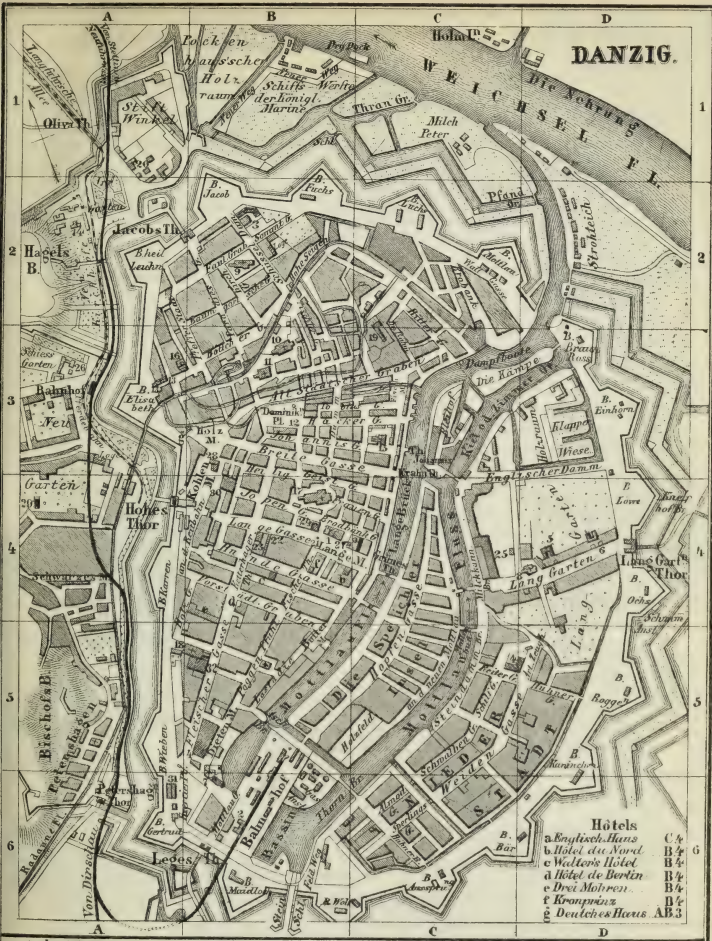
Post Office, corner of the Langgasse and Post-Str. (Pl. 23; B, 4). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 27), Langemarkt No. 38.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at *Brösen*, **Westerplatte*, and *Weichselmünde* (p. 214). Steamboats and railways see above. *Zoppot*, see p. 215.

Chief Attractions. Langemarkt and Langgasse, Rathhaus, Artushof, Marienkirche, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), view from the *Bischofsberg* (p. 214), and excursion to the *Johannisberg* (p. 215).

Dantsic, or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 98,100 inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men, the capital of the district of the same name, a strong fortress, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The *Mottlau* flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The *Radaune* enters the town by an artificial channel near the *Hohe Thor*, and then separates the *Altstadt* from the *Rechtstadt*.

Dantsic was originally a Slavonic-Danish settlement and became the capital of the Duchy of *Pommernellen* as early as 997. In 1310 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half



1. Atlas (Bankerhof)	B 4	Kirchen.	A 3	24. Bathhaus	E 4
2. Bahnhof	B 6	13. St. Elisabeth	A 2	25. Regierungsgeb.	C 4
3. Bibliothek	B 2	14. Heil. Leichen K.	C 3	26. Schiff-anhaus	A 3
4. Casernen	B 5, C D 5	15. St. Johannes K.	A 3	27. Telegraph	B 4
5. Commandantur	D 4	16. Karmeliter K.	B 4	28. Theater	E 3
6. Consulat (Russisches)	B 5	17. Marien K.	B 3	29. Victoria Theater	A 4
7. Fortificat. Bureau	B 5 6	18. Trinitatis K.	C 2 3	30. Zeughaus (altes)	B 4
Kirchen.		19. Lazareth milit.	A 1	31. Zeughaus (neues)	A 6
8. St. Barbara K.	D 4	20. Lazareth d. Stadt u.	B 4	32. Franziskaner Kloster	B 5
9. St. Bartholomäi K.	R 2	Pockenhaus	B 4		
10. Brygitten K.	R 3	21. Neptun (Springbrunnen)	B 4		
11. Catharina K.	B 3	22. Polizei	B 4		
12. Dominikaner K.	B 3	23. Post	B 4		



Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1360 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League (p. 171) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in throwing off the yoke. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the *Altstadt*, placed itself under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position as an independent state, under Polish supremacy, the city enjoyed extensive privileges, and absorbed almost the entire trade of Poland. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16th-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalkreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Although retaining the semblance of a free city, Dantsic then became an important French arsenal, especially during the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1814 it was surrendered by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again awarded to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic, together with Lübeck, has best preserved its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings, which were once sometimes shaded with trees, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses still possess traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various kinds, all of which however are fast disappearing before the march of modern improvement.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 14 ft., admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic is the most extensive in Europe, with the exception of that of Odessa. The vast magazines on the *Speicherinsel* (p. 210) are capable of containing 2½ million bushels. The timber-trade, the dépôts of which are in the *Langgarten* quarter, to the E. of the

Speicherinsel, is also very considerable. Amber is also a speciality of Dantsic. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen, most of whom are Poles, wearing picturesque costumes.

Dantsic was the cradle of the infant navy of Germany, the headquarters of which were removed to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in 1865.

The RECHTSTADT is the most interesting quarter. The **Langemarkt* and **Langgasse* (Pl. B, 4) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16th-18th century, many of which, till within the last few years, were provided with '*Beischläge*'.

The handsome **Rathhaus* (Pl. 24; B, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Langemarkt, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (146 ft.) has a spire, which was added in 1559-61, containing a set of chimes of great repute.

The Interior, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left in the passage, 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office hours.

GROUND FLOOR. To the left the *Sommer-Rathsstube* (council-chamber), with richly carved and inlaid panelling and ceiling-paintings of the 16th cent. which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings is one representing a listener and a man enjoining secrecy, in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style. To the right on the ground-floor is the **Remter*, the (modern) vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious winding staircase of oak (16th cent.) ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room, which resembles the *Sommer-Rathsstube* in its decorations, but is of later date, and the handsome modern *Arbeitszimmer* of the burgomaster, &c.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast in Holland in 1633.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the **Artushof*, or *Junkerhof* (Pl. 1; B, 4), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the '*Junker*', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here on festive occasions. The present edifice was erected in 1552 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade are medallion-portraits of the Emp. Charles V. and his son Don John of Austria.

The **HALL* (generally open in the forenoon, entrance by the adjoining house on the left; business hours 11-2), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the earlier building (1480), but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues from subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. In the centre Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by Möller, 1602; Madonna by Stech; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by Stech; Siege of the Marienburg in 1410 (p. 216); Departure of mediæval warriors, a small, but good picture; frieze representing the history of the '*Children of Haymon*'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly painted burning light), &c.

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor*, (outside of which is the Lange Brücke, see above), and the Langgasse on the W. by the *Langgasser-Thor*, erected in 1612. Opposite

the latter is the lofty *Stockthurm* (1346 and 1508), now a military workshop, adjoining which is the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. A, 4), a handsome fortified gateway erected in 1588, in the 'baroque' style.

In the neighbouring *Kohlenmarkt* is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. 30; B, 4), a curious looking edifice erected in 1605, in the degraded style of the period, with pediments and towers. The *Altstädtische Rathhaus*, on the opposite bank of the *Radaune*, now a court of justice, is a similar building.

The ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. 17; B, 4), a noble pile, founded in 1343, but re-erected in 1403-46 and 1484-1503, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the flying buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (tickets of admission, 50 pf., 2-6 pers. 1 m., obtained from the sacristan, *Korkenmachergasse 4*, to the right, opposite the N. tower, and from the verger, opposite the E. end of the choir).

Gothic ***HIGH ALTAR**, executed by *Michael* in 1511-17, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Fine candelabra of the same date. The architectural summit was afterwards removed, but was restored by *Wendler* in 1870. The whole altar is 65 ft. in height. Behind the altar and in the aisles are several **STAINED GLASS WINDOWS**, presented by *Frederick William IV.* in 1844, the first works of the Berlin establishment which was then presided over by the afterwards celebrated general *Vogel v. Falkenstein*. Adjoining the altar is a **CIBORIUM**, formerly gilded. A chapel on the S. side of the choir contains a large ***CRUCIFIX**, admirably carved in wood. — The *Dorotheen-Capelle* in the N. aisle contains the ***LAST JUDGMENT**, the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, which is now generally admitted to be by *Memling* of Bruges. The picture, painted about 1473, was purchased by the *Portinari*, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473 however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was attacked by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of *P. Beneke*, and was presented by the shipowners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. Large **FONT**, cast in the Netherlands in 1554. Two well-executed **CANDELABRA** in brass, in the nave. The *Reinholds-Capelle*, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving. In front of the *Allerheiligen-Capelle* is interred the poet *Martin Opitz*, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The church also contains a valuable ***COLLECTION** of sacerdotal vestments and ecclesiastical vessels of the 12th-16th centuries.

The **TOWER** commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the *Vistula*. The large bell weighs six tons.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. 11), erected in 1326, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. 15), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity* (Pl. 18), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly decorated, triple W. gable.

Adjoining it is the handsome old **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 32; B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., recently almost entirely restored. The collections it contains are open to the public on Sun. and Wed. 11-2; at other times adm. 1½ m.

The **GROUND FLOOR**, with its vaulted rooms, has been fitted up for a Museum of *Dantsic Antiquities* and for a collection of casts from the antique.

Passing through the handsome cloisters, we reach a staircase on the left leading to the **UPPER FLOOR**, where a series of well-lighted rooms contain the public **PICTURE GALLERY**, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt*, Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *E. Meyerheim*, Genre-picture; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the former), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme, released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Calame*, Palermo; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre pictures; *Kalkreuth*, *Elsasser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. — The periodical exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein also take place here.

The *Kabrun Gallery*, formerly at the Handels-Academie, but now placed here, consists of about 350 works, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and 10,000 engravings and woodcuts.

Herr Kupferschmidt, Breitegasse 52, possesses a valuable collection of handsome furniture, crystal, and other objects of art of the 16th-18th cent., to which strangers are readily admitted.

Dantsic is the first town on the continent which has utilised its sewage for the fertilisation of the hitherto sterile moor-land. The pump-station on the *Kämpe* (Pl. C, 3) and the irrigation-fields on the dunes between Weichselmünde (see below) and the village of Heubude are worthy of a visit.

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. **View* of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bellevue* inn, at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg*, an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 213). To the left rises the fortified *Hagelsberg*.

The ***Environs** of Dantsic surpass those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway. Comp. the *Map*.

MOUTH OF THE VISTULA. By *steamboat* (p. 210) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *railway* (p. 210; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 60, 40, 30 pf.). The steamer proceeds through the thronged Mottlau, passes the fortified island of *Holm* and the fortress of *Weichselmünde*, whence an excursion may be made to the irrigation-fields at *Heubude* (see above; Inn), 3 M. to the S. — Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies *Neufahrwasser*, a suburb of Dantsic, with docks enlarged in 1871. Leaving the landing-place, and skirting the bank, we reach a ferry, which takes us across to *Westerplatte*, a capital bathing-place. The entrance to the harbour is now the only mouth of the Vistula, and presents a busy scene in summer. A long granite pier, with a small lighthouse, extends into the sea on the E. side. Near the station is the large lighthouse. To the W. is the small sea-bathing place *Brösen*. In 1840 the Vistula forced a new passage for itself into the sea at *Neufähr*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Dantsic, but strong bulwarks have since been erected to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

***EXCURSION TO LANGFUHR, OLIVA, AND ZOPPOT** by the Stettin Railway (p. 208), or by tramway, both starting near the Hohe Thor (Pl. A, 4). Also pleasant walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to Oliva via *Schidlitz* (view from Weinberg Inn), *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langfuhr*, a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70, with the Oliva Gate. A road to the left, in the

middle of it, ascends to the **Johannisberg* (on the slope of which is the **Bellevue*, or *Zinglershöhe* inn), the top of which (320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the town and sea, with the lighthouse on the promontory of *Hela* to the left. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jäschkenthal* (several inns).

At stat. *Oliva* (**Thierfeld*; *Karlshof*), a village 2½ M. to the N. W. of Langfuhr, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1829, the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pommerellen, and good carving of 1619. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the residence of a Princess of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, possesses a beautiful **Garden*.

The **Carlsberg* (350 ft.), immediately at the back of *Oliva*, is a favourite point of view. The survey of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in one respects surpassing that from the *Johannisberg*.

Stat. *Zoppot* (**Curhaus*, on the beach; *Victoria*, to the right of the station), 2½ M. farther N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Elisenhöhe*, and *Königs-Höhe*, all good points of view. The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 2½ M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of *Zoppot* and of another bay farther N., formed by the *Ochöfter Spitze*.

The *Carthaus*, or old Carthusian monastery of *Marien-Paradies*, 21 M. to the S. W. of *Dantsic*, with the village of that name, lies in a wooded and hilly lake-district (diligence twice daily). The *Schönberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and Ural Mts.

33. From Dirschau (*Berlin*) to Königsberg.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3¼-7½ hrs. (fares 13 m., 9 m. 70, 6 m. 50 pf.; express fares 14 m. 60, 10 m. 90, 7 m. 60 pf.). — From *Berlin* to *Königsberg*, 365 M., express in 12½-12¾ hrs. (fares 53 m. 10, 39 m. 40, 27 m. 60 pf.). From *Dantsic* to *Königsberg*, 120 M., express in 4¼ hrs. (fares 16 m. 20, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.).

From *Berlin* to (264 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 32. — After crossing the *Vistula* by the *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 209, the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the *Vistula* and its tributary the *Nogat*. This district lies below the highest level of these rivers, and is protected from inundation by embankments. Just before reaching *Marienburg* the train crosses the *Nogat*; the bridge is embellished with statues of *Hermann* of *Salza* and *Duke Albert* of *Prussia*. The station lies outside the town.

10½ M. *Marienburg* (**König von Preussen*; **Marienburg*; *Leipzig*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 8500 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the *Teutonic Order*. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Town Gates* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street rises a small Gothic *Obelisk* to the *Burgomaster Blume* (see p. 216).

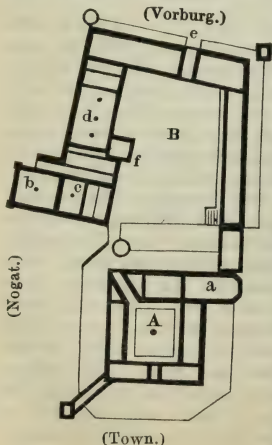
The **Schloss*, the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the *Grand Master* and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the bridge over the *Nogat*) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte*, or *Hohe Schloss* (Pl. A), the *Mittelschloss* (Pl. B), and the *Vorburg*, to

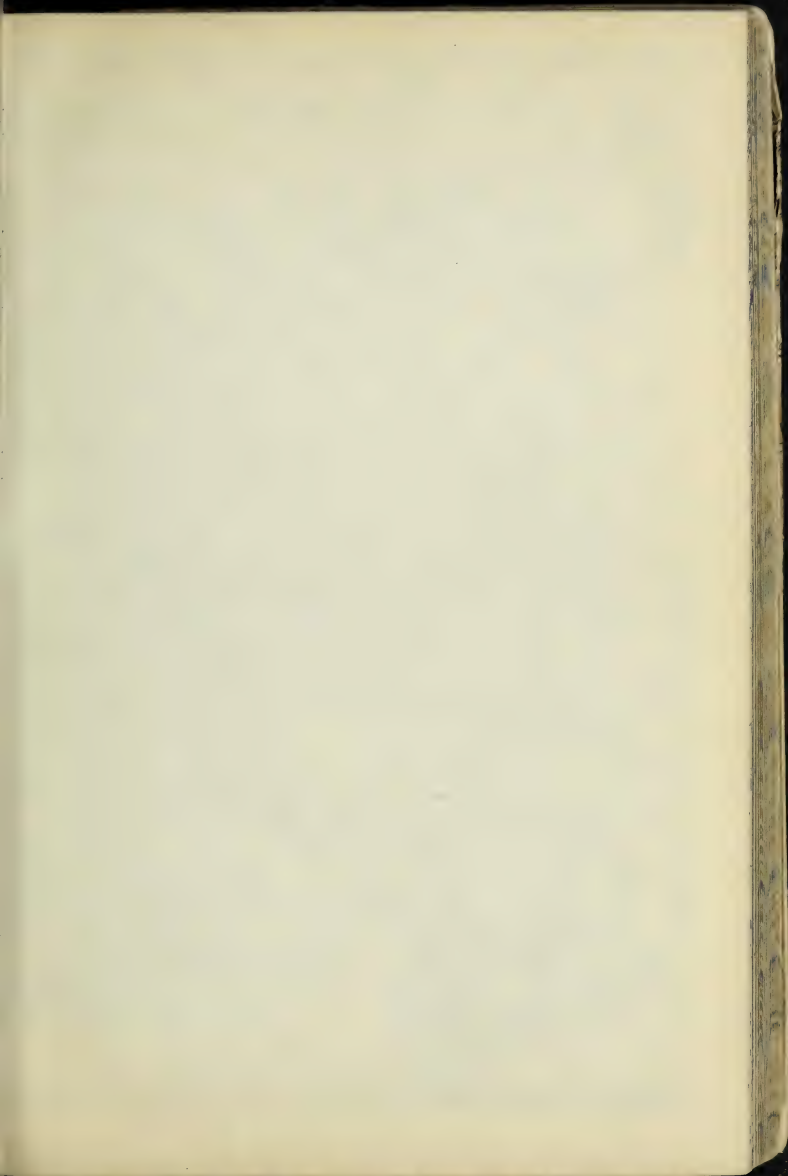
the N., of which last a part only is now extant. Principal entrance on the N. side (Pl. e). In front of the Mittelschloss rises a *Statue of Frederick the Great*, who annexed this province to Prussia, erected in 1877. The sacristan of the Marienkirche (see below) lives at the school at the end of the town; the castellan, who shows the Mittelschloss, in the W. wing of that building (Pl. f).

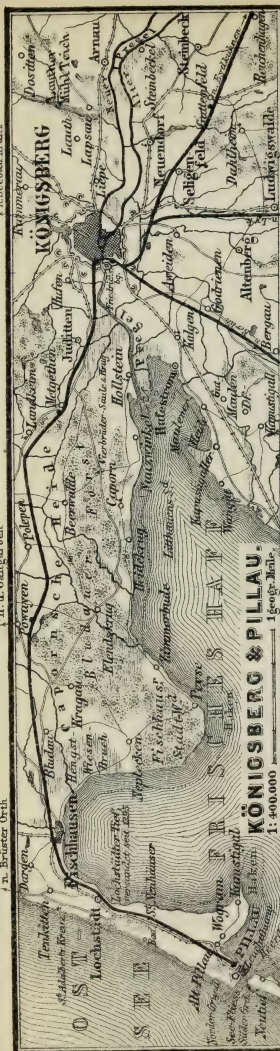
The Teutonic Order, founded in 1191, began in 1231 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann v. Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded in 1274, at first merely as the seat of a commander of the Order. In 1309, however, *Siegfried v. Feuchtwangen* transferred the residence of the Hochmeister hither, and the castle was extended so as to render it worthy of its new dignity. In 1335 *Dietrich v. Allenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich v. Kniprode* (1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined. Its moral foundations were sapped by luxury and internal dissensions, and at the same time Poland became its bitter and implacable enemy. Disputes with regard to the frontier caused the outbreak of hostilities in 1407, and in 1410 the Grand Master *Ulrich v. Jungingen* fell at the bloody battle of *Tannenberg*. The greater part of the Teutonic dominions now succumbed to the Polish yoke; and although the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich v. Plauen* (1410-13) with the remnant of his knights successfully resisted a siege, and the Peace of Thorn was concluded in 1411, the power of the Order was irretrievably gone. The incursions of barbarian hordes became more frequent, and numbers of the towns and noblesse went over to Poland (see p. 211). The mercenaries employed by the Order moreover rebelled when their pay was in arrear, and one castle after another was pledged to them. At length in 1457 the *Marienburg* itself thus fell into their hands and was sold to the Poles, who at the same time took possession of the whole of W. Prussia. The Grand Master escaped to Königsberg, and thenceforth retained E. Prussia only as a fief from the king of Poland.

The town of *Marienburg*, however, under its faithful and undaunted burgomaster *Bartholomew Blume*, continued to resist the attacks of the enemy, and did not succumb until three years later. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the *Marienburg* fell to decay, and was frequently altered and disfigured, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the venerable building was revived, and the Grand Master's residence in the *Mittelschloss*, the finest part of it, was restored.

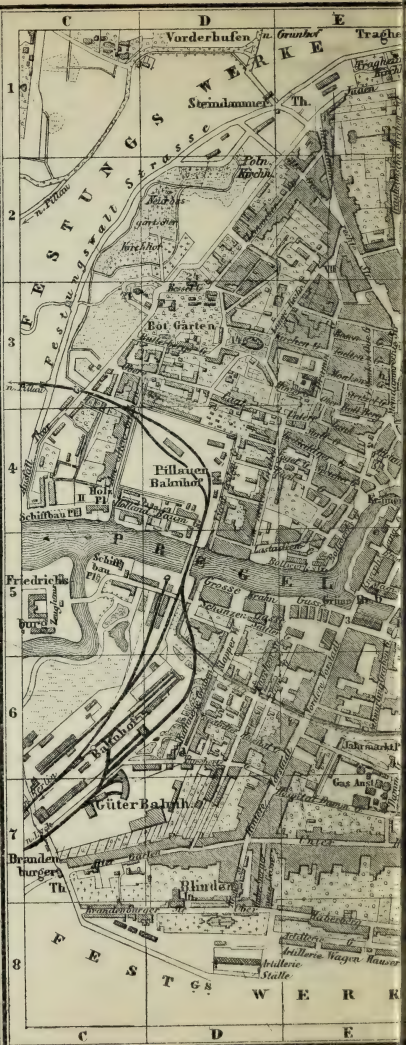
The *HOCHSCHLOSS* (Pl. A), next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, formerly surrounded with cloisters, and contains the *Marienkirche* (Pl. a), a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting in the interior, but afterwards disfigured, which we enter by the elegant 'Golden Gate'. A niche on the exterior, on the E. side, contains an inlaid 'Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments.







Geograph. Anstalt von





The **MITTELSCHLOSS* (Pl. B), adjoining the Hochschloss, forming an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master and knights, with their three 'Remter' or halls. A long passage leads to the **Master's Great Hall* (Pl. b), the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the **Master's Small Hall* (Pl. c) is also borne by a single column of granite. The *Chapel* contains among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388, discovered in the cathedral-treasury at Gnesen in 1823. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the **Convent Remter* (Pl. d), or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. Stained-glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The *Pinnacles* of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast *Cellars* are also worthy of inspection.

A new railway runs from Marienburg to Warsaw via Deutsch-Eylau (p. 209), Illowo, and Mlawä. — The Königsberg line traverses the fertile plain of Marienburg and Elbing. 17 M. *Altfelde*.

28½ M. *Elbing* (**Hôtel de Berlin*; **Königlicher Hof*), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 33,500 inhab., somewhat resembling Dantsic in the older parts, contains nothing of special interest. *Vogelsang* and *Dambitzen* are among the finest points in the beautiful environs. Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Kahlberg*, a small watering-place; or by *Reimannsfelde* (water-cure) to the former monastery of *Cadienen*, surrounded by woods.

From Elbing by steamboat in 2½ hrs. to the small town of *Frauenburg* (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern palace lies on the height. The conspicuous **Dom*, fortified with towers and walls, externally a fine Gothic edifice of brick of the 14th cent., is decorated in the interior in the bad taste of the 17th and 18th cent. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 209), who died here as a canon in 1543, is said to have erected the tower containing the machinery for supplying the cathedral and vicinity with water.

The train now describes a wide circuit, so as to avoid the hills to the E. of the Haff. 36½ M. *Güldenboden*; 44 M. *Schlobitten*; 63 M. *Braunsberg* (**Rhein. Hof*; *Adler*), with 10,000 inhab., on the *Pasarge*; 70 M. *Heiligenbeil*; 83 M. *Ludwigsort*; 90½ M. *Kobbeldude*.

101 M. *Königsberg*. — *Hotels*. **DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. a; F, 3), Theater-Str., R. 2, D. 2½ m., A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE* (Pl. b; E, 5), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 60, similar charges; **KÖNIGLICHER HOF* (Pl. e; E, 4, 5), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 25; *HÔTEL DE BERLIN* (Pl. f; E, 3), Steindamm 70; *HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. h; E, 3), Steindamm 117; *SCHWAN* (Pl. g; G, 4), Mittelanger 28; *BELLEVUE*, Steindamm 124; *KRON-PRINZ VON PREUSSEN*; *SANSSOUCI*, near the stations.

Restaurants. **Börsen Restaurant*, in the Exchange (p. 220); *Bellevue*, on the Schlossteich. — *Wine*. *Skibbe*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 16; *Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof, good wines. — *Café*. *Bauer*, Königsgarten. — *Confectioners*. *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 14; *Steiner*, Junker-Str.; *Buccella*, Post-Str. 3, sells the best 'marchpane', a speciality of Königsberg.

Cabs: 1 pers. 60 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. per drive.

Exhibition of Paintings, *Hübner & Matz*, Parade-Platz 5.

Amber Wares, *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

Chief Attractions. Palace, Monuments of Kant and Frederick William III., New University, Stadt-Museum, Cathedral, New Exchange.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 126,000 inhab. and a garrison of 6680 men, lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (on the W. side, between the *Schlossteich* and *Pregel*), the *Kneiphof* (an island in the *Pregel*), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the *Schlossteich* and the new *Pregel*). It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, including, however, extensive gardens and the *Schlossteich*. *Königsberg* is now an important fortress; its extensive fortifications, including a girdle of twelve outlying forts, were commenced in 1843. The trade of the place is improving, and extensive goods-stations have been built to the W., on the *Pregel*. The shipping business is also increasing, but small vessels only can enter the *Haff*, the larger being obliged to unload at *Pillau*. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges; the other important commodities are flax, hemp, and brandy.

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally King *Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the *Marienburg* (p. 216) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The Elector *Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to *Königsberg*, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. v. Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. *Königsberg* is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder*, *Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (Pl. 19; F. 4), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly the seat of the Teutonic Order. It was restored in 1532-54, and frequently altered in the 18th century. It now contains the apartments of the royal family and those of the president of the province, government-offices, the Archives (open daily 9-1), and a commercial school.

The W. wing contains the *SCHLOSSKIRCHE*, where *Frederick I.* of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and *William I.* in 1861. The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the 'Landwehr', the names of numerous members of which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious *MOSCOWITER-SAAL*, employed for festivals, exhibitions of art, etc. (custodian in the E. wing, opposite). It was built by the Russians, at the time of the Seven Years' War, during their occupation of the town in 1758-62, and is one of the largest halls in Germany. The *Tower*, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the *Pregel*, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

The **Statue of Frederick I.** (Pl. 4), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by *Jacobi* and *Schlüter*, was erected in 1801.

The ***Monument of Kant** (Pl. 6; F. 4), in bronze, by *Rauch*, near the N.W. corner of the palace, completed in 1864, represents the philosopher in his 30th year. The house No. 3 *Prinzessin-Str.* (Pl. 8), in the vicinity, was occupied by Kant from 1793 to 1804.

The *Post Office* (Pl. 17) is situated opposite Kant's house, and adjoining it is the modern *Allstädtische Kirche* (Pl. 13), originally designed by Schinkel, whose plans however were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz*, or KÖNIGS-GARTEN, bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; F. 3), and on the N.W. by the New University, and embellished with an equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 5) by *Kiss*, erected in 1851.

Reliefs. 1. Domestic life of the king at Königsberg in 1807-9; 2. The king delivers to Hardenberg the new laws enacted during these years, Scharnhorst and Stein approving; 3. Foundation of the Landwehr in 1813; York between Counts Alexander and Lewis Dohna gives a musket to a student; Bardeleben leaning on his sword; to the right in the corner the burgomaster in the Landwehr uniform; to the left a soldier of the national cavalry regiment. The 4th and 5th scenes represent the blessings of peace.

The new **University* (Pl. 22; F. 3), completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by *Stüler*. The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia*, the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melancthon; above, medallion-portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The SENATE HALL contains a portrait of the Crown Prince as rector, by *Lauchert*, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by *Schadow*. The adjacent **AULA* is adorned with admirable frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

The University has 50 professors, 20 lecturers, and over 700 students.

The Schlossteichgasse leads from the Königsgarten to the E. to the *Schlossteich* (Pl. G, 3), a sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., and is a great ornament to the town, being surrounded by public and private gardens. The bridge across it, commanding a pretty view, is for foot-passengers only.

Traversing the Weissgerbergasse and crossing the Rossgärt'sche Markt, the traveller enters the long KÖNIGS-STRASSE, where a column rises to the memory of the Prussian minister *v. Schön*. No. 57, near the monument, is the *Kunst-Academie*, containing the —

**Stadt-Museum* (Pl. 20; H. 3), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 m.; custodian Landhofmeister-Str. 2, left side, a street nearly opposite the museum). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 old Italian masters, including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, *Cima da Conegliano*, and others, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: 57. *Jan Steen*, 59. *Jan van Goyen*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 200 PAINTINGS OF MODERN MASTERS, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distraint; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses; 174. *Kolbe*, Battle of the Lechfeld; *E. Pistorius*, *181. Village fiddler, 224. Cellar-man by a cask; 182. *E. le Poittevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, Wreck; 191. *A. Schrödter*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stilke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemais, 1291; *210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*,

Sea-pieces; 235. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother and two children; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; 249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Taking of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; 252. *Kalkreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; 253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Henry IV.; 254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achenbach*, Near Scheveningen; 262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher und Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; 264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; 267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the nunnery of Chiemsee protecting it against plundering soldiers; 278. *Max Schmidt*, Forest-scene; 279. *W. Lindenschmitt*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relations; 283. *Crofts*, Retreat of the French at Gravelotte; 284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene; 285. *Brandt*, Cossacks of the Ukraine; 286. *Berninger*, The banks of the Thames; 290. *Scherres*, Cottages on a moor; 291. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution. — The wings contain a *Collection of Casts*.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. 2), containing 220,000 vols. and MSS. of Luther, etc. (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 11-4, Wed. 2-4). Farther on is the *Königs-Thor*, with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. 9; F, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (sacristan Dom-Str. 15, S. of the church).

The **CHOIR**, now disused, contains ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city. On the N. side the tomb of the Chancellor Kospoth. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The '*Stoa Kantiana*' adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (d. 1804). — The *Old University* (Pl. 23) and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the **Exchange** (Pl. 3; E, 5), a handsome building designed by Müller of Bremen and completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Business hours 12-2; at other times the interior is shown by the custodian.

The *Observatory* (Pl. 21; C, 3), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the talented astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Butterberg Nos. 2-3, the valuable *Zoological Museum* (Pl. 24), Sternwart-Str. 5-6, and the *Chemical Laboratory* of the university.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO PILLAU, 29 M., by railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3m. 70, 2m. 80, 1m. 90 pf.). Stations *Juditten*, *Metgethen*; to the left the *Capornische Haide*, an extensive forest, in the centre of which rises the *Vierbrüdersäule*. 13 M. *Powayen*, whence the Galtgarben is visited (see below). 20 M. *Fischhausen*, 1½ M. to the S. of which is *Lochstedt*, an ancient castle of the Teutonic Order. The train crosses the outlet of the *Frische Haff*, which is now choked with sand, passes *Neuhäuser*, a bathing-place sur-

rounded by woods, and reaches **Pillau**, a fortress at the present mouth of the Frische Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse. — *Steamboat* from Königsberg to Elbing by Pillau daily in 8 hrs. (3 or 2 m.), a pleasant trip.

Samland is a fertile and partially wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. The highest point is the **Galtgarben** (365 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from stat. Powayen viâ *Medenau*, the top of which is crowned with a large iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence. Most of the villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. **Cranz**, the chief of these, lies 20 M. to the N. of Königsberg (omnibus twice daily in 3¾ hrs.), at the S. end of the *Kurische Nehrung*, a sandy tongue of land running N. to Memel, a distance of 71 M. The sand-hills of the Nehrung, attaining a height of 200 ft., are sometimes visited. The steamboat is taken from *Cranzbeck* to *Nidden* (Leuchthurm) and the excursion continued thence on foot to (7 M.) *Pillkoppen* and (6½ M.) *Rossitten* (Inn). A boat to meet the steamer at *Nidden* or *Rossitten* should be ordered by telegram from Königsberg or Cranz. **Schwarzort**, a bathing-place on the Nehrung, 14 M. from Memel, is chiefly remarkable for its amber-dredging. To the W. of Cranz lie *Neukuren*, *Rauschen*, *Georgenswalde*, and *Warniken*, the environs of the last of which vie in grandeur with *Stubbenkammer* (p. 201).

Amber of remarkable purity and solidity is found at *Brüsterort*, at the N.W. angle of Samland, where divers and dredging are employed in the search. The whole of the W. coast of Samland has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*'. The yield is most abundant after storms. In 1862 about 4000 lbs., valued at 1800*l.*, were collected near *Palmnicken* and *Nodems* in a single morning. It is usually found among the seaweed, and also dug up on the coast, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. The most important amber-pits are at *Palmnicken*. Fragments ½ oz. in weight are valued at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, those of 1*lb.* at 15*l.* and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed. *Dantsic* is now the principal depôt of this highly prized antediluvian gum. It is exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces, as well as to America, Africa, etc. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, protected by severe laws, is now farmed to private individuals.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, 147 M., railway in 8-9¼ hrs. by *Interburg* and *Tilsit* (fares 19 m. 30, 14 m. 70, 9 m. 70 pf., express higher). Stations *Tapiau*, *Wehlau* (where the train crosses the *Alle*), and *Norkitten*.

57 M. **Interburg** (*Rheinischer Hof*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Kronprinz von Preussen*), an industrial town with 17,000 inhab., on the Pregel, where the line to Tilsit turns to the N. — From Interburg to (39 M.) *Eydkuhnen*, the Prussian frontier-station, by railway in 2 hrs.; thence by *Kowno* and *Dünaburg* to (557 M.) *St. Petersburg* by express in 24 hrs. — From Interburg to *Lyck*, 74 M., railway in 4¼ hrs. — From Interburg to *Thorn*, see p. 209.

90 M. **Tilsit** (*Hôtel de Russie*; *Prinz Wilhelm*), a town with 19,800 inhab. on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions.

The train crosses the valley of the *Memel* (which is here 2½ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, designed and erected in 1872-75 by the architect *Suche*, and now securing a permanent communication with the N.E. extremity of the German Empire. — Stations *Pogegen*, *Heydekrug*, *Prökuls*.

147 M. **Memel** (*British Hotel*; *Victoria Hotel*; *Weisser Schwan*), a seaport with 19,800 inhab., at the entrance to the *Kurische Haff*, the northernmost town in Prussia, and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO GRAJEWÓ, 125 M., railway in 7 hrs. (fares 16 m. 10, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.). Several insignificant stations. Then (23 M.) *Preussisch-Eylau*, with a monument in memory of the battle of 7th Feb., 1807, the first defeat that Napoleon experienced. 50 M. *Korschen* (p. 209); 82 M. *Lötzen*, a fortress; 122 M. *Prostken*, the last Prussian station. 125 M. *Grajewó*, the Russian frontier-station.

34. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. RAILWAY to *Frankfort* in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 30 pf.; express 7 m. 40, 5 m. 50, 3 m. 90 pf.). From *Frankfort* to *Posen* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m. 90, 10 m. 40 pf., 7 m.). — Express from *Berlin* to *Posen* in 6 hrs. (fares 22 m. 10, 16 m. 50, 10 m. 30 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. 2 M. *Rummelsburg*; 7 M. *Köpenick*, with an old château (now a teachers' seminary), where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince; 15 M. *Erkner* (to the S. rise the *Müggelsberge*). 29 M. *Fürstenwalde*, a town of 11,000 inhab., with extensive breweries. 39 M. *Briesen*.

50 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*. — Hotels. DEUTSCHES HAUS, Wilhelms-Platz 1; GOLDNER ADLER, Bischofs-Str. 21; PRINZ VON PREUSSEN, Oder-Str. 26.

Restaurants. **Reimann*, Richt-Str.; *Rathskeller*, below the *Rathhaus*; *Victoria-Garten*, Wilhelms-Platz.

Frankfort on the Oder, the capital of the district of that name, with 47,200 inhab., and the largest town in the Province of Brandenburg after *Berlin* and *Potsdam*, was founded by the Wends, annexed to Brandenburg in 1250, and notwithstanding its repeated captures during the Hussite, the Thirty Years', and the Seven Years' wars was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland. The Reminiscece, Margaretha, and Martini fairs are still much frequented by Poles. The streets are broad and well built.

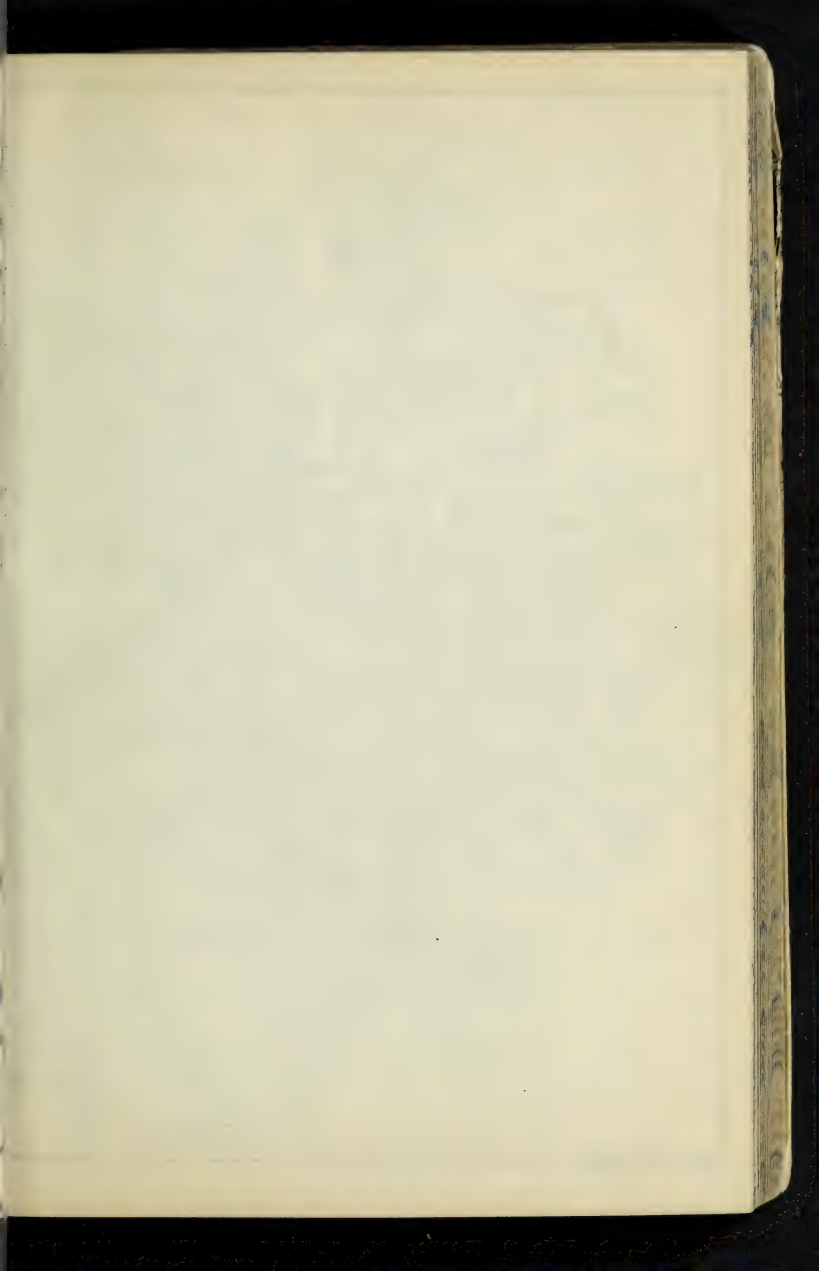
Leaving the station, we proceed straight to the *Fürstenwalder-Strasse*, turn to the right, and cross the Wilhelms-Platz, planted with trees, where the *Theatre* is situated. Farther on in the same direction (straight through the *Regierungs-Str.*) rises the *Oberkirche*, or *Church of St. Mary*, a spacious brick structure of the 14th cent., with double aisles added subsequently. Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1717; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th century. — The handsome **Rathhaus* in the market-place, to the N. of the *Oberkirche*, was erected in 1607, and was recently restored. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one.

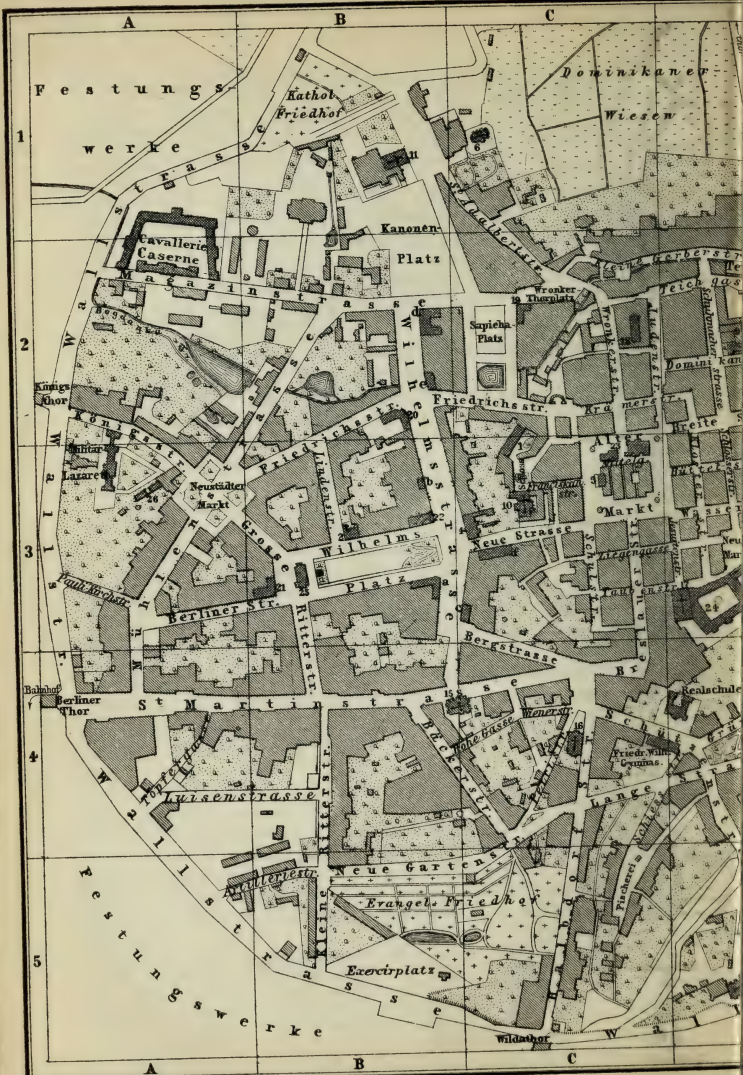
The park on the S. side of the town, adjoining the Wilhelms-Platz, contains a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist*, who fell at the battle of *Kunersdorf* in 1759 (p. 223). Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraudkirche*, built in 1875-79, and containing a painting of the Tribute Money by A. von Werner. At the end of the Anger is the *Carthaus-Bad*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which is the *Buschmühle* (rail. stat.), a favourite place of recreation.

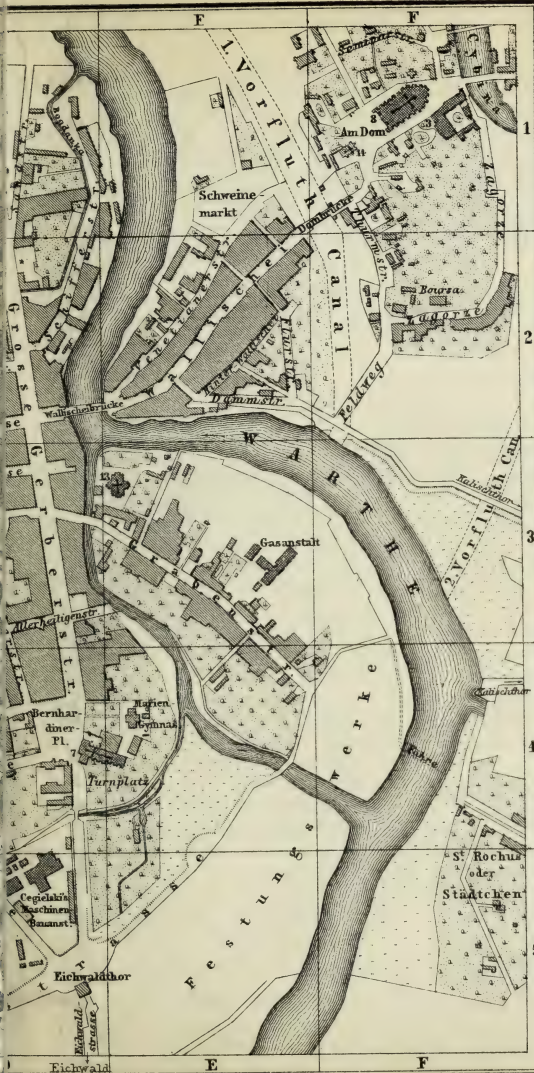
From *Frankfort* branch-railways diverge by *Lebus* and *Podelzig* to *Cüstrin* (p. 208), and by *Gusow-Seelow* (p. 203) to *Angermünde* (p. 203). Another line leads S. by *Peitz* to *Cottbus* (p. 231), and thence to *Senftenberg* (p. 231), *Ruhland* (branch to *Lauchhammer*), and *Grossenhain* (p. 261).

From *Frankfort* to *Breslau*, see R. 35.

The *Posen* line crosses the *Oder*. At *Kunersdorf*, near stat. *Blankensee*, Frederick the Great suffered a defeat in 1759 from







POSEN.

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1. Appellationsgericht C.2.3.
2. Commandantur . . . B.3.
3. Erzbischöfl. Palais F.1.
4. General-Commando C.3.
5. Hauptwache . . . C.3.

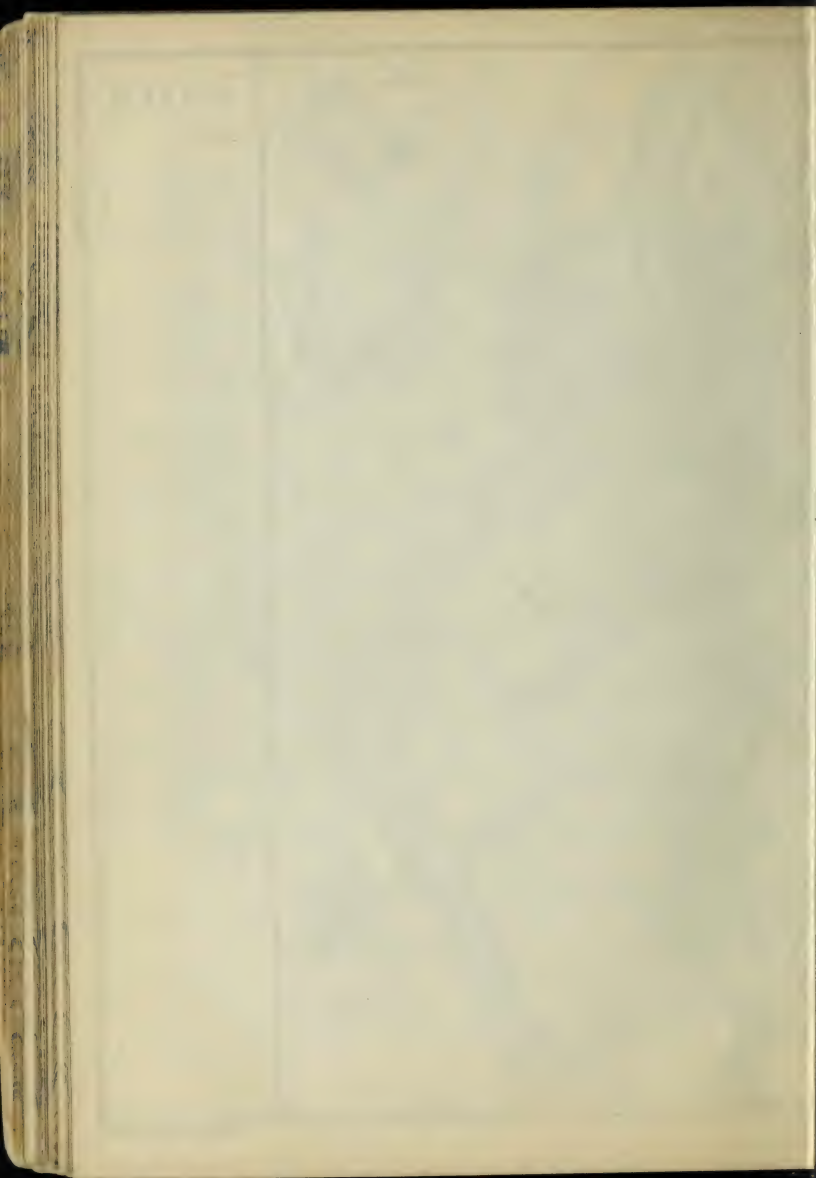
Kirchen:

6. St. Adalberts . . . C.1.
7. Bernhardiner . . . D.E.4.
8. Dom . . . F.1.
9. Dominikaner . . . D.2.
10. Franziskaner . . . C.3.
11. Garnison . . . B.1.
12. Karmeliter . . . D.5.
13. Kreuz . . . E.3.
14. Marien . . . F.1.
15. Martins . . . B.C.4.
16. Petri . . . C.4.
17. Stadtpfarr . . . D.3.
18. Synagoge . . . C.2.

19. Kreisgericht . . . C.2.
20. Neue Landschaft . . . B.2.
21. Polizei-Präsidenten B.3.
22. Raczyński-Bibliothek B.3.
23. Rathaus . . . C.3.
24. Regierungsgebäude D.3.
25. Schauspielhaus . . . B.3.
26. Sommertheater . . . A.3.

Gasthöfe:

- a. Hôtel de Rome . . . B.3.
- b. " de Dresde . . . B.3.
- c. " de France . . . C.3.
- d. " de l'Europe . . . B.2.
- e. " de Berlin . . . B.2.
- f. Bazar . . . C.3.



the combined Russian and Austrian armies. 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin.

FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 13 m. 30, 8 m. 90 pf.; express 19 m. 20, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.); from Berlin to Breslau viâ Reppen 8¼ hrs.; from Stettin to Breslau, 220 M., in 8½-11 hrs. (comp. p. 206). 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 224) and Posen (viâ Bentschen; see p. 224); 43½ M. *Grünberg* (Schwarzer Adler), prettily situated, where sparkling wine is largely manufactured. 78 M. *Glogau* (**Deutsches Haus*; *Spielhagen's Hotel*; *Henster's Hotel*), a fortress on the Oder, with 17,000 inhab., the junction of the line from Hansdorf (p. 235) to Lissa (p. 224). 90 M. *Raudten*, junction for *Liegnitz* (p. 225); 133 M. *Schmiedefeld* (branch to *Oels*, p. 259). 137 M. *Breslau* (p. 225).

80 M. *Neu-Kunersdorf*; 84½ M. *Topper*, with a château and park of Marshal von Manteuffel; 97 M. *Schwiebus* (Hôtel Haensgen), a town of 8000 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen*, junction for the branch-line to Guben (see p. 224).

158 M. **Posen.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE DRESDE (Pl. b), R. 2, D. 2½ m.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d); DE ROME (Pl. a), with *Restaurant; DE FRANCE (Pl. c), good cuisine; DE BERLIN (Pl. e); BAZAR (Pl. f), frequented by Poles.

Wine (generally good Hungarian). *Andersch, Kempner, Goldenring*, all in the Alte Markt; *Ribbeck, Friedrich-Str.* — **Beer.** **Falk, Schloss-Str.* 4; *Sujecki, Schloss-Str.* 5; *Schwersenz, Kanonen-Platz*; *Dümke, Wilhelms-Platz*; *Mählt, Berliner-Str.* 6. — **Cafés.** *Beely, Wilhelms-Platz* 7; *Wolkowitz, Wilhelms-Platz* 12, both with gardens.

Pleasure Resorts. The *Eichwald*, on the Warthe, 3 M. from the town, steamer in summer; *Schilling's*, 1¼ M., beyond Fort Winiary.

Cab from the station into the town for 1 pers. 70 pf., 2 pers. 1 m.

Posen, Polish *Poznan*, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, and a fortress of the first rank, with 61,100 inhab. (more than ½ German, about ¼ Prot., and ¼ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the residence of the kings of Poland down to 1296. It was also important as a great depôt of the trade between Germany and the East, and was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815.

In entering the town we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications. In the spacious *Wilhelms-Platz* (Pl. B, 3), rise the *Theatre* (Pl. 25) and the *Raczynski Library* (Pl. 22), a building adorned with 24 Corinthian iron columns, and containing 30,000 vols. presented to the town by Count Raczynski. In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers of the 5th Corps d'Armée, who fell at *Nachod* in 1866. The *District Court* is in the *Wilhelm-Str.*, the *Upper Court* in the *Sapieha-Platz*.

Among the older buildings the most noteworthy is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 23; C, 3), the principal part of which dates from the 16th cent.; the projecting double vestibule was erected in 1550 by Giovan Battista de Quadro, an Italian architect. The tower is of 1730, in the style of the period. On the vaulting of the vestibule are the signs of the zodiac in painted reliefs.

The *Dom*, or Cathedral (Pl. 8; F, 1), on the right bank of the Warthe, re-erected in 1775, contains several treasures of art (sacristan to the right, at the corner of the chief façade).

On four pillars four *Brasses* of the 15th cent., including that of the woywoda, or governor, Gurka (d. 1472); *Monuments* of bishops; sumptuous **Golden Chapel*, erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics and fine gilded bronze statues of the two first Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch; in the chapel adjoining the latter on the right, a monument of the Powodowski family, 1585.

The collections of the *Verein der Freunde der Wissenschaften*, a Polish society, Mühlen-Str. 35, are obligingly shown to visitors; they include several paintings, a library, and prehistoric antiquities. Near the *Martinskirche* (Pl. 15) is a monument to the Polish poet *Mickiewicz*. — **Fort Winiary* affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the commandant's office, Wilhelm-Str. 14).

FROM POSEN TO BROMBERG (94½ M.) or TO THORN (87½ M.), by railway in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf., and 11 m. 40, 8 m. 60, 5 m. 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) *Gnesen*, Pol. *Gniezno* (**Stahn's Hotel*), the most ancient place in Poland, prettily situated among hills and lakes. Among the ten churches is the interesting cathedral of the 10th cent., with the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1320. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau. — The lines to Bromberg and Thorn diverge from each other at (66 M.) *Inowrazlaw*. *Bromberg and Thorn*, see p. 209.

FROM POSEN TO BRESLAU, 102 M., in 4¼ hrs. (13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.), uninteresting. From (47 M.) *Lissa*, Polish *Leszna*, a manufacturing town, a branch-line diverges to Glogau (p. 223; 1 hr.). *Breslau*, p. 225.

From Posen to Stettin, see p. 207.

35. From Berlin to Breslau by Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan.

204 M. RAILWAY in 6½-10 hrs. (express fares 29 m. 70, 22 m., 15 m. 50 pf.; ordinary 26 m., 19 m. 60, 13 m. 10 pf.). From Frankfort to Breslau, 154 M., railway in 5-8½ hrs. (express fares 22 m. 30, 16 m. 50, 11 m. 60 pf.; ordinary 19 m. 40, 14 m. 60, 9 m. 80 pf.). (From Berlin to Breslau viâ Reppen, see R. 34; viâ Görlitz, see R. 37).

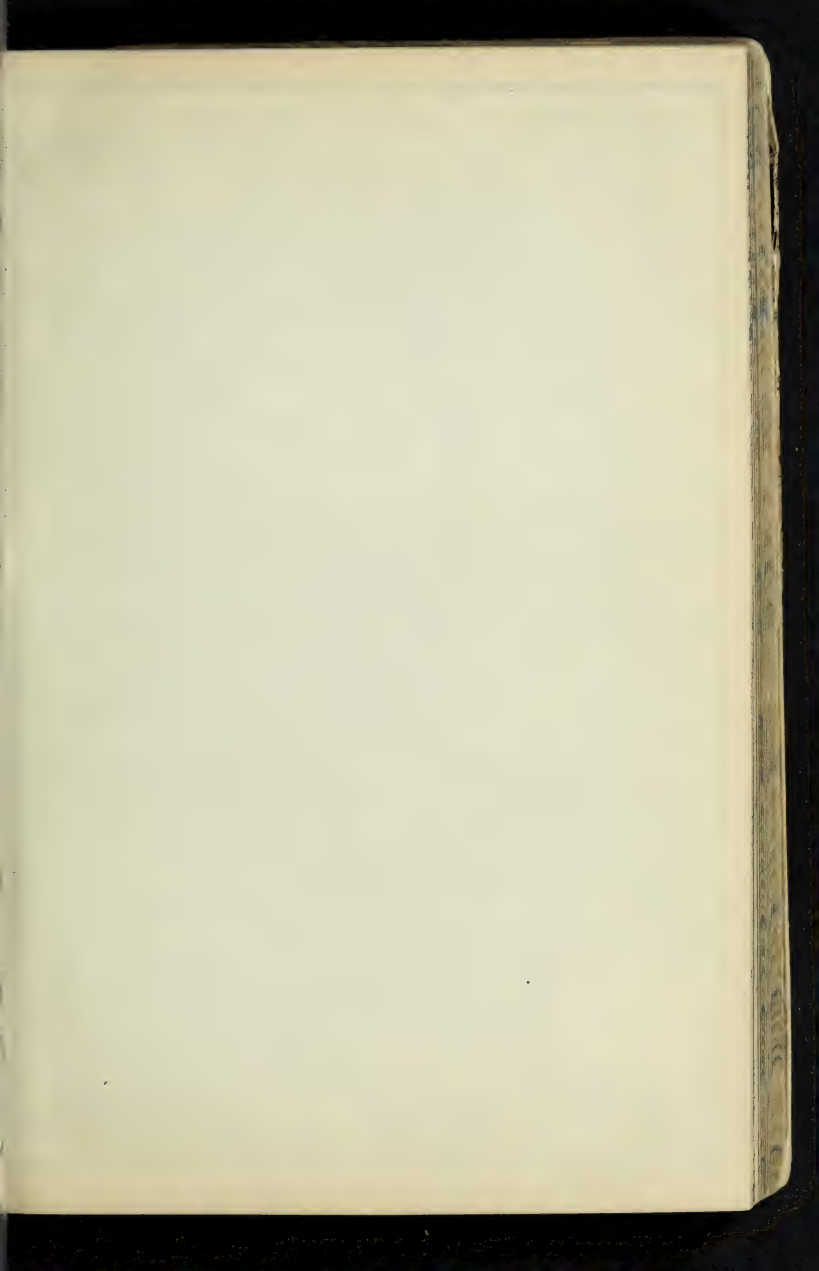
From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 34. At (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* the train crosses the *Müllroser Canal*, which unites the Spree and Oder. 65 M. *Fürstenberg*; 68 M. *Neuzelle*.

81 M. *Guben* (*Liehr's Hotel*; *Prinz Carl*), with 23,800 inhab., cloth-factories, orchards, and vineyards.

From Guben to Cottbus, see p. 313.

FROM GUBEN TO BENTSCHEN (for Posen), 61 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. (fares 7 m. 90, 5 m. 90 pf., 4 m.). — 18 M. *Crossen*, a small manufacturing town at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Oder*, the capital of an ancient duchy of that name which was annexed to Brandenburg in 1538. 32 M. *Rothenburg*, and thence to *Glogau* and *Breslau*, see p. 223. 43½ M. *Züllichau*; 54 M. *Bomst*; 61 M. *Bentschen*. From *Bentschen* to *Posen*, see p. 223.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. 90 M. *Jessnitz*. At (98 M.) *Sommerfeld* (10,200 inhab.) a branch-railway diverges to *Sorau*, *Kohlfurt* (p. 235), *Arnsdorf*, and *Liegnitz* (19 M. longer than the line described below). 101 M. *Gassen*; 108 M. *Benau*.



→ Nach dem Bahnhof der Rechten Oder-Ufer



Bahnhöfe

1. Centralbahnhof G. 7.
2. Freiburg Schweidnitz C. 6.
3. Nd. Schles. Märk. BC 6.
4. R. Oder Ufer Bahnhof BC 5.
5. Bibliothek F. 2.
6. Börse DE 5.
7. Botanischer Garten G. H. 1. 2.
9. Commandantur u. Hauptwache E. 5.
10. Fürstbischoffl. Residenz G. 2.
11. Gouvernemen F. 6.
12. Hospital Allerheiligen D. 4.
13. Intendantur G. 4.

Kirchen

14. Dom G. 2.
15. Dominikaner G. 4.
16. Elisabethen E. 4.
17. Kreuz K. G. 2.
18. Maria Magdalenen F. 4.
19. Sandkirche F. 2.
20. Universitäts (Mathias) K. E. 3.

Klöster

21. Der barmh. Brüder I. 5.
22. Elisabethiner D. 5.

Monumente

23. Friedrich II. E. 4.
24. Friedrich Wilhelm III. E. 4.
25. Blücher E. 5.
26. Tauerkien E. 5.
27. Palais königliches F. G. 4.
28. Postamt E. 4.
29. Rathaus E. 4.
30. Stadthaus, neues E. 4.
31. Ständehaus E. 5. 6.
32. Synagoge, alte D. 5.
33. Stadt Theater F. 6.
- 33a. Lobe Theater H. 4.
- 33b. Thalia Theater H. 4.
34. Universität E. 3.

Hôtels

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Goldner Löwe F. 6. | d. Weisser Adler F. 5. |
| b. Goldne Gans F. 5. | e. Hôtel de Silésie F. 4. |
| c. Hôtel du Nord F. 5. | f. Drei Berge E. 4. |
| | g. Kaiserhof G. 7. |

118 M. **Sagan** (*Weisser Löwe; Deutsches Haus*), a busy little town with 10,500 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name. The *Château* of the Duke of Sagan and Valençay contains a few pictures and sculptures; from 1627 to 1634 it was in the possession of the famous Wallenstein. Our line here intersects the railway from Sorau to Glogau (pp. 235, 223).

125 M. **Mallmitz**; 150 M. *Reisicht*. At (157 M.) **Arnsdorf** the line unites with that from Leipsic and Halle viâ Falkenberg and Kohlfurt (comp. p. 313).

164 M. **Liegnitz** (*Rautenkranz; Goldene Krone; Union*, at the station), at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 31,500 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of the name. The *Schloss* near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal, in the Renaissance style of 1533, was probably designed by a Brabant master. There are also several dwelling-houses in the same style. The Roman Catholic Church of *SS. Peter and Paul* contains monuments of the princes who formed the last branch of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. *St. Peter's* and two huge towers date from the 14th century. In the *Friedrichs-Platz* is a *Statue of Frederick the Great*. The *Lion Monument*, on the *Marienwiese*, commemorates the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — From Liegnitz to *Kohlfurt* and *Sorau*, see p. 235; to *Königszell*, see R. 44.

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 256). To the left the *Kunitzer See*. 172 M. *Spittelndorf*; 178 M. *Maltsch*; 183½ M. *Neumarkt*; 189 M. *Nimkau*. At *Leuthen*, near (196 M.) *Lissa*, Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the *château of Lissa* (to the left of the station) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?' The train now crosses the *Weistritz*. 202 M. *Mochbern*, junction for Glogau (p. 323).

204 M. *Breslau*.

36. Breslau.

Arrival. Breslau has five railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (Pl. 1), for the Upper Silesian and Posen railway, and for most trains of the 'Niederschlesisch-Märkisch' line. 2. *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station* (Pl. 3). 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. 2), for the Freiburg and Schweidnitz line. 4. *Station for the Right Bank of the Oder* (Pl. 4), the last three all in the same neighbourhood. 5. *Oder-Thor Station of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway*, to the N. of the town (see Pl. D, 1).

Hotels. **GALISCH'S HÔTEL ZUM GOLDNEN LÖWEN* (Pl. a; F, 6), *Tauenzien-Platz*, with restaurant; **HEINEMANN'S HÔTEL ZUR GOLDNEN GANS* (Pl. b; F, 5), *Junkern-Str.* 14-15; **WEISSER ADLER* (Pl. d; F, 5), *Ohlauer-Str.* 10, with restaurant, D. 3, B. 1¼ m.; **KAISERHOF* (Pl. g; G, 7), *Neue Taschen-Str.* 15, with restaurant. — **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. c), *Neue Taschen-Str.* 18, opposite the Central Station, moderate; **HÔTEL DE SILESIE* (Pl. e; F, 4), *Bischof-Str.* 4, 5; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN*, with restaurant, *Bischof-Str.* 13; *GEBAUER*, *Tauenzien-Platz* 13; *HÔTEL DE ROME* (hôtel garni), with restaurant, *Albrecht-Str.* 17; *LABUSKE*, with **Restaurant*, *Ohlauer-Str.* 74;

DREI BERGE (Pl. f; E, 5), Büttner-Str. 33; JUNGHANS' HÔTEL GARNI, Claassen-Str. 10, opposite the Central Station. — *DEUTSCHES HAUS, Albrecht-Str. 22, and *WEISSES ROSS, Nicolai-Str. 10, 11, both unpretending; STADT BRANDENBURG, Berliner-Platz 6; RIEGNER, König-Str. 4. — At the time of the wool-markets the prices are considerably raised at all the hotels.

Restaurants. *Hansen, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16-18; *Wösthoff, Junkern-Str. 11; *Selbstherr*, Junkern-Str. 18, 19; *Lange*, Junkern-Str. 3; *Grautoff*, Ohlauer-Str. 55; *Hübner*, Albrecht-Str. 51; *Kempner*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27; *Wuitek*, Messergasse 9; *Riegner*, König-Str. 4. Comp. also the hotels above. — **Beer.** *Labuske, Ohlauer-Str. 74; *Zur Landschaft, Zwinger-Str. 5 a, with outlook on the promenade; *Kissling, Junkern-Str. 9; *Breslauer Concerthaus*, Garten-Str. 16; *Schmekal & Schwarz*, Tauenzien-Platz 1 b; *Börsenkeller*, at the New Exchange; *Friebe*, Schweidnitzer Stadtraben, with garden; *Scholz*, Schweidnitzer-Str.; *Simmenauer Bierhalle*, Zwinger-Platz 2 (Pl. F, 6). — **Cafes and Confectioners.** *Kloin*, Schweidnitzer Stadtraben, with garden; *Kloin*, Taschen-Str. 19; *Royal*, Albrecht-Str. 12; *Perini*, Junkern-Str. 2; *Manatschal*, Ring 3; *Orlandi & Steiner*, Albrecht-Str. 33; *Brunnies*, Junkern-Str. 30. — *Liebichshöhe (p. 227), a restaurant, with beautiful view.

Baths. *River Baths:* *Riesenwellenbad, by the mills; others by the *Matthiaskunst*, etc.; *Ladies' Baths*, Hinterbleiche 3. — *Warm Baths:* *Victoriabad*, Claassen-Str. 18; *Georgenbad*, Zwinger-Str. 6 (also vapour); *Dianabad*, Neue Kirch-Str. 11. — *Turkish Baths:* *Levy*, Werder-Str. 2.

Theatres. *Stadttheater* (Pl. 33; F, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. 33 b), *Victoria-Theater*, etc. — *Operas:* *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. 33 b), *Victoria-Theater*, etc.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. Concerts of the *Orchesterverein* at the *Concerthaus*, Garten-Str. 16, every alternate Tues. evening; *Symphony Concerts*, at the same place, Thurs. 3-6; *Liebichshöhe*; *Liebich's Rooms*; *Scholz's Rooms*; *Zeltgarten*, etc.

Exhibition of Pictures: *Lichtenberg*, in the Museum (p. 230; adm. 50 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. 28; F, 4), Albrecht-Str. 26. — **Telegraph Office**, Museums-Platz 11, 12 (Pl. E, 7).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, including the Schweidnitz and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — Per drive in the environs, including the station on the right bank of the Oder, 70, 80 pf., 1 m., 1m. 20 pf. — Per hour, for one pers. 1 1/4, 2 pers. 1 1/2, 3 pers. 1 3/4, 4 pers. 2 m.; each additional 1/4 hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10.30 p.m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. (in winter to 7 a.m.) double fares. — There are also 'first class' cabs, the fares of which are one-half higher than the above.

Tramways to the station of the railway on the Right Bank of the Oder, to *Scheitnig*, to *Pöpelwitz*, etc.; comp. the Plan.

Steamboats. From the promenade, near the Sandbrücke (Pl. G, 3), every hour in summer to the *Zoological Garden*, *Zedlitz*, *Oderschlässchen*, and *Wilhelmshafen*; from the Königsbrücke to *Pöpelwitz*, *Oswitz*, and *Masselwitz* (there and back 50 pf.).

Breslau (391 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 278,000 inhab. (50,000 Rom. Cath., 20,000 Jews, 8000 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohle*. The islands formed here by the *Oder* are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five suburbs. The latter are continually increasing; the *Schweidnitzer Vorstadt*, to the S., is particularly well built, and contains a number of handsome dwelling-houses.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wraclaw*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged

to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1261 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Elisabethen-Kirche, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathhaus. Here, as in all Slavonic and semi-Slavonic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period, but whether it was introduced by Italians, or learnt by natives in Italy, is uncertain. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the Elisabethen-Kirche (p. 228). Works of greater magnitude, however, were unfortunately never attempted, as in 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and having fallen under the Austrian supremacy in 1527, they were compelled to defend their privileges and to abandon the cultivation of art. To the Jesuit style, however, the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 225). In 1760 Tauenzien (p. 230) repelled an attack by Laudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since the termination of that war the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, and timber. The great wool-markets take place at the beginning of June and October.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, which is enlivened with swans, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwingergarten* (Pl. F, 6), at the end of the Schweidnitzer-Str., with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the *Liebhöhe* (Pl. 36; G, 5), on the old Taschenbastei, which is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, and commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a monument to *Schleiermacher* (p. 50), who was born at Breslau in 1768. The *Ziegelbastei*, at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords a view of the Oder and the N. suburbs with their handsome churches. Adjacent is the Augusta-Platz, in which a monument has been erected to the soldiers who fell in 1870-71. On the opposite bank are the *Gardens of the Episcopal Palace*.

Near the centre of the town is the GROSSE RING (Pl. E, 4, 5), a large market-place. On the N. side of it, called the *Naschmarkt*, is the *Schwedenhalle* (No. 47), with stucco-reliefs of 1633, representing scenes from the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The W. side, which is named the *Siebenkurfürstenseite* ('Side of the Seven Electors'), contains the house (No. 8) once occupied as a residence

by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors, were restored in 1865. The S. side is named the *Goldene Becherseite*. On the fourth side, or *Grüne Röhreseite*, is the *Old Rathhaus* (No. 30), where the Kings of Poland and Saxony used to be lodged, with ornamented doorways.

Opposite the S. side rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 29; visitors apply at the custodian's room in the passage below), a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal* (once the chapel), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. The last of these was in 1741, when homage was done to Frederick the Great as conqueror of Silesia. The council-hall has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes. — Below the Rathhaus is the *Schweidnitzer Bierkeller* (entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

The *Staupsäule* (or pillory), erected in 1492, on the E. side of the Rathhaus, is a monument of the severe laws of ancient times, while the extensive range of buildings around the Rathhaus is a memorial of the Slavonic custom of erecting booths and stalls adjacent to public buildings.

In the W. part of the Grosse Ring rise the equestrian **Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. 23), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 24), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss*, a pupil of Rauch, and a Silesian by birth.

The *Stadthaus* (Pl. 30; adm. daily 10-2), adjoining the Rathhaus, designed by *Stüler*, was completed in 1863, and occupies the site of the Linendrapers' Hall. On the ground-floor are the municipal offices. The handsome apartments of the first floor contain the *Town Library*, comprising 200,000 vols., over 1500 MSS., and a cabinet of coins. The Council Chamber is in the upper story.

The Ring forms the centre of traffic: the main arteries of which are the handsome Schweidnitzer-Strasse, leading to the W. stations, and the Ohlauer-Strasse.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a **Statue of Blücher* (Pl. 52; E. 5), designed by *Rauch*. On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Börse*, the property of a private club.

The Protestant **Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 16; E. 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, erected in 1253-57, and restored in 1857-59, with a tower 335 ft. in height (1452-58), contains some interesting old tombstones (the finest those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch in the N. aisle, and the physician Crato von Craftheim in the S. aisle), a handsome late-Gothic tabernacle of 1455, late-Gothic carved altars

and stalls, and modern stained glass, presented to the church by Frederick William IV. The sacristan is to be found at the new parsonage, to the N. of the church.

The Protestant **Mary Magdalene Church** (Pl. 18; F, 4), to the E. of the Ring, with two towers connected by an arch, dates from the same early period. In the S. tower is a bell cast in 1368.

The INTERIOR is rich in works of art. The Gold-beaters' Chapel contains five altar-screens of the 15th cent., the Sacristy a small brazen lustre and an aquamanile of the 14th century. To the left of the high-altar is a portrait of John Hess, a Lutheran divine called hither from Nuremberg in 1523. The stained glass was the gift of Fred. William IV. — The late-Romanesque S. portal, now sadly dilapidated, dates from the end of the 12th cent. and is one of the most interesting monuments of art in the town.

Opposite the S.E. side of the church rises the *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erected to a Hungarian chieftain of this name, who is said to have been unjustly executed in 1490. — The adjacent *Church of St. Christopher* (Pl. F, 5) contains a pulpit dating from the end of the 16th cent., carved wood of the 16th cent., etc.

At the end of the *Schweidnitzer-Strasse* (Pl. F, 5, 6) are the *Theatre* (Pl. 33), re-erected after a fire in 1865, and again after another in 1871, and the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 11). The adjoining *Exercier-Platz* (Pl. E, 6; parade at noon) is bounded on the N. by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. 27), the S. wing of which was built by Stüler in 1846, and on the W. by the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 31), or *Hall of the Estates*.

Beyond the *Ständehaus*, at the corner of the *Graupen-Str.* and the *Promenade*, rises the **Neue Börse** (Pl. 6; D, E, 5), or *New Exchange*, an imposing modern Gothic edifice (1864-67). The façade opposite the *Ständehaus* is adorned with stone statues representing a merchant, a farmer, a sailor, and a shepherd. The spacious Hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 10-1).

Beyond the *Stadtgraben* rises the large *New Synagogue* (Pl. 35; E, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style by Oppler. To the S. of it extends the *Eichborn'sche Garten*.

A little to the W. is the *Museums-Str.*, leading to the *Museums-Platz*, which is surrounded with tasteful modern edifices. In the centre stands the **Silesian Museum of Art** (Pl. E, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, begun in 1875 from a design by *Rathey*, and finished in 1879. Below the cornice is a frieze with medallions of Michael Angelo, Dürer, Raphael, and Holbein. The pediments are embellished with allegorical statues of Sculpture, Ceramic Art (to the S.), Painting, and Architecture (N.), the first two by *Härtel*, the others by *Michaelis*.

First Floor. To the left of the vestibule is the COLLECTION OF CASTS, to the right that of ENGRAVINGS, consisting of 34,000 plates. The ART INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION and the LIBRARY are also on this floor.

The handsome staircase, above which rises the dome, decorated by *Schaller* with scenes from the legend of Prometheus, ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the PICTURE GALLERY. The works

of the old masters, most of them duplicates from the Berlin Museum, include paintings ascribed (but without critical authority) to *Filippo Lippi, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Guido Reni, Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, Snyders, Rembrandt, Poussin*, and others. Among the modern pictures may be mentioned the following: *A. v. Werner*, Sketch for the mosaic-paintings on the Column of Victory at Berlin (p. 64); *Ad. Menzel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty to Frederick the Great on his sword; *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; *Scholtz*, Formation of the Lützow volunteers in 1813; *Harrach*, Luther's capture on his way home from Worms; *Dressler*, Silesian mountains; *Kalkreuth*, Sunset-glow in the Alps. — **LICHTENBERG'S EXHIBITION**, see p. 226.

The E. wing of the **Ground Floor**, entered from the Museums-Str., contains a **COLLECTION OF SILESIAN ANTIQUITIES**. Among the most interesting objects are a *Pietà* in terracotta and a travelling altar of the 15th cent., two altars to the Virgin of the 16th cent., three Madonnas in alabaster of the 15th cent., and the municipal collection of relics. The court contains architectural fragments and sculptures of the 13th-18th centuries.

The *Freiburger-Strasse* leads hence to the handsome stations of the *Freiburg*, the *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch*, and the *Right Bank of the Oder* Railways (Pl. C, B, 6).

The continuation of the *Schweidnitzer-Str.* to the S., beyond the moat, leads to the *Tauenzien-Platz*, which is adorned with the *Tauenzien Monument* (Pl. 26; F, 6), by *Schadow*, erected to the general of that name (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 227). A short distance hence is the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. G, H, 7).

The streets running to the N. of the Ring lead to the **University** (Pl. 34; E, 3), which contains valuable zoological and mineralogical collections. It was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit school, the buildings of which it now occupies (1300 students). — The *University Library*, comprising 340,000 vols., 2900 vols. of MSS., specimens of the earliest typography, etc., is established in an old Augustinian Abbey (Pl. 5) on the *Sandinsel* (Pl. F, 2, 3).

The adjoining **Sandkirche** (Pl. 19; F, 2), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 13th cent., is a well proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine star-vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy is a relief of the 12th cent. (one of the oldest in the town), representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Duke Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus.

The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. 17; G, 2), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt, and the tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Breslau (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar.

The ***Cathedral of St. John** (Pl. 14; G, 2), begun in 1170, completed in the 14th cent., and recently restored, is flanked with two series of chapels.

INTERIOR. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. The adjacent chapel contains the **Monument*

of *Bishop Roth* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Progelia* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, an imperial general who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as caryatides). — The adjoining chapel of Count Palatine *Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince Bishop of Breslau, contains two good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops, and canons, and several paintings by the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1706). — The *Chapel of St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains *Cranach's* celebrated 'Madonna among the pines'. — In the *Chapel of St. Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. G, H, 1, 2; open daily, except Sun., till 7 p.m.), to the N. of the cathedral, contains a valuable collection of medicinal plants. The *Wintergarten*, a place of public resort, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. The *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.; restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 226).

The Mohnhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. G, 1), to the ***Church of St. Michael**, an elegant Gothic brick edifice, consecrated in 1871, with lofty towers of different shapes.

ENVIRONS. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Zoological Garden, with a park (restaurant) and numerous country-houses (comp. Pl. J, 2; tramway, see p. 226; cab 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.); *Morgenau* (restaurant), also on the Oder; *Zedlitz*, on the Ohle; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolaitor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks), etc.

37. From Berlin to Görlitz (Zittau) and Reichenberg.

RAILWAY to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (16 m. 70, 12 m. 50, 8 m. 30 pf.). Thence to (37 M.) *Reichenberg* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., including detention at *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier-station.

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery at first uninteresting. To the left, near (9 M.) *Grünau*, is *Schloss Köpenick* (p. 222); the neighbouring *Müggelsberge* and *Müggelseen* are often visited from Berlin. 17 M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*. Beyond (37 M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts for 25 M.

48 M. **Lübben** (*Stadt Berlin*), at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*; 53 M. *Lübbenau* (Braunes Ross), with a château of Prince Lynar (branch-line to Kamenz and Dresden, viâ Calau, p. 313, Senftenberg, and Hohenbocka, see p. 261); 60 M. *Vetschau*.

The *Spreewald* is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 2-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. Part of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat in summer. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of *Lübben*, the *Upper* to the N.W. of *Vetschau*. A visit to the latter is not without attraction. Walk from *Vetschau* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Inn zum Spreewald* near the village of *Burg*; row to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Buschmühle* (near *Straupitz*, 2 M. distant, is the *Weinberg*, a good point of view), to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Forsthaus Eiche*, and to the *Kannow-Mühle*, and thence by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Leipe* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lübbenau* (see above).

72 M. **Cottbus** (**Ansorge's Hotel*; *Lossow's*; *Goldener Ring*; *Bär*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the Spree, with 24,900 inhab., the junction for Dresden (by Grossenhain; p. 261), Guben (see p. 313), and Sorau (p. 235), contains considerable cloth-factories. Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71 on the Wallgraben. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Count Pückler, with a fine park and garden, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

86 M. *Spremberg* (Grundig), pleasantly situated, partly on an island in the Spree; 97 M. *Weisswasser*.

Branch-line from Weisswasser in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 60, 40, 30 pf.) to **Muskau** (*Grüner Baum*) on the *Neisse*, where Prince Frederick of the Netherlands possesses a beautiful *Park*, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1873), the former proprietor. Modern *Schloss* in the Renaissance style. The pine-cone and mineral baths of *Hermannsbad* are also situated here. The shooting-lodge of *Hermannsruh* is situated amidst magnificent woods, 6 M. from Muskau.

116 M. *Uhsmannsdorf*; 118 M. *Horka* (for *Kohlfurt*, p. 235, and *Hohenbocka*, p. 261).

129 M. **Görlitz**. — **Hotels.** RHEINISCHER HOF; HERBST; STADT DRESDEN, all at the station; KAISERHOF, near the station; — *VICTORIA HOTEL, elegantly fitted up; STADT ZITTAU; PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL, Postplatz; *KÖNIG WILHELM, Salomon-Str.; *GOLDENE KRONE, WEISSES ROSS, Obermarkt; STRAUSS, Demiani-Platz; BRAUNER HIRSCH, GOLDENER BAUM, Untermarkt.

Restaurants. At all the hotels; also **Café Fahrig*, at the Victoria Hotel; *Pechtner*, Obermarkt 18; *Vohland*, Stein-Str. 1. — **Confectioner.** *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str.

Cabs. From the station into the town, for 1 pers. 50 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf. more. Drive in the town 40 pf. — Cab with two horses, for 1-2 pers., 25 pf. extra in each case.

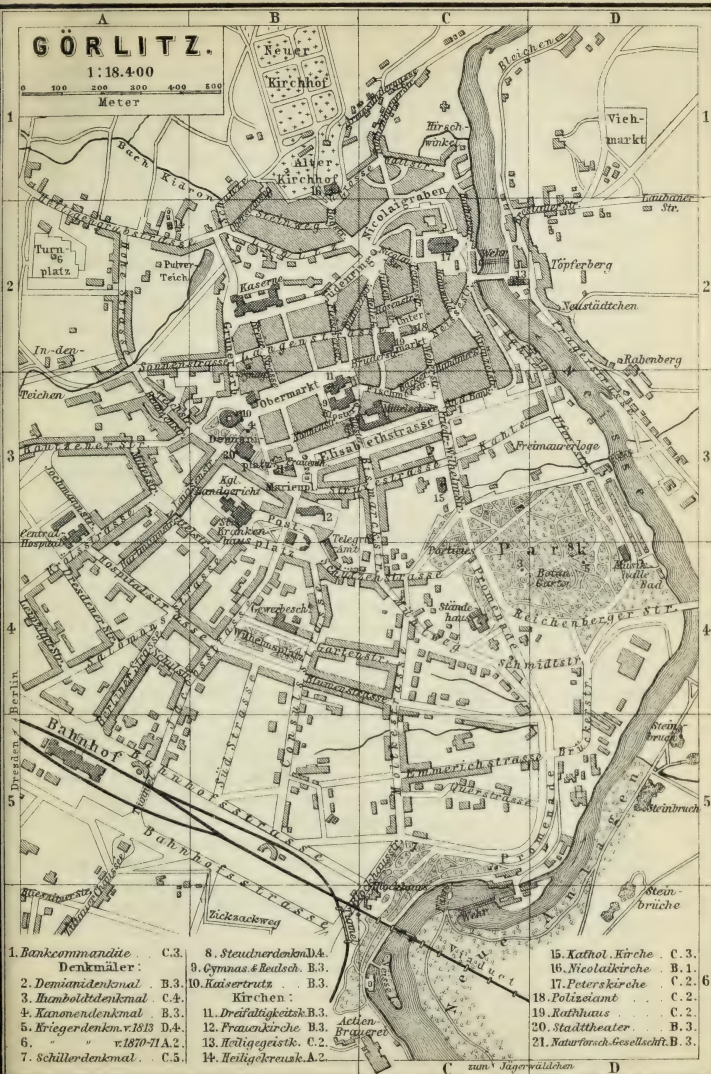
Görlitz is a busy and rapidly increasing town with 49,000 inhab. and many cloth-factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. In 1346 it was at the head of the alliance between the six towns of Upper Lusatia (*Görlitz*, *Bautzen*, *Löbau*, *Kamenz*, *Lauban*, and *Zittau*), but was afterwards annexed to Bohemia, and was frequently involved in the religious wars of Bohemia and Germany in the 15th-17th centuries. In 1635 it became Saxon, and in 1815 Prussian. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (*e. g.* in the *Neisse*- and *Brüder*-Str. and the *Untermarkt*), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while broad and well-built streets and pleasant villas in the new quarters show that it is still a prosperous place.

Leaving the station we proceed straight to the POST-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3, 4), where the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. A handsome fountain is to be erected in the middle. A little farther on, to the right, is the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 12; B, 3), erected in 1449-73, and recently restored (fine portal). Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the left we reach the DEMIANI-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 20) and the **Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 10), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house

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and arsenal. Opposite is the *Industrial Museum*. Adjacent, in the pleasure-grounds, is a *War Monument*, consisting of a pedestal with a copy in terracotta of a frieze executed by Siemering for the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin in 1871, and bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

To the E. of the *Demiani-Platz* is the small *MARIEN-PLATZ*, adorned with a *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), to whom the town was mainly indebted for its rapid development. The neighbouring *Frauenthurm*, with the arms of the town, dates from the end of the 15th century. The wide *Elisabeth-Strasse* leads hence to the E. — In the *OBERMARKT* (Pl. B, 3) is situated the *Trinity*, or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 11), of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385, and restored in 1868; it contains a handsome carved altar of 1383. Beyond the church is the modern Gothic *Gymnasium* (Pl. 9), occupying the site of the old abbey.

A short distance hence, in the *Untermarkt*, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 19; C, 2) of the beginning of the 14th cent. (recently restored), at the corner of the *Brüder-Str.* The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps in the angle of the tower, with a statue of Justice on a richly sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style, and were probably constructed under the influence of the famous Prague architects of that period. The *Rathskeller* (restaurant) is much frequented. Proceeding towards the N. through the *Peters-Str.*, we next reach the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 17; C, 2), erected in 1423-97, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, with earlier W. portal and crypt, one of the finest Gothic edifices in E. Germany. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 24 slender palm-like pillars. The wooden bridge over the Neisse to the E. of the church commands a good survey of the choir.

The *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. 21; B, 3) contains extensive ornithological and conchological collections.

At the *Kreuzcapelle*, to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1476 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

To the S.W. of this point is the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 15; C, 3), in the Romanesque style, to the S. of which is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 4), in the Renaissance style.

The well-kept **Town Park* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) occupies both banks of the Neisse, extending from below the railway-viaduct (see below) to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; Restaurant) on the right bank, and to the *Brewery* (Pl. B, C, 6) and the outskirts of the town on the left bank. It contains monuments to Schiller, Humboldt,

and others, several fountains, and the concert-hall of the Silesian Musical Society.

EXCURSIONS. The **Landskrone* (1421 ft.), a basaltic hill 5 M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view. — To the *Königshainer Berge*, 2½ hrs. — To the Cistercian Nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the Neisse, near *Ostritz* (see below) halfway to *Zittau* (p. 246), 2½ hrs. — At *Moys*, 2¼ M. to the S.W. of *Görlitz*, *General v. Winterfeldt*, the favourite of Frederick the Great, fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for *Kohlfurt* (p. 235) and *Dresden* (p. 262). The 'Silesian Mountain Railway' also diverges here, crossing an imposing **Viaduct* of 34 arches over the *Neissethal*, ¼ M. in length and 70 ft. in height, and leading by *Niklausdorf* and *Lichtenau* to *Lauban* (see p. 235). Lastly a branch-line runs from *Görlitz* to (20 M.) *Zittau* (p. 246), viâ *Deutsch-Ossig*, *Nikrisch*, *Ostritz* (to *Marienthal*, see above), and *Hirschfelde*.

The REICHENBERG LINE continues to run southwards, passing *Deutsch-Ossig* and (135 M.) *Nikrisch*. At (140 M.) *Seidenberg*, the last Prussian station, a custom-house examination takes place. The first Austrian stations are (142 M.) *Tschernhausen* and (144½ M.) *Weigsdorf*.

150 M. **Friedland** (*Adler*, in the Markt; *Herzog v. Friedland*, by the Schloss), a Bohemian town, commanded by the imposing old Schloss, 200 ft. above it, begun in the 11th and 12th cent., and completed in 1551. The tower was erected as early as 1014; the basaltic rock on which it stands is exposed to view in the courtyard. After various vicissitudes, the castle was purchased in 1622 by *Wallenstein*, whose portrait here is said to be a faithful likeness. The numerous family-portraits with which the walls are hung belong to the present proprietor, the Count of *Clam-Gallas*. Weapons used in the Thirty Years' War are also shown. Fine view (custom-dian 1 m.).

The line now traverses the spurs of the *Iser Mts.*

153 M. *Raspenau*, a village with several manufacturing, is the station for *Liebwerda* (*Helm*; *Adler*; *Kurhaus*), a small watering-place to the E., charmingly situated in the narrow valley of the *Wittig*, at the foot of the *Tafelfichte*, with a chateau of Count *Clam-Gallas*. (*Flinsberg*, 10 M. from *Liebwerda*, see p. 235.)

164 M. *Habendorf*. 166 M. *Reichenberg*, see p. 247. For the line from *Zittau* to *Trautenau* viâ *Reichenberg* and *Turnau*, see R. 40; from *Turnau* to *Prague*, see *Baedeker's South Germany and Austria*.

38. From Berlin by Sommerfeld to Kohlfurt and Fellhammer (for Breslau).

210 M. RAILWAY in $8\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. (fares 29 m. 60, 27 m. 30, 13 m. 70 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mts. — Some of the express trains from Berlin to Breslau run via *Sommerfeld, Kohlfurt, and Arnsdorf*, though this route is 19 M. longer than the direct line via Sagan (R. 35).

From Berlin to (98 M.) *Sommerfeld*, see R. 35. The line diverges here from the direct railway to Breslau. 100 M. *Gassen*. 114 M. *Sorau* (*Längner's Hotel*), a manufacturing place (13,200 inhab.), with a royal Schloss, the junction of the lines to Cottbus (p. 231) and Sagan (p. 225). 121 M. *Hansdorf*, also connected with Sagan by a branch-line.

The line intersects the extensive woods of Görlitz. 124 M. *Halbau*.

139 M. *Kohlfurt* (**Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Görlitz (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 40 minutes), Arnsdorf (Liegnitz), and Falkenberg (p. 313).

FROM KOHLFURT TO ARNSDORF, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.). The line crosses the *Queis*. Beyond (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Siegersdorf*, the *Bober* is crossed by a viaduct, 530 yds. long, 75 ft. high. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bunzlau* (*Schwarzer Adler; Kronprinz*), with 9900 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place rises an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to Martin Opitz, the poet (d. 1639). About 3 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*. At (33 M.) *Hainau* the Prussian cavalry defeated the French in 1813. At (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arnsdorf* the line unites with the direct Berlin-Breslau line (p. 224). Through-trains run from Halle and Leipsic to Breslau via Falkenberg-Kohlfurt-Arnsdorf (p. 313).

Beyond (145 M.) *Heide-Gersdorf* the train reaches the *Queis*. 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauban* (*Rother Hirsch*), junction for the line to Görlitz (p. 234). Lauban, formerly one of the six allied towns of Lusatia (p. 232), possesses a modern Roman Catholic Church and a Rathaus of 1560. 158 M. *Langenöls*. Then —

161 M. *Greiffenberg* (*Spohn's Hotel; Dietzel's*), prettily situated $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right of the railway; 1 M. to the S. rises the ruined castle of *Greiffenstein* (1400 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Diligences run from Greiffenberg (once daily) and Rabishau (see below; twice daily) to the S., passing the ruins of Greiffenstein and the small town of *Friedeberg*, on the *Queis*, to —

11 M. *Flinsberg* (1116 ft.; *Neues Brunnenhaus; Grosser Gasthof; Deutscher Kaiser*; also lodgings), a long village in the *Queisthal*, with mineral baths and a bath-house built in 1839. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geierstein* (2648 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the S. rises the *Iserkamm*, of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3543 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3629 ft.), reached in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 hrs. respectively from Flinsberg. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 239) may be reached here in 4 hrs. by ascending the wooded *Queisthal*, with a guide.

A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda* (p. 234). Thence to Friedland (p. 234) 6 M., or by the direct road from Flinsberg 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. 162 M. *Rabishau* (see above); 178 M. *Reibnitz* (omnibus and diligence several times daily in summer to *Warmbrunn*, 4 M., see p. 238). The *Bober* is crossed twice, and a succession of views is enjoyed.

185 M. *Hirschberg*, see p. 237. Omnibuses several times daily to *Warmbrunn* (p. 238) and to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 240).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between *Hirschberg* and *Merzdorf*, beyond which the views are concealed from the railway traveller (seats should be taken to the right). 188 M. *Schildau*, with a château of the Princess of the Netherlands (omnibus to *Schmiedeberg*, p. 240); 192 M. *Jannowitz* (direct route to the *Bolzenschloss*, 1½ hr., see p. 241); 198 M. *Merzdorf*. The *Bober* is crossed several times.

At (202 M.) *Ruhbank* the line to *Trautenau* and *Königgrätz* (p. 249) diverges. From *Ruhbank* to (210 M.) *Fellhammer*, and thence to *Breslau* by *Altwasser* or *Salzbrunn*, see RR. 41, 42 (to *Breslau* 3½ hrs.).

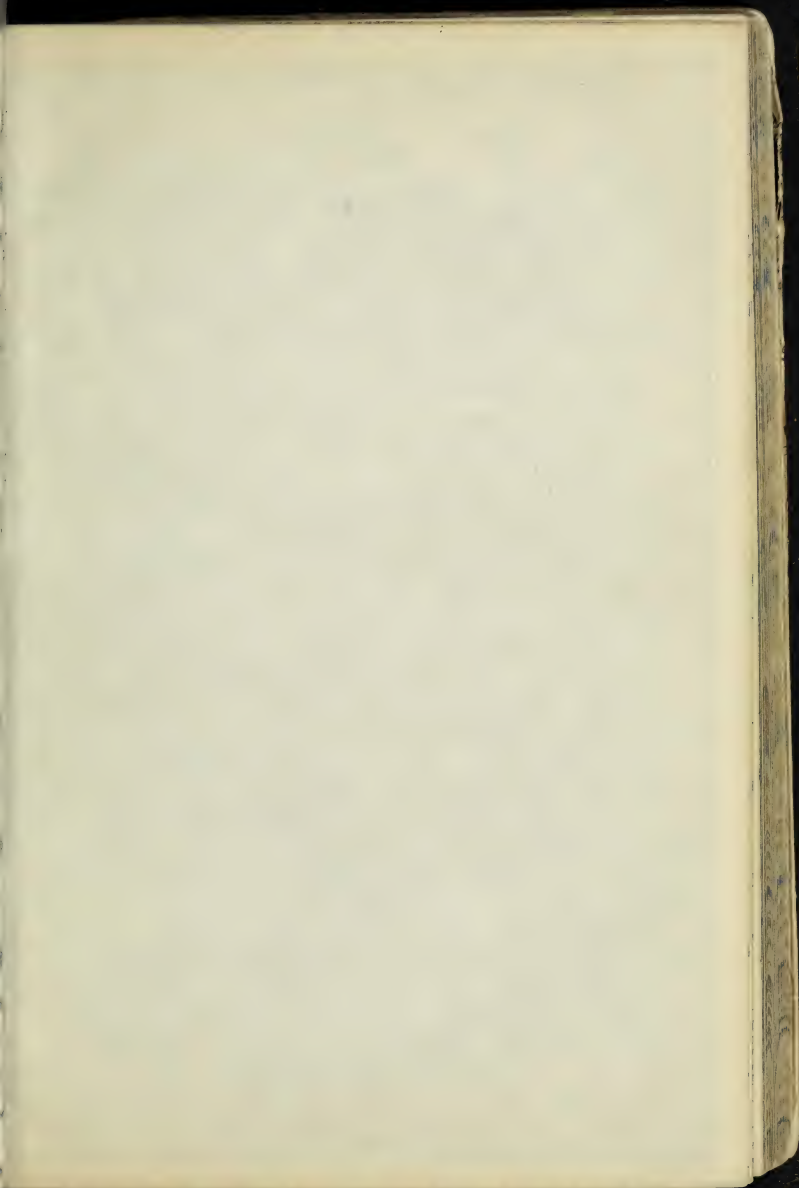
39. The Giant Mountains.

(*Riesengebirge.*)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see below) is the most convenient starting-point. 1st Day. *Hirschberg* and environs; *Cavalierberg* ¾ hr., gorge of the *Sattler* 4 hrs.; drive in the afternoon to *Erdmannsdorf* in 1½, walk by the *Heinrichsburg* and *Weihrichsberg* to *Warmbrunn*, 3, in all 9¼ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Hernsdorf* ¾ hr., *Kynast* and back 1½, *Kochelfall* 2½, *Josephinenhütte* 2, in all 7 hrs. — 3rd Day. Mountain walk: *Zackenfall* ¾ hr., *Neue Schlesiische Baude* 1, *Elbfall* 2, *Schneeegrubenbaude* ¾, *Petersbaude* 1, *Mittagsstein* 1½, *Riesenbaude* 1½, *Koppe* ¾, in all about 9½ hrs. — 4th Day. Descend to the *Hampelbaude* 1½, *Kirche Wang* 1½, *Gräbersteine* 1, *Arnsdorf* ½, *Schmiedeberg* 1 hr. — 5th Day. *Friesensteine* 1½, *Fischbach* 1, *Falkenstein* 1, *Jannowitz* 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 1st Day. From the *Josephinenhütte* by the *Elbfall* and *Spindelmühl* to *Hohenelbe*. 2nd Day. On foot or by railway to *Johannesbad*. 3rd Day. From the *Johannesbad* through the *Apupgrund* or the *Riesengrund* to the *Koppe*. 4th and 5th Days, as above. — A visit to the *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf* rocks may be combined with the above tours as follows: from *Schmiedeberg* by the old road, with a digression to the *Friesensteine*, to *Landeshut*, 3½ hrs., and thence to *Adersbach* 5 hrs.; next day to *Weckelsdorf* ¾ hr. (railway-station, see p. 253), visit to the *Felsenstadt* 2½ hours.

INNS generally good, except at the smaller villages. Those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R. 2-3 m. and more, B. 75 pf., A. 50 pf., D. 2-2½ m. — At the inferior: R. 1-1½ m., A. 40-50 pf., B. 50-75 pf.; in the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good, on the Prussian inferior and dearer.

The Giant Mountains form part of the great mountain chain called the *Sudeten* which extends from the sources of the *Oder* and the *Carpathians* towards the N.W. for a distance of 140 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the *Silesian*, and gradually on the *Bohemian* side, stretching from the sources of the *Bober* on the E. to those of the *Queis* and *Zacken* on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal





Abbrévations.

- von W nach O.
 S Schlesische (Nord) Seite
 K Koralensteine
 Th Thurmstein
 SS Schwarze Schneegrube
 Md Madelstein
 Sm Seiwelung
 Mi Mittastein
 H Hasenbunde
 SL Seifenleime
 KP Koppelman
 D Dänische (Süd) Seite
 M Martins B.
 R Remer B.
 RS Richter (Spindler) B.
 Sch Scharen B.
 Ri Riesen E.





RIESENGEBIRGE

1:250.000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Eine deutsche Meile
Kilometer

Abreviations.

oo W nach O.
Schwarze Sandsteine
Rhodanensteine
Th. Thaurstein
St. Schwarze Schnee-
grube
M. Maderstein
S. Schwarze Sand-
grube
M. Mittelsstein
H. Haderstein
St. Seifentleine
K. Koppstein
B. Bohmische Südseite
R. Martins R.
Er. E. Eiser R.
RS. Rother Sandstein R.
Sch. Schwarze R.
R. Rother R.

- Ville
- Bourg
- Village
- Chapelle
- Château
- Ruine
- Chem. de fer
- Routes postales
- Pétrole routes
- Sentiers

heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5266 ft.), the *Brunnberg* (5072 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4967 ft.), the *Lahnberg* (4898 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4862 and 4646 ft.), the *Krkonosch* (4750 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4708 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4430 ft.). At a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (*pinus pumilio*) begins, and this in its turn soon disappears, particularly on the *Schneekoppe*, where the 'devil's beard' (*anemone alpina*) and violet-moss (*byssus jolithus*) alone thrive. Alpine violets and *Edelweiss* have been planted on the *Schneekoppe*, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. None of the other mountainous regions in Germany are so Alpine in character as the *Riesengebirge*. — Several places in the *Riesengebirge* are much frequented as summer-resorts, such as *Fischbach*, *Hermsdorf*, *St. Peter*, *Salzbrunn*, *Warmbrunn*, *Schmiedeberg*, etc.

a. *Hirschberg, Warmbrunn, and Schmiedeberg.*

Distances. From *Hirschberg* to *Warmbrunn* 4 M., *Warmbrunn* to *Hermsdorf* 2¼ M., ascent of the *Kynast* 1 hr., *Hermsdorf* to the *Josephinenhütte* 12 M., *Hermsdorf* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 M., *Warmbrunn* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 M., *Hirschberg* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 M.

Carriage with one horse per half-day 6-8 m., whole day 10-12 m.; with two horses per half-day 8-10, whole day 15-18 m.

Hirschberg (1122 ft.), **Preussischer Hof*, *Thamm's Hotel*, both in the *Anlagen*; **Drei Berge*, in the *Haupt-Str.*; *Weisses Ross* and *Deutsches Haus*, in the market-place; *Ungebauer's*, in the *Anlagen*; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Bellevue*, between the station and town), a station on the 'Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn' (p. 234), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 14,000 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, and the principal commercial place in the Silesian Mts. Near the station is the *Prot. Church*, covered with a large dome, one of the six churches for which Charles XII. of Sweden stipulated from Emp. Joseph I. at the *Altranstadt Convention* in 1707. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from the 14th century. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty *Anlagen*, or promenades, extending to the **Cavalierberg* (Restaurant).

To the N.W. of the town, on the left bank of the *Zacken*, rises the **Hausberg* (Restaurant), a fine point of view. At the foot of it is the *Railway Viaduct* over the *Bober* (p. 235). To the N. of the *Hausberg* rises the *Helikon*, crowned with a small Doric temple. — The *Kreuzberg*, 1½ M. to the S.E., with the country-seat and **Park* of Hr. R. *Kramsta* of *Freiburg*, affords an extensive view.

A walk up the wild *Boberthal*, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will repay the traveller. In the first part of the valley are a number of new factories. After 1½ M. a path ascends to the left to the *Helikon*. The 'Mirakelbrunnen' is next passed. The finest point, about 3 M. from *Hirschberg*, is styled *Der Welt Ende*, where the path is compelled to quit the stream and ascend to the left. On the opposite bank are the *Raubschloss* and the *Thurmstein*, a huge mass of rock. We may now return by the *Mirakelbrunnen* and the *Helikon* (see above).

To *Schmiedeberg*, 9 M., diligence and omnibus several times a day, see p. 241. *Railway* in progress.

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO WARMBRUNN, 4 M.; omnibus 6-8 times a day. The road on the right bank of the *Zacken* ascends the industrious *Hirschberg Valley*, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and passes through *Kunersdorf* and *Herischdorf*.

Warmbrunn. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE; *SCHWARZER ADLER; SCHNEEKOPPE; BRESLAUER HOF; SCHWARZER ROSS; VICTORIA; STADT LONDON; *PREUSSISCHE KRONE, moderate. Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* (*Langes Haus; R. 9-24 m. per week). — *Private Lodgings* 6-30 m. per week and upwards. — Table d'hôte at the two first-named hotels, also at the *Galerie*, 2-2¼ m.; at the *Cursaal* and *Rosengarten* 1¾ m.

Restaurants (beer) at the *Rosengarten* and at the *Warmbrunner Brauerei*, on the road to Hermsdorf. — *Café* at the confectioner's in the *Cursaal*, with reading-room.

Carriages: To Agnetendorf, with one horse 5, with two 6 m.; to Buchwald, 6 or 9 m.; Erdmannsdorf, 4 or 6 m.; Fischbach, 6 or 9 m.; Hermsdorf 2½-3½ m.; Hirschberg Rail. Stat., 3 or 5 m.; Josephinen-Hütte, 6 or 9 m.; Krumhübel 6 or 9, Stonsdorf 6 or 9, Seydorf 4 or 6, Schreiberhau 4½ or 6, Schmiedeberg 6 or 9 m.; somewhat more if any stay is made.

Warmbrunn (1128 ft.), a pleasant watering-place, visited by 2000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-103° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 60,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (open daily, except Sun., 9-11 and 3-5). The *Schloss-Park* is open on Tues. and Frid., 2-7 o'clock. The beautiful *Promenades* extend as far as Herischdorf, ⅓ M. distant, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the '*Galerie*', and numerous shops, in which cut glass and polished stones are the most attractive wares. The *Weihrichsberg* (1161 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S.W., and the **Scholsenberg* (1356 ft.), ¼ hr. to the E., are two of the finest points of view (Restaurants and summer-quarters).

To *Reibnitz* (p. 236) post-omnibus three times daily in ¾ hr.

Hermsdorf. — Hotels. *TIETZE'S HOTEL, R. 2 m.; *VEREIN, whence the omnibuses start, R. 1½ m.; DEUTSCHER KAISER; WEISSER LÖWE; ZUM KYNAST; *GOLDENER STERN, unpretending; SOMMER's; all generally crowded in the height of summer. Private apartments also to be had.

Guide to the Kynast 1½ m., to the Bismarckshöhe 2½ m.; for a chair, each porter 2 m. and 3 m.

Hermsdorf (1312 ft.), 2 M. to the S.W. of Warmbrunn, a beautifully situated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the well-preserved ruin of **Kynast* (1932 ft.), founded in 1292, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend attaching to the castle forms the subject of a ballad of Körner. The beautiful but heartless Kunigunde vowed to marry none but the knight who should first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many made the attempt, but were precipitated into the abyss below. At length one in whom she felt a real interest succeeded, but instead of claiming his prize, he administered a stern reproof and departed. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower. The ascent to the castle is best made by the carriage-road (1 hr.; no shade), and the descent by the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from

the *Heerdberg* (2126 ft.) towards the S. The latter is ascended from Kynast in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Hermsdorf in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A pleasant path leads through the woods from the Heerdberg to *Agnietendorf* (see below) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Warmbrunn, and 3 M. from Hermsdorf, are the *Bibersteine*, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening light best). Guide from Petersdorf (see below) to the Bibersteine $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

From *Agnietendorf* (**Deutscher Kaiser*; *Beyer*), situated in a pleasant valley, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the **Bismarckshöhe* (2176 ft.; Inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or from Hermsdorf direct in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Near it is the *Säbrich*, another fine point. — The *Schneegruben*, *Thurmstein*, *Petersbaude*, etc., see p. 242. — From the *Bismarckshöhe* a picturesque forest-path leads in 2 hrs. to *Schreiberhau* (see below), the last bit of it affording a charming view of the village.

A path leaving Petersdorf (see below) at the Kochelfall Inn leads N.W. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Moltkefelsen* (restaurant), which command a beautiful view in the direction of Hermsdorf.

From Hermsdorf the post-road ascends the picturesque valley of the Zacken to (2 M.) *Petersdorf* (Ahr's Gasthaus; Friedrich's Hotel; Deutscher Kaiser, with the post-office; *Zum Kochelfall, at the end of the village). At the 'Trinkhalle', above the Kochelfall Inn, a path to the left leads through a pretty, wooded valley to the (10 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Hermsdorf). The road then leads through the straggling village of *Schreiberhau*, the 3600 inhab. of which maintain themselves by linen-weaving and glass-polishing. Numerous inns and lodging-houses on the road-side: among them the *Gasthof Zum Zackenfall* (2050 ft.), with post-office; beyond it, **König's Gasthof* and *Heinrich's Hotel*. In the wood above König's Gasthof is the *Gasthof zum Waldschlösschen*, with a pretty view, on the way to (1 hr.) the Hochstein (see below). The *Gasthaus zur Josephinenhütte* (2247 ft.), on the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond König's Gasthof and about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, is the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The Josephinenhütte, the largest of the glass-houses of Schreiberhau, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch (products for sale, but works not shown). Near it rises the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The **Zackenfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 80 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest scenery, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the Josephinenhütte, is reached by a good road. It is apt to disappoint in dry seasons, but may be artificially improved by the opening of a sluice (Restaurant). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 241.

To the N.W. of the Josephinenhütte rises the *Hochstein* (3740 ft.), ascended in 1 hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn). Guide 2 m., chair, for each porter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Ascent from Hermsdorf direct, 4 hrs.

The high-road beyond the Josephinenhütte ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads by *Neuwelt*, or *Neuwald* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Warmbrunn), and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tannwald* to (13 M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 247).

Stonsdorf (1227 ft.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château and brewery of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the

granite *Prudelberg* (1535 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1590 ft.), a pine-clad hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a tower commanding an admirable view: to the N. *Hirschberg* and its environs; N.W. *Warmbrunn*; W. the *Hochstein*; S.W. the *Kynast*, *Reifträger*, *Hohe Rad*, *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube*; S. the *Silberkamm*, *Schneekoppe*; S.E. *Schmiedeberg*, the *Schmiedeberger Kamm*, and *Friesensteine*; E. *Fischbach* and the *Falkenberge*. At the foot of the *Stangenberg* on the W. lies the hamlet of *Merzdorf*, 3 M. from *Warmbrunn*.

Near *Merzdorf*, to the S.W., lies *Giersdorf* (Zum hohlen Stein, in the upper part of the village; **Rüffler's Gasthaus*, *Gerichtskretscham*, and *Brewery*, in the lower), 2 M. from *Warmbrunn*; and almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*. The picturesque **Hainfall* in the valley of the *Mittelwasser* is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above *Hain*. Near it a fine point of view and a restaurant. Higher up are some remarkable rock-formations, called the *Semmeljunge* (view), the *Thumpsahütte*, etc.

Seydorf (1197 ft.; **Zur Schneekoppe*; *Brewery*), where the roads from *Warmbrunn* and *Hermesdorf* unite, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from each of these places, and $\frac{5}{4}$ M. from *Schmiedeberg*, lies to the S. of *Merzdorf*, and is one of the starting-points for the *Koppe* (p. 244; guide to the *Anna-Capelle* $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the church *Wang* 3 m.). From *Seydorf* we reach the *Anna-Capelle* (2083 ft.), built in 1486, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond is a narrow forest-path, leading to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Gräbersteine*, on the N.W. slope of the *Gräbersberg*; the last stone, the top of which is made accessible by steps, commands a picturesque view.

From *Seydorf* the road leads to the E. to *Arnsdorf* (*Dittrich's Restaurant*), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated at the entrance to the *Lomnitzthal*; then to *Steinseiffen* and to —

Schmiedeberg (1470 ft.; *Preussischer Hof*; **Goldner Stern*; *Schwarzes Ross*; *Kuring*, well spoken of), an old town with 4000 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the steep valley of the *Eglitz*. Down to the 16th cent. it was an important mining place, and was afterwards the centre of the Silesian linen manufacture. Picturesque environs, with a number of villas and châteaux.

At *Buchwald* (*Brewery*), 2 M. to the N., on the road from *Schmiedeberg*, or from *Erdmannsdorf*, to *Fischbach*, there is a château with a beautiful park; the 'Warte' commands a fine view of the *Kesselburg*.

Another admirable prospect is afforded by the **Friesensteine* (2920 ft.), $\frac{4}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of *Schmiedeberg*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the highest point of the old road to *Landeshut*. At the top of the highest accessible rock is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites. The new road skirts the base of the mountains.

Erdmannsdorf (1263 ft.; **Zum Schweizerhaus*), a village with a royal château and park, lies halfway from *Schmiedeberg* to *Hirschberg*, between which places (9 M.) diligences and omnibuses run

several times a day (p. 237). In the park is the Russian Pavilion from the Vienna Exhibition, brought hither in 1875. Church designed by Schinkel. In the vicinity is *Zillerthal*, a colony founded by Tyrolese Protestant emigrants in 1838, with a spinning-mill and lace-factory belonging to the Prussian 'Seehandlung'. Immediately to the N. of Erdmannsdorf lies *Lomnitz*, through which the road to *Schildau* (p. 236) leads.

To the E. of Erdmannsdorf lies the long village of (3 M.) *Fischbach* (*Zur Forelle, R. 1 m., with the post-office; Hübner), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored and embellished by Prince William of Prussia. The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 1 m.). Extensive park. Hence to Schmiedeberg 1½ hr.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the *Falkenberge*, the highest of which is the *Falkenstein* (2165 ft.), an excellent point of view, reached in ¾ hr. from Fischbach. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1½ hr.) *Mariannenfels*, a huge group of rocks on the summit of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From Fischbach a road leads viâ *Niederrohrbach* and *Neu-Jannowitz* (or direct from the Mariannenfels) to the **Bolzenschloss* (Inn at the forester's); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable view of the Katzbach Mts., Jannowitz (p. 236), and the little town of Kupferberg, picturesquely perched on the top of a hill.

b. The Hochgebirge.

Distances. From the Josephinenhütte to the Schnee grubenbaude 3 hrs., Riesenbaude 4½, Koppe ¾ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the Schnee grubenbaude 4 hrs.; from Seydorf to the Riesenbaude 6 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krumhübel 1½ hr., thence to the Riesenbaude 2½ hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannesbad to the Koppe 5 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe 7½-8 hrs.; from the Josephinenhütte to Hohenelbe 6½-7 hrs.

Guides (to be found at all the principal starting-places, 5 m. per day, and 2½ m. per half day, not exceeding six hours, for which fees they are bound to provide their own food), although seldom absolutely necessary, are often useful in the stormy or foggy weather which is frequently encountered among the Giant Mts.

Chair Porters 5½ m. each per day.

FROM THE JOSEPHINENHÜTTE to the Koppe 9-10 hours. The path ascends by the (¾ hr.) *Zackenfall* (p. 239), crosses a bridge (2336 ft.), and ascends the new and excellent path to the (1 hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3904 ft.; a small inn), whence a view is obtained. Leaving the *Reifträger* (4430 ft.) to the left, the path then ascends past some curious groups of rock, the (½ hr.) *Sau- steine*, and (¼ hr.) *Kässteine*, or *Quarksteine*, crosses (¼ hr.) the path from the Alte Schlesische Baude to Ober-Rochlitz (at the kilomètre-stone 112), and then skirts the S. side of the *Spitzberg*. After ¼ hr. more we may quit the straight path leading direct viâ the *Veilchensteine* to the (½ hr.) Schnee grubenbaude (see below) and diverge by the second path to the right (stone 113) to the (¼ hr.)

Elbbrunnen, one of the sources of the Elbe, and thence towards the S. to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Elbfall*, 145 ft. in height, one of the finest waterfalls among the Giant Mts. (rustic inn). About 10 min. farther is the *Pantschfall*, which descends in several leaps from a height of 800 ft., and 2 hrs. beyond it *Spindelmühl*, see p. 244.

From the *Elbbrunnen* we may proceed direct, with a guide, to the *Pantschfall*, and thence to the *Elbfall*. By this route we come suddenly upon a striking view of the 'Sieben Gründe' (p. 244), which by the other route are disclosed gradually.

From the *Elbfall* we ascend the left bank of the brook to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Schneeegrubenbaude* (4773 ft.; table d'hôte), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. View of the *Hirschberg Valley*, beyond the abyss, from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a lofty rock sheltering the *Baude* from the W. wind.

From the *Schneeegrubenbaude* we proceed to the left, passing the *Grosse Schneegrube*, to the (20 min.) *Hohe Rad* (4967 ft.), the *View from which is often preferred to that from the *Koppe*. Steep descent on the E. side, over blocks of granite and by steps, 20 min. (ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; way easily lost in bad weather). The path then follows the crest of the mountains, leaving the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4862 ft.) on the left, and passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches the **Petersbaude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), a mountain inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. (Descent from the *Petersbaude* to the left to *Agnetendorf*, or to the right to *Spindelmühl*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) It then descends to the left into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reaches the (40 min.) **Spindlerbaude* (3937 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4646 ft.). The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the (1 hr.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lahnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4898 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. We next pass the deeply imbedded *Grosse Teich*, destitute of fish, and the *Kleine Teich*, in which trout abound (leaving the *Wiesenbaude* to the right), and traverse the *Koppenplan*, clothed with the dwarf pine, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Riesenbaude* (4510 ft.), a small inn at the foot of the barren summit of the *Koppe*. A new path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the *Riesengrund* (p. 244), ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., descent 20 min.).

FROM AGNETENDORF (p. 239) to the *Koppe* 8-9 hours. The path ascends the *Tiefe Graben*, the wooded valley of a brook rising in the *Agnetendorfer Schneegrube*, passes the *Thurmstein* (2165 ft.), and then the (2 hrs.) *Korallensteine* (2756 ft.), a wild group of rocks on the N. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube*. The *Agnetendorfer*, or *Schwarze Schneegrube* is next passed, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the above described path to the *Riesenkamm* is reached. Thence to the *Koppe*, see above.

FROM SEYDORF (p. 240) to the *Koppe*, 6 hours. To the *Anna-Capelle* and the *Gräbersteine* (p. 240), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From the latter we return to the finger-post, and then skirt the hill-side till we reach

the main path, which ascends direct from the chapel. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the *Brotbaude* (refreshments), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Schmiedeberg by Krumhübel. The path then leads to the right to the (10 min.) **Church of Wang* (2493 ft.), the parish-church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (**Zum Deutschen Kaiser*, near the parsonage), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirken', or timber-churches, purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844, and transferred hither from its original site in Thelemarken in Norway (sacristan 50 pf.). Tower, school, and parsonage new. The churchyard affords a fine view.

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min., past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seydorf, to the *Schlingelbaude* (3478 ft.), another small inn. A little to the right are the *Drei Steine*, rocky pinnacles on the top of the mountain. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teich*, whence the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hempelsbaude* (4110 ft.) is visible on its green plateau.

From the *Hempelsbaude* we ascend for 25 min. on the *Stirndl* to the *Koppenplan*, on which, 25 min. farther, is the *Riesenbaude*, at the base of the *Koppe* (see p. 242).

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 240) to the *Koppe* by *Krumhübel* and *Brückenberg*, 5 hours. A broad road leads from Schmiedeberg to the S.W. by *Steinseiffen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Krumhübel* (**Zur Schneekoppe*, opposite the post-office), a favourite summer-resort, formerly the principal seat of the 'Laboranten', or herb and medicine vendors of the Giant Mts., who trace their descent from two fugitive medical students from Prague. ('Pudel' is an aromatic liqueur manufactured here.) A pleasant excursion may be made to the romantic *Melzergrund*, occupying 4 hrs. there and back. The *Koppe* may be ascended from Krumhübel in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep) and the *Hempelsbaude* (see above); or we may drive to the **Waldhaus Inn* at *Brückenberg* and ascend thence by *Wang* and the *Schlingelbaude* (see above), also in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary).

From Schmiedeberg direct to the *Koppe* by the Schmiedeberger *Kamm*, with guide, 4 hours. The path ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg* and *Arnsberg*, passes the *Anna-Capelle* (p. 240) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and descends the *Mordhöhe* and the slopes of the *Forstkamm*, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenzbauden* (**Hübner*; **Göder*), 2 hrs. below the summit (good Hungarian wine). The vegetation becomes scantier as the summit is approached. The steep part of the ascent begins on the *Schwarze Koppe* (4495 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the summit.

FROM JOHANNESBAD (p. 248) to the summit 5 hrs.; a carriage-road as far as *Petzer* (see below). We ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post, to the *Waldhaus* (p. 248), and then follow the valley of the *Aupa* to (4 M.) *Marschendorf* (*Zum Platzkretscham*; *Schremmer's Restaurant*), the first houses of which almost adjoin *Freiheit* (p. 248). Count Aichelburg possesses a château here; fine view from the *Rehbornberg*. Post-conveyance from *Freiheit* to *Marschendorf* daily.

The valley contracts, and at the entrance to the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dunkelthal* (Brauhoof) forks, the right branch leading to *Albendorf* and the *Grenzbauden*. Our road leads to the left, passing a large glass-house, and enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. a small tower, built in 1861). At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuzschenke* the valley of the *Kleine Aupa* diverges to the right, leading to *Klein-Aupa* and the *Grenzbauden*. The road to the left is continued to *Gross-Aupa* (*Post), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hill-side. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach *Petzer*, the highest part of *Gross-Aupa*, where the road terminates. Refreshments and chair-porters at the *Petzerkretscham*. (A little above diverges the road leading across the *Geiergucke* to *Spindelmühl*; see below.) Then a steep ascent to the right through the grand **Riesengrund*, or *Aupagrund* (Zum *Goldnen Riesen*), which descends abruptly from the *Schneekoppe* to a depth of 2000 ft., to the (2 hrs.) *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft.); thence to the *Koppe*, see p. 242.

The **Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (5266 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service performed here once a year (10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the **Koppen Inn*, with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, built on the Bohemian side of the *Koppe*, belongs to the same landlord.

View extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire *Hirschberg Valley*; E. *Schweidnitz*, *Zobten*, *Breslau*, *Eule*, *Silberberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Heuscheuer*; S.W. the *Weisse Berg* near *Prague*; W. the *Milleschauer* near *Teplitz*; N.W. the *Landskrone* near *Görlitz*. An unclouded horizon is, however, rare. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly; to the N. the *Melzergrund*. Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in spring, whence the name.

FROM THE JOSEPHINENHÜTTE BY SPINDELMÜHL TO THE WIESENBAUDE 6 hrs., and to HOHENELBE 7 hrs. (from *Spindelmühl* to *Hohenelbe* route practicable for carriages). — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see pp. 241, 242. A good new path leads to the right from the *Baude* along the slope of the *Krkonosch* (4750 ft.) into the **Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (4708 ft.). It then turns to the left, skirting the *Riesenkamm*, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseiffen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the *Sieben Gründe*, the path unites with that coming from the *Petersbaude* (p. 242) and turns towards the S.W.

Spindelmühl (2446 ft.; **Richter's Inn*, near the church; *Villa Marienwarte*, with garden, below; **Ellerbach's Inn*, above the *Elbe*; *Harrach-scher Gasthof*, on the right bank of the *Elbe*), a favourite summer-resort, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S. At the S. end of the village the *Elbe* is joined by the *St. Peterseiffen*, on which, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up, lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken*, to the right of the *Heuschober*, and affords a picturesque view of the W. valleys of the *Brunnberg* (5072 ft.). After $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. we reach the *Wiesenbaude* (4510 ft.; *Inn*), whence we follow the stakes to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) path on the mountain crest leading in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the *Riesenbaude* (see p. 242).

Those who wish to go direct from *Spindelmühl* to the *Aupa-Thal* (5 hrs.) follow the road that diverges above *Richter's Inn* and leads to *St. Peter*. Beyond this village the route gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange*

Grund to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnberg* (see above), which forms the watershed between the Aupa and the tributaries of the Elbe. The *Geiergucke*, at the top, commands a charming view of the Aupa-Thal. The *Zehgrund* now remains on the right, while the path follows the slopes on the left to the *Richterbauden*, the (1½ hr.) *Pelzerkretscham*, and (½ hr.) the Post Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 244).

By following the course of the Elbe to the S. from *Spindelmühl* we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (8 hrs.) *Hohenelbe* (p. 248).

c. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.

From *Liebau* to *Schömburg* 4½ M., diligence twice daily; from *Schömburg* to *Adersbach* 6 M. — From *Friedland* to *Adersbach* or *Weckelsdorf* 6 M.; carriages at the station, to either of them and back, one-horse 9, two-horse 12 m. — From *Adersbach* to *Weckelsdorf* 2¼ M. — From *Weckelsdorf* to the station of that name (p. 253) 3 M.

FROM LIEBAU (p. 250) a road leads to (4½ M.) *Schömburg* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; Brewery in the market-place), which is also reached by a road from *Landeshut* viâ *Grüssau* (p. 250). The road, at first ascending as far as the Bohemian frontier, now leads by (2¼ M.) *Liebenau* and (2 M.) *Merkelsdorf* to (2 M.) *Nieder-Adersbach*. Pedestrians save ½ hr. by taking the path to the right by the tavern at the entrance to *Liebenau*.

FRIEDLAND, see p. 252. A short way beyond the town the Bohemian frontier is crossed (wine-house next to the custom-house), where the traveller is assailed by swarms of beggars. The large village of *Merkelsdorf* (see above) is next reached, from which a road in a straight direction and then to the right leads to (2¼ M.) *Adersbach*, and another to the left goes by *Buchwaldsdorf* to (2¼ M.) *Weckelsdorf*.

***Adersbach Rocks.** — NEUES GASTHAUS, to the left of the custom-house; *ZUR Felsenstadt, at the entrance to the rocks. — GUIDE, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 50 kr. for each person. Several small fees are expected at various points among the rocks, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 pf. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, forming at one point a waterfall 40 ft. high. Part of the exploration is carried out by boat. The visit occupies 1-1½ hour. At the egress an echo is awakened by the blasts of a horn and pistol-shots.

Near *Radowenz*, 7 M. to the S.W. of *Adersbach*, is a *Fossil Forest*, discovered by Prof. Göppert of Berlin.

The ***Weckelsdorf Rocks** (*Zum Eisenhammer*), adjoining those of *Adersbach* on the E. (2¼ M. from the *Adersbach inn*), are still more

imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the Adersbach Rocks. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Münster', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, where the 'Amphitheatre' and the 'Valley of Jehoshaphat' are picturesque points. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs. — Weckelsdorf has a station (restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunau railway (p. 253), 3 M. distant.

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 253; carriage from Weckelsdorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 m.

40. From Zittau to Trautenau by Reichenberg.

97 M. RAILWAY. To *Reichenberg* in 55 min. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf.); from *Reichenberg* to *Alt-Paka* in 3¾ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 6f, 2 fl. 7f, 1 fl. 80 kr.); thence to *Trautenau-Parschnitz* in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 17, 1 fl. 82, 1 fl. 9 kr., Austrian currency).

Zittau. — **Hotels.** **Sonne*; **Engel*, both in the market-place; **Sächsischer Hof*; *Hütter's Hotel*, near the station; *Weintraube*, *Bahnhof-Str.*
Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the *Rathhaus*; *Brauhaus*, *Bahnhof-Str.*, with garden.

Cab from the station to the town (10 min.), for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m.; box 20 pf. — One-horse carr. to the Oybin 5 m. for ½ day; 7 m. for a whole day; two-horse carr. 7½ or 10½ m.; to Oybin, Jonsdorf, and the Lausche 9 m. or 13½ m.

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 20,400 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. In 1757, after the battle of Kollin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The large reservoir of the town water-works is conspicuous as we quit the station. Handsome *Rathhaus*, erected in 1844. Town Library. Historical Museum. The *Church of St. John* was re-erected in 1834-37; view from the tower. In the suburbs is the *Stadtbad*. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the *Neisse Viaduct* (see below).

About 6 M. to the S. of Zittau rises the Oybin (comp. Map, p. 290), the road to which traverses the long village of *Obersdorf*, passing the *Wittichschenke*, a clean inn at its upper end. Beyond this point we may quit the road and follow a footpath to the right, which leads through the wood, passing the *Hungerbrunnen* and crossing the *Pferdeberg*, to the Oybin. Fine view of the hill as we approach. The **Oybin* (1680 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a beehive, and crowned with the highly picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1545 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1681. The church of 1384 with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best preserved part. The tower affords a picturesque view. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. **Inn* adjacent. At the base of the hill is the scattered village of *Oybin* (Kretscham; Dürrling), with a number of villas of Zittau manufacturers.

Opposite the Oybin, to the E., rises the (¾ hr.) *Töpfer* (1870 ft.; Bär's

Restaurant, rustic), another height with grotesque sandstone rocks. The direct route to it from Zittau diverges from the road to the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before the Oybin is reached.

The ***Lausche** (2522 ft.), 2 hrs. to the W. of the Oybin, 3 hrs. from Zittau (guide advisable, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the Teplitz and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the Iserkamm, the Tafelsichte, and the Giant Mts. The *Inn at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia.

The **Hochwald** (2467 ft.), 1 hr. S. of the Oybin, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (*Inn at the top; guide 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). A picturesque path leads from the Hochwald through the *Nonnenklunzen* (refreshments), a labyrinth of rocks, to the Lausche.

Böhmisch-Friedland, 14 M. to the E. of Zittau (diligence once daily), see p. 234.

Passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian custom-house officers at Zittau. The train now crosses the great ***Neisse Viaduct**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, supported by 34 arches, 72 ft. above the stream. The pleasant valley of the Neisse is then ascended. 4 M. **Grottau**; 10 M. **Kratzau**; to the right a view of the **Jeschken** (3173 ft.).

17 M. **Reichenberg** (*Frank's Hotel; Union*), the largest town in Bohemia after Prague, is a cloth-making place, with 25,000 inhabitants. The *Kreuzkirche* contains an old altar-piece, Mary and the Child (Dürer?). *Schloss* and *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. New *Prot. Church*. *Excursion to the Jeschken (see above) and back, half-a-day. — Railway to *Görlitz*, see R. 37.

The line ascends in windings, and at stat. *Langenbruck* reaches the watershed between the Neisse and Iser. It then turns to the W. and descends to (27 M.) *Reichenau* (comp. p. 248) and (31 M.) *Liebenau*, two glass-making places. It next descends the *Mohelka Thal* and crosses it, affording picturesque glimpses of **Schloss Sichrow*, the seat of Prince Rohan, built in the English Gothic style, and surrounded by extensive grounds. Beyond stat. *Sichrow* a tunnel 690 yds. long.

40 M. **Turnau** (*Goldne Krone; Löwe*), a town with 4600 inhab., lies on an eminence on the left bank of the Iser, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway. The modern *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice. The hydropathic establishment of *Wartenberg* lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.; about 3 M. to the S.E. of which are situated the ruin of *Waldstein*, the ancestral seat of the celebrated Wallenstein, and the mediæval château of *Gross-Skal*, with beautiful grounds (view from the tower). Farther distant is the ruin of *Trosky*, on two conspicuous rocks. — From Turnau to Prague, 4 hrs., see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

The scenery between Turnau and Eisenbrod is the finest on the line. The train intersects beautiful rock and forest landscapes, at the foot of which flows the impetuous Iser. From stat. *Klein-Skal*, which is grandly situated, an interesting route leads past the castle of that name (among the ruins of which there is a 'Rock

Pantheon', with reminiscences of Austrian celebrities), by the ruin of *Friedstein*, and the *Kopainberg* (2161 ft.; *View), direct to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see p. 247). To the left is the château of *Dalimerie*, with its double tower.

The train continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Iser. 49 M. *Eisenbrod*, beyond which four tunnels are traversed; 53 M. *Semil*, with an old château of Prince Rohan, now a government mining-office. — 64 M. **Alt-Paka**, a junction, where passengers for Trautenau change carriages. The line to the S.W. leads to *Josefstadt* (p. 250).

76 M. *Starkenbach*, a small manufacturing town with an old Schloss. The church contains a font of 1545. 80½ M. *Pelsdorf*.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Pelsdorf in 14 min. to *Hohenelbe* (1477 ft.; *Hôtel Bosener*; *Schwan*; *Mohr*), a small town pleasantly situated on both banks of the Elbe, on the spurs of the Giant Mts. The small houses with their lofty gables are flanked with arcades borne by wooden columns. The Schloss is surrounded by a fine park. Linen is the staple commodity here. The *Heidelberg* (3120 ft.), which rises above the town, commands a fine view. From Hohenelbe to the Schneekoppe, see pp. 244, 245.

87 M. *Arnau*; 89 M. *Kottwitz*; 92 M. *Pilnikau*.

97 M. **Trautenau** (*Union*, at the station; *Weisses Ross*; *Blauer Stern*), a town with 9000 inhab., on the *Aupa*, almost entirely rebuilt after the great fire of 1861, is the centre of the Bohemian linen manufacture. In the Realschule is preserved an interesting collection of the Flora of the Giant Mts. The handsome church, founded in 1283, was rebuilt in the middle of last century. The Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians in the vicinity in 1866. Several monuments to the slain have been erected on the *Johannisberg*, or *Kapellenberg*, to the S. of the town, where the battle raged most fiercely. The *Gablenzhöhe*, ½ M. distant, is crowned with an iron obelisk; fine view towards the Giant Mts.

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNESBAD. Railway to *Freiheit* (10 M.; fares 63, 53, 32 kr.), ascending the populous and industrious valley of the *Aupa*. Diligence thence to (½ M.) the pleasant little *Johannesbad* (2065 ft.; **Kurhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Breslau*; *Stern*; *Kronprinz Rudolf*; *Preussischer Hof*; *Johannesbad*, R., L., & A. 2 fl., with good restaurant; numerous lodging-houses), which is visited by about 2000 guests annually. The alkaline chalybeate spring is beneficial in cases of rheumatism and nervous complaints. The *Ladig*, the *Schubertsmühle*, the wild ravine of the *Klause*, the *Waldhaus*, and the *Blaustein* are the prettiest points in the pleasant environs, all within an hour's walk.

From Trautenau to Parschnitz (p. 250), 3 M., railway in 10 min.

41. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz.

The most convenient route is viâ Altwasser (122 M.). RAILWAY to *Altwasser* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80); from Altwasser to *Liebau* in 1¾ hrs. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 80 pf.); from Liebau to *Königgrätz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 9, 3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 4 kr.). — Route viâ *Salzbrunn*, 121 M., see R. 42.

From Breslau to (30 M.) *Königszelt* and (41 M.) *Sorau*, see R. 42. 43½ M. **Altwasser** (1190 ft.; *Villa Nova*; *Seifert's*), with 8000

inhab., possesses extensive brown-coal mines, porcelain manufactories, and engine-works. The chalybeate springs, which once made it a popular resort, have been almost entirely exhausted by the mining operations. — Route by Wilhelmshöhe to Salzbrunn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., see p. 252. — The train now passes above the scattered village of *Hermsdorf* by means of a viaduct, and reaches —

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Waldenburg** (1385 ft.; **Schwarzes Ross*; *Gelber Löwe*), a busy manufacturing town with 11,300 inhab., situated on the *Polnitz*, the centre of a coal-mining district in the principality of *Schweidnitz*. Near the station is a large porcelain-manufactory; there are also considerable flax-mills and linen-factories in the vicinity. Excursion to Salzbrunn (p. 252) viâ the *Wetterthurm*, 1 hr. — The line now ascends in a wide curve.

49 M. *Dittersbach* (Burg). Fine view from the station. To *Görbersdorf* (p. 252), viâ *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO GLATZ, 32 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). The train passes the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ruin of *Neuhaus*, penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* by a tunnel 1 M. long, and traverses the N. slope of the *Schwarze Berg*.

4 M. **Charlottenbrunn** (*Curhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Friedenshoffnung*; visitors' tax 20 m., each additional pers. 5 m.), a watering-place situated in a depression of the *Weistritzthal*, with two weak alkaline springs. The *Karlshain* is a well-kept promenade. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesierthal*, see p. 256.

The train now passes through the *Reimsbacher Tunnel*, and reaches ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Sonne), a long village in the valley of the *Weistritz*, the inhabitants of which are occupied in finishing undressed linen brought from Austria. — A pleasant walk may be taken from *Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf* to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* and the *Hornberg* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hornschloss*, a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königswalde*. The train passes through a tunnel, skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaduct*.

18 M. **Neurode** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Wildenhof*), a small town with 6600 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*. Coal-mines in the vicinity. The *St. Anna Capelle* (2000 ft.; Restaurant), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. At *Scharfeneck*, 4 M. farther on, the *Walditz* falls into the *Steine*.

The train follows the valley of the *Walditz*. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mittelsteine*, on the bank of the *Steine*. The train now traverses the *Steinethal*, crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (32 M.) *Glatz*, see p. 254.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Fellhammer**; passengers for Salzbrunn or Schlesisch-Friedland (p. 252) change carriages here. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gottesberg* (2130 ft.), the culminating point of the line, which now enters the valley of the *Lässig*.

62 M. **Ruhbank**, see p. 236; passengers for Liebau change carriages.

Our line now ascends the valley of the *Bober*, which it repeatedly crosses. — 68 M. **Landeshut** (**Rabe*; *Drei Berge*), with 5800 inhab., who are occupied in flax-spinning and weaving, lies on the *Bober*. The Protestant church is one of the six 'Gnadenkirchen' (p. 237). In the Ring rises a statue of *Count Stolberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by *Pfuhl*. In 1760 a body of 10,000

Prussians under Fouqué were defeated here by 31,000 Austrians under Laudon.

Schmiedeberg (p. 240) is $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Landeshut. — At *Grüssau*, 3 M. to the S.E., are the extensive buildings of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1290, suppressed in 1810, and now used as a manufactory.

72 M. **Liebau** (*Schmidt's Hotel*; *Kyffhäuser*; *Göhler*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with the Austrian custom-house, is a town of 5000 inhab., engaged in weaving and spinning. — From Liebau to Adersbach, see p. 245.

The line follows a defile through which the Prussian army invaded the Austrian dominions in 1866, and soon enters Bohemia. It ascends slightly, crossing the watershed between the Oder and the Elbe, and then descends. $74\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königshain*.

$82\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Parschnitz* (**Rail. Restaurant*), on the Aupa, the junction for Trautenau, Reichenberg, and Zittau (R. 40). High-road from Parschnitz to *Petersdorf*, *Qualisch*, *Feldkretscham*, and ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Adersbach* (p. 245). — The train passes through a long tunnel. 90 M. *Schwadowitz*. 101 M. *Starkotsch* (whence a branch-line runs to *Wenzelsberg*, 2 M. distant, and *Nachod* on the Chotzen-Braunau line, p. 253). In 1866 the Austrians under Ramming and Archduke Leopold were defeated in several engagements near Nachod by the Prussians under Steinmetz. The line traverses the battle-field, where numerous monuments have been erected to the fallen. The contest was terminated by the capture of (105 M.) *Skalitz*, the station of which was bravely defended by Austrian riflemen.

112 M. **Josefstadt** (*Wessely's Hotel*), a town and fortress on the Elbe, erected under Joseph II. in 1781-87, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station.

122 M. **Königgrätz** (*Lamm*, *Ross*), a fortress on the Elbe, rendered famous by the battle of 3rd July, 1866, which was fought to the W. of the town (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

42. From Breslau to Braunau and Chotzen by Salzbrunn.

118 M. RAILWAY. To *Halbstadt* in 5 hrs. (fares 8 m., 6 m., 4 m.); from *Halbstadt* to *Braunau* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 43, 32, 21 kr.); from *Halbstadt* to *Chotzen* in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 68, 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 34 kr.). As far as *Friedland* the finest views are generally to the left, beyond it to the right.

Breslau, see p. 225. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Canth*. At *Kryblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., there is a monument to Prince Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mettkau*, the station for the *Zobten*, which has for some time been visible on the left. To the right the château of *Borganie*, seat of Count Pinto.

From *Mettkau* diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. to (8 M.) *Zobten am Berge* (*Hirsch*), at the base of the *Zobten* (branch-line from *Rothsürben* to *Zobten* in progress). Near it are *Gorkau* (Inn), prettily situated, with granite quarries, and the small **Rosalienthal* (Inn). A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from *Zobten*

to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the ***Zobten** (2215 ft.), the finest point of view in Silesia. Small inn, and a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1810 the hill belonged to an Augustinian monastery founded here in 1108, of which the chapel still remains. Best view from an open space about 300 paces from the chapel.

Stations *Ingramsdorf* and *Saarau*, the latter with foundries and chemical works.

30 M. **Königszelt** (**Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 44), derives its name (king's tent) from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. **Freiburg** (906 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; **Burg*; *Schwarzer Bär*), a small town (7800 inhab.) with several weaving factories, is prettily situated on the hill-side. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the village of *Polsnitz*. Comp. the *Map*, p. 236.

Pleasant *EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS FÜRSTENSTEIN. We first follow the Waldenburg road for 3 M., and then an avenue to the right, which leads to the Schloss in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of *Polsnitz* and its prolongations *Hellabach* and *Salzabach* to the (3 M.) *Inn zur Neuen Schweizerei*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the **Schweizerei Restaurant*, both close to the Schloss. — (From *Sorgau* to *Fürstenstein*, see below.)

***Schloss Fürstenstein**, the residence of Count Hochberg, Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor. The tower should be ascended for the sake of the view.

A *Walk through the valley and a visit to the two castles may be accomplished in 2-3 hrs. as follows (or in the reverse direction, starting from the *Schweizerei*). We turn to the left (S.) in the avenue mentioned above, before reaching the Schloss, and then follow a road indicated by stone way-posts, which leads to the **Luisenplatz*, where a beautiful view of the château, the Alte Burg, and the wooded **Fürstensteiner Grund** is enjoyed. Descend hence into the valley, 300 ft. in depth, cross the brook, and ascend to the **Alte Burg**, a small imitation of a mediæval castle. A kind of tournament was held here in 1800 in honour of Frederick William III., on which occasion the prizes were distributed by his Queen Louise (castellan 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Return by the same route into the beautiful valley, and descend the left bank of the stream. If time be limited, cross a wooden bridge which is soon reached, and ascend to the Schloss; but it is preferable to follow the brook as far as the *Schweizerei*, or farm, and to ascend thence to the right to the Schloss.

From *Fürstenstein* to *Salzbrunn* 3 M., by the Freiburg road above mentioned; somewhat less by a road from the *Alte Burg*; beyond the churches the route to the left following the brook should be chosen. Bad *Salzbrunn* lies above the villages of that name.

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Sorgau*, where passengers for *Altwasser* (R. 41) change carriages.

The route from *Sorgau* to *Schloss Fürstenstein* is slightly shorter than that from Freiburg. The Waldenburg road is followed to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Fürstensteiner Grund*, and then the route above described is traversed in the reverse direction. — Halfway between *Sorgau* and the *Fürstensteiner Grund* opens the *Salzgrund*, a parallel valley.

The *Schneekoppe* is visible to the right in clear weather. The train is carried over *Nieder-Salzbrunn* by a viaduct; *Ober-Salzbrunn* lies to the left. Fine view.

43½ M. **Bad Salzbrunn.** — **Hotels.** PREUSSISCHE KRONE; ELISENHOF; SONNE; DEUTSCHER ADLER; PREUSSISCHES SCEPTER. — *Hôtels Garnis.* FLAMMENDER STERN; BRUNNENHOF, with reading-room; CURHAUS.

Restaurants. **Preuss. Krone; Merkur.*

Theatre during the season.

Baths at five bath-houses, 80-90 pf.

Visitors' Tax 24 m., 2 pers. 34 m. — The station is 1 M. from the Bad.

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.) lies in the valley of the *Salzbach*. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed as early as 1316 for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints, but fell into disuse during the wars of the following centuries. Their virtues were again brought into notice about sixty years ago, and Salzbrunn is now the most fashionable watering-place in Silesia (3000 patients annually). About 200,000 bottles of the water are exported every year. Pleasant promenades at *Neu-Salzbrunn*, where the springs are situated. The *Elisenhalle*, the chief resort of visitors (music morning and evening), adjoins the *Oberbrunnen*, the most important of the springs (used for drinking). The neighbouring *Baths* are supplied by the *Heilbrunnen* and *Wiesenbrunnen*. The *Annenturm*, commanding a pleasant survey of the environs, the *Richtofensruhe*, the *Schöne Aussicht*, and the **Schweizerei* are all near the promenades. *Friedrichsruh*, 1 M. to the S.W., is a favourite café near *Conradsthal*.

At the upper end of *Neu-Salzbrunn*, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to *Altwasser* diverges to the left (E.). Pedestrians are recommended to take the route by the **Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.), to which an avenue ascends from the promenades in ½ hour. Inn at the top commanding a fine view. — Descent on the E. side to *Altwasser* (p. 248) in ½ hr.

The ruined *Zeiskenschloss*, or *Czeschhaus*, 1½ hr. N.W. of Salzbrunn, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — The summit of the *Sattelwald* (2896 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be reached in 2½ hrs.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views. Beyond (47 M.) *Conradsthal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of *Neu-Salzbrunn*.

52 M. **Fellhammer** is the junction for the railway from *Altwasser* to *Kohlfurt*, the first station on which, *Gottesberg* (p. 249), is visible on the right. — Farther on, the line commands a succession of splendid views.

58 M. **Schlesisch-Friedland** (*Weisses Ross*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with weaving factories.

Diligence hence twice daily to *Görbersdorf* (1740 ft.), pleasantly situated in a sheltered valley, and frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, 'pension' from 36 m. per week; *Dr. Rempler's*, 34-49 m. per week).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) *Halbstadt* (*Rail. Restaurant) baggage is examined by the custom-house officers.

BRANCH RAILWAY from *Halbstadt* to *Braunau* in ½ hr. (fares 43, 32, 21 kr.) — 3½ M. *Hernsdorf-Oehlberg*. 5½ M. **Braunau**

(**Oesterreichischer Adler*; **Traube*), a small town in an open valley, with a handsome Benedictine Abbey.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. are the **Weckersdorf Rocks**, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf, and much visited from Bad Charlottenbrunn (p. 249), 12 M. to the N. A visit (with guide) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.; fine view from the *Elisabethhöhe*, the highest of the hills. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the Marien-Capelle on the *Stern*, another fine point of view with a chapel and an *Inn.

Six miles to the E. of Braunau lie the small town of **Wünschelburg** (**Bartsch*; *Meese*), 14 M. from Glatz by a good road, and *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims.

The **Heuscheuer** is often visited from Weckersdorf, the route leading from the *Stern* viâ *Klein-Ladney* (20 min.). *Dösengrund* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Bilay* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Melden* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Nausenei* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Passendorf* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and the *Schweizerhaus* (see below; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), in all 3 hrs.; or better from Nausenei to (1 hr.) *Carlsberg* (*Stiebler*; *Pawel*) on the S. side of the Grosse Heuscheuer, and thence to the top in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The most interesting route is from *Wünschelburg* (see above), the easiest from Cudowa (p. 255).

The ***Heuscheuer** (**Schweizerhaus*; comp. Map, p. 254) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain of the *Leierberg*. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.). The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (2920 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone, which commands a fine view of the neighbouring rocks.

The first station beyond Halbstadt on the railway to Chotzen is ($67\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Weckelsdorf** (**Rail. Restaurant*), 3 M. from the little town of that name (see p. 245). 73 M. *Politz* (*Schwan*); route hence viâ *Machau*, *Melden*, and *Nausenei* to (3 hrs.) *Carlsberg*, see p. 255. 77 M. *Hronow*.

81 M. **Nachod** (*Lamm*), with a château of the Wallenstein family, commanding a fine view. From Nachod to *Lewin*, 6 M., diligence once daily; also daily to *Cudowa*, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., and *Reinerz*, 9 M. (see p. 255).

85 M. **Wenzelsberg**; the Wenzelcapelle near the station contains an Austrian military monument (branch-line to *Starkotsch*, see p. 250). 88 M. *Neustadt an der Mettau*; 94 M. *Opotschno*, with a château of Count Colloredo-Mansfeld; fine view of the *Schneekoppe*. 104 M. *Tynist*, where several railways intersect. Stations *Borohradek*, *Korunka-Jeleni*, *Oujezd*.

118 M. **Chotzen**, see *Baedeker's South Germany and Austria*.

43. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

RAILWAY to *Glatz*, 58 M., in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 m. 60, 5 m. 70, 3 m. 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 m. 40, 7 m. 80, 5 m. 20 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 225. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the *Zobten* (p. 251). 9 M. *Rothsürben* (branch to *Zobten*, see p. 250); 16 M. *Wäldchen*; 23 M. *Strehlen*, with 6400 inhab., on the *Ohle*. The train then ascends by this stream to (32 M.) *Heinrichau* and (35 M.) *Münsterberg*.

45 M. **Camenz** (*Adler*), on the *Neisse*, the junction for the line to *Königszelt* and *Neisse* (R. 44). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian

abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records that Frederick the Great escaped being captured by the hostile Croats here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartaberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 6 p.m. — A picturesque road leads from Camenz to (7 M.) *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mines, and (12 M.) *Landeck* (see below). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlacken-thal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (Tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.

51 M. **Wartha** (*Löwe*), a small town. A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1838 ft.), which attracts 40,000 pilgrims annually (*View). The banks of the Neisse here are attractive. Near the town the stream forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the Schneeberg and Eulengebirge. Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** (*Weisses Lamm*; *Neu-Breslau*; *Weisses Ross*; *Stadt Rom*), a strongly fortified town on the Neisse, with 12,500 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it, opposite to which is the modern fortress. — Excursion in the Glatzer Gebirge, see below.

70 M. **Habelschwert** (**Drei Karpfen*; *Deutsches Haus*, with restaurant), a district-town with 4900 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse. The Chapel of St. Florian, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, affords a fine *View; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg*, 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the (3 M.) *Wüstung* (Inn).

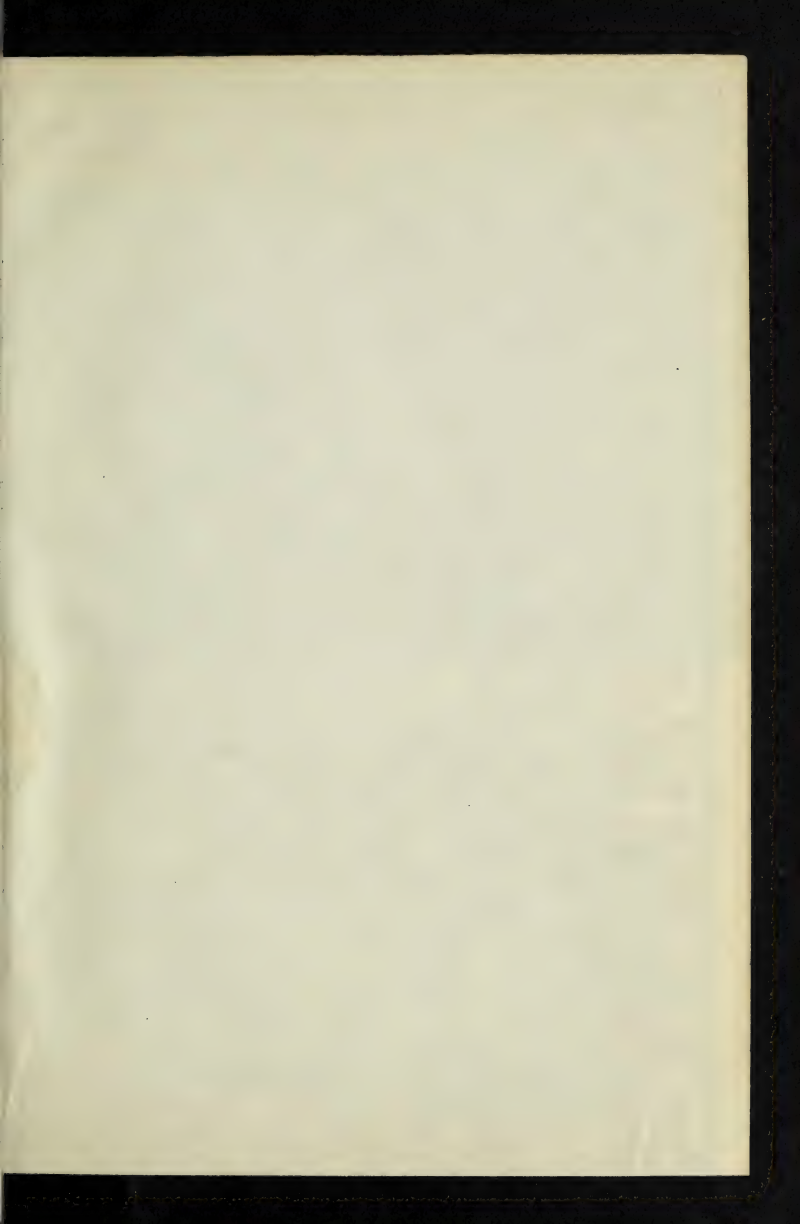
The small watering-place of *Nieder-Langenau* (Kurhaus; Annahof; Schneider), with chalybeate and mud baths, occupies a very pleasant situation, $\frac{4}{2}$ M. to the S. of Habelschwert. — A good road runs from Habelschwert to (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reinerz* (p. 255) viâ *Alt-Lomnitz* and *Wallisfurth*. Walkers should follow the pleasanter route by the *Brände*, *Kronstadt* (Inn), and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor (2470 ft.), the streams draining which descend to the Elbe and the Oder.

Next stat. *Ebersdorf*. Then (81 M.) **Mittelwalde** (1312 ft.; *Stern*; *Sterngarten Restaurant*), the Prussian frontier-station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (66 M.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz*, *Pottenstein*, *Grulich*, the *Schwedenschanze*, etc.

***Glatzer Gebirge**. From Glatz by carriage or diligence (twice daily) to *Ullersdorf*, *Kunzendorf* (both with fine parks), and (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Landeck* (1442 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a small town on the *Biele*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. lie the —

Baths of Landeck (**Schlüssel*; *Düpler Hof*; *Merkur*; *Weisser Löwe*; *Luisenhof*; *Krone*), with warm sulphureous springs (70-90°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally. Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein*; farther off, the **Hohenzoller* (1 hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the **Dreiecker* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein*, not far





Nachod.

Rokitnitz.

Königsgrätz.

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Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Engl. Miles

distant; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and still finer from the **Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, 1 hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from Landeck by *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* on the *Schwarzenberg* to the *Wölfelsgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 m.), with fine view from the pass.

The road then ascends the pretty *Biele Valley* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (Nassau'scher Hof; Brauhaus). We walk thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*, descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. into the *Klessengrund*, traverse the poor, straggling village of that name, and ascend in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through magnificent pine-forests to a finger-post, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (*Inn) on the —

Schneeberg (carriage-road to this point through the *Wölfelsgrund*, see below). The summit (4658 ft.; 656 ft. above the chalet), which is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; we must therefore walk round the margin of the bleak table-land, in order to survey successively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the *Altwater-Gebirge* (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S.

The rugged paths descending to the S. and S.W. to the sources of the March and the Neisse, present no attractions.

From the above-mentioned finger-post we descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. to the upper *Wölfelsgrund*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther down, the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the picturesque **Wölfelsfall* (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall; Seiffert's, opposite the fall), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwert* (p. 254); pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Maria Schnee* (2460 ft.; Inn), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. From the chapel to *Habelschwert* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to *Nieder-Langenau* (p. 254) 3 hrs.

From Glatz the old Prague road leads (diligence thrice daily in summer, omnibus twice) to the W. viâ *Schwedeldorf* and the baths of *Alt-Haide* to —

15 M. *Reinerz* (1725 ft.; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Schwarzes Ross*), a small town of 3300 inhab., connected by an avenue with (1 M.) *Bad Reinerz* (*Badegasthof*; *Tempelhaus*; visitors' tax 12 m., for a family 25 m.), a favourite watering-place, with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2868 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

Farther on is ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lewin* (1381 ft.; *Deutscher Adler*; *Deutsches Haus*), the Prussian frontier-town. To the N. of the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Lewin*, lies the small bath of *Cudowa* (*Cur-Hôtel*; *Stern*; *Neue Welt*), with pleasant grounds. A good road leads hence to *Carlsberg*, at the foot of the *Heuscheuer* (drive of 3 hrs., back in 2 hrs.). Another excursion may be made to *Tscherbenetz*, *Nausenei*, *Straussenei*, and *Bukowina* (Inn), all Bohemian-speaking villages in Prussian territory. *Bukowina* lies at the foot of the *Wilde Loch*, a mass of rock hollowed out by the action of the water, forming a labyrinth which should not be explored without a guide.

6 M. *Nachod*, see p. 253.

44. From Liegnitz to Königszell and Neisse.

89 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{3}{4}$ -8 hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 8 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 225. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between *Neudorf* and *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald and took 100 pieces of cannon and 18,000 prisoners. A monument in memory of the victory has been erected $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Brechelshof. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded. 14 M. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages. 25 M. *Striegau*, famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the united armies of the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians were stationed. A tower to commemorate the victory has been erected on the 'Siegeshöhe', whence an extensive view is obtained.

29 M. *Königszell*, see p. 251. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 251) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. *Schweidnitz* (**Krone*; *Goldnes Scepter*; **Deutsches Haus*, 2nd class), formerly the capital of a principality of the name, with 22,000 inhab., is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. *Rathhaus* in the market-place, with tower 170 ft. high. The lofty tower (338 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and converted into handsome promenades. The beer of the place is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' (in autumn only), which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion may be taken from Schweidnitz to *Jacobsdorf* (see below), and then by the high-road to *Weistritz* and ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should now quit the road, which leads on to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kynau*, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the **Schlesierthal*. At the *Thalmühle*, about 1 M. from the bridge, the *Mühlbachthal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Karetenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well-preserved ruin of *Kynsburg*, near *Kynau*. From *Kynau* to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 249), 5 M., high-road.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. To the left rise the hills of the *Peile*. The red chapel among the foliage marks the last resting-place of the wife of General Moltke, who owns the château of *Kreisau* beyond it (6 M. from Schweidnitz, 3 M. from Jacobsdorf). 42 M. *Faulbrück*.

47 M. *Reichenbach* (*Seliger's Hotel*; *Langerfeld's*), a town (pop. 7200) with old fortifications and a Schloss, is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by Frederick the Great over Laudon in 1762. The Convention of Reichenbach in 1790, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the

Allies and Austria, which was ratified at Prague in 1813, were also concluded here.

The **Eulengebirge**, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by diligence to (3 M.) *Peterswaldau*, with a château of Count Stolberg, walk to (2 M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (*Inn); thence (with guide, 1 m.) over the (1 hr.) *Oberberg* to the *Forester's House* (*Tavern), the (1¼ hr.) *Schafberg*, and the (¼ hr.) *Sonnenkoppe* (fine view). Then to the S. past the *Sonnenstein*, a mass of rock, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) forester's house in the *Tränkegrund* (*Inn and Baths); ½ hr. *Neurode* (p. 249).

The train next passes (55 M.) *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. **Frankenstein** (*Umlauf; Goldener Löwe*), a small town with 7500 inhab., situated in the most fertile district in Silesia, was rebuilt after a fire in 1858. The *Schlossberg*, which is crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the *Eulengebirge* and *Silberberg*.

Silberberg (*Schwarzer Adler*), a small town fortified by Frederick the Great, is reached by diligence once daily in 1¾ hour. The works are partly hewn in the solid rock. Fine view from the keep.

66 M. **Camenz**, the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 43). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*, and crosses it near (73 M.) *Patschkau*. 79 M. *Ottmachau*; 84 M. *Giessmannsdorf*.

89 M. **Neisse** (*Liebig's Hotel; Schwarzer Adler; Stern*), a pleasant town and fortress on the *Neisse* with 20,150 inhab., in a pretty district. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the Gothic *Rathhaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, and the new *Stadthaus*. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, completed in 1430, was restored after a fire in 1542. The *Kreuzkirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff* died here in 1857 (house in the *Eichendorff-Platz*, with a tablet), and is buried in the *Jerusalem Kirhhof*. Pleasant promenades, particularly the *Neissedamm*, with the Military Academy, and the *Rochus-Allee*, where there are several public gardens (*Baier's Park*, with view). On the *Kapellenberg* is a Monument in memory of the events of 1813, and at the *Grottkauer Barrière* is another commemorating the war of 1870-71. The **Sellerie*, 2 M. to the W., affords a picturesque view of the *Mährische Gesenke* (see below). — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in 1¼ hr.), see R. 45.

On Austrian territory, 19 M. to the S. of *Neisse*, in the *Mährische Gesenke*, a district of the *Sudetengebirge*, is situated *Gräfenberg*, with a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by *Priessnitz* (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. Excursions may also be made to *Ziegenhals* (see below) with the *Holzberg*, to *Zuckmantel*, a resort of pilgrims, and the *Bischofskoppe*, and to the small baths of *Karlsbrunn* at the foot of the *Alt-vater*, all situated in the same district.

The line goes on to *Ziegenhals*, where it joins the *Troppau-Olmütz* line (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

45. From Breslau to Oderberg (*Vienna*).

112 M. RAILWAY. Express to Oderberg in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 m. 50, 12 m. 30, 8 m. 60 pf.). To Vienna in 10 hrs. (fares 44 m. 30, 33 m. 40 pf.).

Breslau, p. 225. The first part of the journey is uninteresting. 16 M. *Ohlau* (Adler), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco fields. To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brieg* (*Lamm*; *Randel*; *Kreuz*), the capital of a district, on the Oder, with 16,400 inhabitants. The old *Schloss* of the princes of Brieg was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1547, and completed by Italian workmen in the most tasteful Renaissance style. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed in sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture, in spite of their sad dilapidation. The plain yet picturesque *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* likewise date from the 16th century. Amongst the churches may be mentioned the Protestant *Nicolaikirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigskirche*. Monument in memory of the battle of Mollwitz. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 257).

35 M. *Löwen*; 43 M. *Dambrau*. The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) **Oppeln** (*Form's Hotel*; *Schwarzer Adler*), the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 12,500 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now a magazine. The *Adalbert-capelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague. We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-line to *Vossowska* (see p. 259), in 1 hr.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church), and reaches (76 M.) *Kandrzin* (*Restaurant), 3 M. to the W. of *Cosel*, a town on the Oder, formerly fortified.

FROM COSEL TO CRACOW, 100 M., railway in 5-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 23 M. *Gleiwitz* (*Deutsches Haus*), an old town with 14,100 inhab., and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and *Kattowitz* (Welt's Hotel) the junction for *Nendza*. Beyond *Myslowitz* the train enters a district which was formerly the free state of Cracow (comp. *Baedeker's South Germany and Austria*).

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 87 M. *Ratiborer-Hammer* stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Oder. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

96 M. **Ratibor** (*Wedekind's Hotel*), with 17,000 inhab., possesses a handsome court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully situated *château*, and a modern Gothic church. Branch-line to *Leobschütz*.

From (109 M.) *Annaberg* a diligence runs in 2 hrs. to (10 M.) *Königsdorff-Jastrzemb* (Curhaus, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Königsdorff*; *Sanssouci*), a watering-place with baths containing iodine and bromine.

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities.

From *Oderberg* to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM *BRESLAU* TO *BEUTHEN*, 116 M., by the *Rechte-Oderuferbahn*, or Railway of the Right Bank of the Oder, in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 m. 40, 7 m. 80, 5 m. 20 pf.). Principal stations: (17 M.) *Oels* (*Goldener Adler*), a pleasant town (pop. 8800), once the capital of a principality, on the *Oelsa*; on a height a *Schloss* of 1558, with an extensive park. $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General *Seidlitz* died in 1773. 79 M. *Vossowska*, the junction for *Oppeln* (see p. 258). 107 M. *Tarnowitz*, the headquarters of the important Silesian mining-district. 116 M. *Beuthen* (*Prinz von Preussen*; *Saunssouci*), the capital of a district, with 19,400 inhabitants. The line runs on to *Cracow* and *Vienna*.

46. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. RAILWAY. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 23 m. 50, 17 m. 70 pf.).

From *Breslau* to (40 M.) *Liegnitz*, see R. 35; from *Liegnitz* to (84 M.) *Kohlfurt*, see R. 38. The next stations are (93 M.) *Penzig* and (100 M.) *Moys* (p. 234). Then (102 M.) *Görlitz*, see p. 232. To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 234).

108 M. *Reichenbach* is the last Prussian town.

114 M. *Löbau* (860 ft.; *Wettiner Hof*; *Stadt Leipzig*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia (see p. 232), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 6200 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; inn and view at the top, 658 ft. above the town, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station).

FROM *LÖBAU* TO *ZITTAU*, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). 6 M. *Ober-Cunnersdorf*; the *Cottmar* (1780 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., commands a view. 10 M. *Herrnhut* (*Gemeinde-Logis*), a pleasant village with 1000 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood, and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count *Zinzendorf* (d. 1760), the proprietor. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scheibe*, junction for *Warnsdorf* (p. 290). 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 246.

Another branch-line runs from *Löbau* to *Ebersbach*, *Seiffhennersdorf*, and *Sohland*, all manufacturing places. — From *Ebersbach* the *Bohemian N. Railway* leads to *Rumburg*, *Schönlinde*, and (12 M.) *Kreibitz*, which is connected with *Tetschen* by a line mentioned at p. 290. The *Kaltenberg* near *Kreibitz* affords a fine view.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct. 1758).

MARSHAL KEITH, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit the country. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nomi-

nated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759.

A favourite point of view is the **Czerneboh* (i. e. devil's mountain; 1764 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. The prospect is very fine, embracing the vast and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia; E. the Landskrone, near Görlitz, and the Giant Mts.; S. the Bohemian Mts.; S.W. those of Saxon Switzerland, among which the Lilienstein and Königstein are most conspicuous.

125 M. *Kubschütz*.

129 M. **Bautzen** (*Goldne Weintraube*; **Goldne Krone*; *Weisses Ross*; *Sonne*; *Adler*; *Laue*; *Restaurant Thiermann*, by the Lauen-thurm, fine view), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (14,700 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, is situated on a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter* in the *Fleischmarkt*, founded in 1213, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the *Spree* at the W. end of the town, now contains government-offices. On the tower is a life-sized figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, commemorating the restoration of the castle by that monarch in 1483. The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling, with scenes from Lusatian history. On the slope of the *Schlossberg* are the ruins of an old fortified church. The *Rathhaus*, containing portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years, the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. In the Innere Lauen-Strasse is an extensive *Antiquarian Museum*. On the left bank of the *Spree* lies the *Protschenberg*, a good point of view. On 20th and 21st May, 1813, the Russians and Prussians under Blücher were repulsed by Napoleon in this neighbourhood. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see p. 293.

The valley of the *Spree* is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda*.

Rammenau, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory, lies 3 M. to the N.

FROM BISCHOFSWERDA TO ZITTAU, 40 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60 pf.). — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niederneukirch*, 8 M. *Oberneukirch*, 12 M. *Wilthen*, all on the Schandau and Bautzen railway (p. 293). — 24 M. *Ebersbach*; 26 M. *Gersdorf*; $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eibau*, stations on the Löbau and Zittau line (p. 259). — 32 M. *Oberoderwitz*; $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scheibe* (p. 259). 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 246.

From (151 M.) *Arnsdorf* a branch-line runs to *Pirna* viâ *Dürröhrsdorf* and *Lohmen* (see p. 228; branch from *Dürröhrsdorf* to *Neustadt*, see p. 293). 154 M. *Radeberg*, a small town with an old château, and iron and glass-works, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

FROM RADEBERG TO KAMENZ, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 30, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Arnsdorf* (see above), *Grossröhrsdorf*, and *Pulsnitz*, birthplace of Rietschel, the sculptor. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kamenz** (*Goldner Hirsch*), the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the Wend church in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Huthberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstein*, founded in 1264, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Katau*, and *Lübbenau* (p. 231).

164 M. **Dresden**, see p. 262.

47. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. DIRECT, by the *Berlin-Dresden Railway*.

108 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 15 m. 70, 11 m. 70, 8 m. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 hrs. (fares 14, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 7 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Dresden Station. — Unimportant stations. 20 M. *Zossen*, whence a short branch-line runs to the new artillery-ranges. $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Luckau*, a district-town with 4800 inhab., the chief place in Lower Lusatia, with a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) *Kirchhain-Dobrilugk*, the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 313), and at (76 M.) *Elsterwerda* the Falkenberg-Kohlfurt line (p. 313). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa-Chemnitz (p. 299). — 88 M. *Grossenhain*, with important cloth-factories, the junction for Frankfort-Cottbus (p. 222), and Pristewitz (p. 299). — 108 M. **Dresden** (p. 262), Friedrichsstadt station; the trains then go on to the Bohemian station, corresponding with the trains to Bodenbach (R. 49).

b. By JÜTERBOG-RÖDERAU: *Berlin-Anhalt Railway*.

121 M. Express in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 40, 12 m. 20, 8 m. 70 pf.); ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 14, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 7 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lichterfelde*, the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 67) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug. 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, consisting principally of Saxons, under Oudinot. A small church, erected in 1817, and an iron monument mark the battle-field.

21 M. *Trebbin*; 31 M. *Luckenwalde*, with 13,800 inhabitants.

39 M. **Jüterbog** (*Simon; Stolle*), a district-town with 6000 inhabitants. The Church of *St. Nicholas* dates from the end of the 14th cent., the pretty New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzl, who was carrying on his infamous trade here, when Luther denounced him at Wittenberg. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly be-

longed to the abbey of Zinna, the *Tetzel Chapel*, now a Roman Catholic oratory, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (p. 308).

The Cistercian abbey of *Zinna*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Jüterbog (carr. with two horses 3, with one horse 2 m.), was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1216, contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent., a beautiful tabernacle in sandstone of the end of the 14th, stained glass of the end of the 15th, and the remains of choir-stalls of the beginning of the 15th century. The circular apses of the choir and the four chapels at the E. end of the transept are polygonal on the exterior. The extensive secular buildings of the abbey are also interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The town of *Zinna*, containing about 2000 inhab., was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept. 1813, over Ney and Oudinot, who lost 15,000 men and 80 cannon. Berlin itself was thus saved from imminent danger. Monument in memory of the victory.

Beyond (54 M.) *Holzendorf* the train crosses the *Schwarze Elster*. 63 M. *Herzberg*; 69½ M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 313). 78 M. *Burxdorf*.

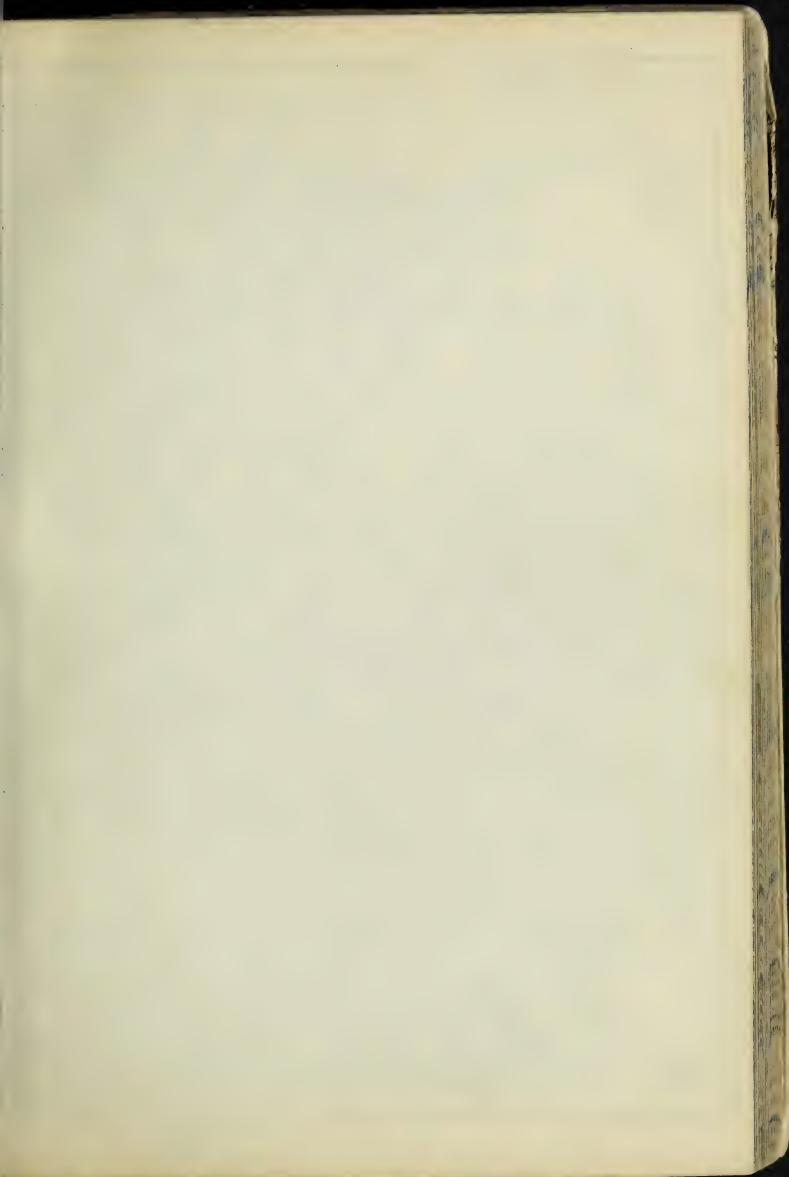
88 M. *Röderau*, the junction of this line with the Leipsic and Dresden Railway (p. 299). The train stops at (121 M.) *Neustadt-Dresden*, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt; see below.

48. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). Cab into the town from any of the stations, for 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; or, if the Elbe has to be crossed, 90 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, and 1 m. 40 pf.; small articles free; box 20 pf. (if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf.); at night double fares (see next page).

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. **BOHEMIAN STATION** (Pl. 4; D. 6), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, and Chemnitz; 2. **BERLIN STATION** (Pl. 7; A. 4) for the direct trains to Berlin. 3. **LEIPSIK STATION** (Pl. 5; C. D. 2), for Leipsic and Berlin; 4. **SILESIAN STATION** (Pl. 6; D. 2), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipsic station in the Neustadt and also at the Bohemian station in the Altstadt. — Fares on the loop-line crossing the Marienbrücke and uniting the different stations, 60, 40, 30 pf.; comp. the 'Dresdener Anzeiger', a daily paper.

Hotels. In the *Altstadt*: *BELLEVUE, beautifully situated near the bridge, R. from 3 m., D. 4 m., B. 1 m. 25 pf.; *VICTORIA, Johannes-Allee, S. of the Altmarkt, D. 4 m.; *HÔTEL DE SAXE, Neumarkt 9, B. 1 m. 25 pf., D. at 4.30 p.m. 3 m.; *GRAND UNION HOTEL, Bismarck-Platz, at the Bohemian station; all these are of the first class. — *STADT BERLIN, R. & L. 3 m., A. ¾, B. 1¼ m., and *ROME, D. 2½, B. 1 m., A. 60 pf. (tariff in each room), both in the Neumarkt; *RHEINISCHER HOF, See-Strasse 6, no table d'hôte; *STADT GÖTTA, Schloss-Strasse 8; *WEBER'S, Ostra-Allee, near the Zwinger, R. 2, L. ½, B. ¾, D. 3 m.; KÖNIG ALBERT, Struve-Str. 28; STADT MOSKAU, Christian-Str. 5, similar charges; RÖSSIGER, Waisenhaus-Str. 35. — HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Wilsdruffer-Str. 10, 11; GOLDNER ENGEL, Wilsdruffer-Str. 4-6, R. from 1½ m., L. 80 pf., A. 60 pf., B. 1, D. 1½ m., well spoken of; DEUTSCHES HAUS; PREUSSISCHER HOF, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2 m.; KLEINES RAUCHHAUS, unpretending, these three in the Scheffel-Str.; KETTLITZ, Wettiner-Str. 23, R. 2-2½ m., L. 30, B. 80 pf.; BRITISH HOTEL, Landhaus-Str. 22; STADT WEIMAR, Pfarrgasse 2, and ZWEI SCHWARZE ADLER,



DRESDEN.

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Meter.

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| 1. Academie der Künste | D.4. |
| 2. (Ritter) | E.3. |
| 3. Alberts od. Tharandter Bhf. | B.5. |
| 4. Böhmischer Bahnhof | D.6. |
| 5. Leipziger | C.D.2. |
| 6. Schlesischer | D.2. |
| 7. Berliner | A.4. |
| 8. Botanischer Garten | E.4. |
| 9. 10. Casernen | E.3. E.2.3. |

Denkmäler:

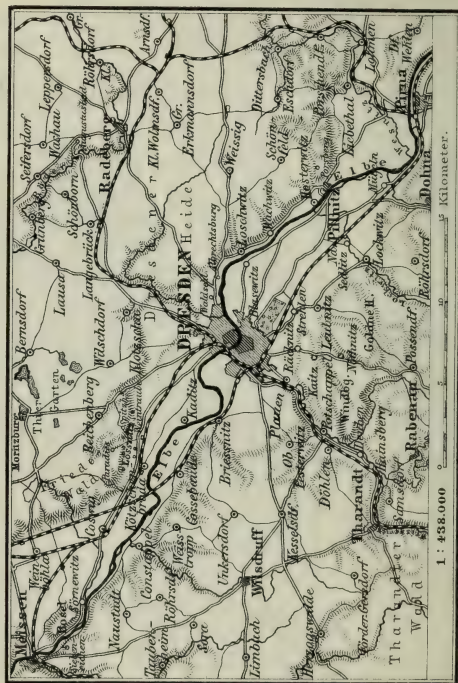
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| 11. August d. Starken | D.3. |
| 12. Friedrich August | C.D.4. |
| 13. Friedrich August's II. | D.4. |
| 14. König Anton | B.4. |
| 15. Kurfürst Moritz | E.4. |
| 16. C. M. Weber | D.4. |
| 17. Körner | E.5. |
| 18. Gewandhaus | E.5. |
| 19. Hauptwache | D.4. |
| 20. Japan. Palais | D.3. |
| 21. Josephinen-Stift | C.5. |
| 22. Kaufmann's acust. Cab. | C.4. |





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| 23. Anna-Kirche | C.5. |
| 24. Dreikönigs Kirche | D.E.2. |
| 25. Frauen-Kirche | D.F.4. |
| 26. Hof-Kirche (kath.) | D.4. |
| 27. Kreuz-Kirche | D.5. |
| 28. Reformirte Kirche | E.5. |
| 29. Sophien-Kirche | D.4. |
| 30. Katholischer Kirchhof | B.3. |
| 31. Neustädter Kirchhof | D.1. |
| 32. Landhaus | E.4. |
| 33. Münze | E.4. |
| 34. Museum | D.4. |
| 35. Polytechn. Schule | D.7. |
| 36. Post | C.D.4.5. |
| 37. Prinzen-Palais | D.4. |

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| 38. Schloss | D.4. |
| 39. Schiesshaus | C.4. |
| 40. Stadtkrankenhaus | A.B.3. |
| 41. Synagoge | E.4. |
| Theater: | |
| 42. Hoftheater | D.4. |
| 43. Sommertheater | G.6. |
| 43 ^a . Albert-Theater | E.2. |
| 43 ^b . Residenztheater | F.5. |
| 44. Zeughaus | E.4. |
| 45. Zwinger | C.D.4. |
| 46. Sammlung Sächs. Alterthümer | H.6. |
| 47. Kunstverein | E.4. |
| 48. Kreuz-Schule | E.5. |



Zahngasse 1, both unpretending, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; BRAUN'S HOTEL, Pirnaische-Str. 16; CURLÄNDER HAUS, by the Bohemian station.

In the *Neustadt*: *KAISERHOF & STADT WIEN, by the bridge, R. 2, B. 1 m., A. 75 pf.; *KRONPRINZ, Haupt-Str.; both first-class. — *STADT LONDON, near the bridge, Grosse Meissner-Str. 6; HÔTEL ROYAL, Anton-Str. 9, near the Silesian station; *KAISER'S and WERTHMANN'S, both in the market-place. — COBURG, Kaiser-Str. 1, near the Leipsic station, R. 2 m.; DREI PALMZWEIFE, by the Japanese Palace; STADT PRAG, Gr. Meissner-Str. 24, and STADT GÖRLITZ, Rhänitzgasse 21, unpretending but well spoken of.

Furnished Apartments may also be obtained at many of the houses in the English Quarter (See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town), with or without board. Charges generally high. A company has been formed at No. 4 Walpurgis-Str., ground-floor, for the purpose of protecting strangers against over-charges, and for affording particulars as to pensions, furnished apartments, etc.

Restaurants. **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 14, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; *Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 266), concerts in the evening; **Renner*, Grosse Brüdergasse 13; **Hôtel de France*, see above, D. at 1.15 o'clock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Helbig*, by the bridge, with view. In the *Neustadt*, *Lehmann*, Bautzener-Str. 59, with garden. — *Wine*, *Seulen*, Wall-Str. 16; *Gerlach*, Moritz-Str. 22; *Victoria-Keller*, See-Str.; *Höpfner*, Landhaus-Str. 4 and Bautzener-Str. 20; *Tiedemand & Grahl*, See-Str. 5. — *Beer*. **Kneist*, Gr. Brüdergasse 34; *Udluft*, Marien-Str. 22, with garden; *Helbig*, see above; *Müller*, Frauen-Str. 2; *Rheinischer Hof*, See-Str. 15; *Münchener Hof*, Kreuz-Str. 11; *Stadt-park*, with garden, Schiessgasse 10 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Nürnberg*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 16; **Kanzleihof*, Schössergasse 21. In the *Neustadt*: *Kaiserhof* and *Stadt London* (see above); *Handlos*, in the Markt. — *Cafés* and *Confectioners*: **Café Reale*, *Belvedere* (see above), on the Brühl Terrace; **Limberg*, Prager-Str. 50; *Trepp*, Altmarkt and Scheffelgasse 1; *König*, Waisenhaus-Str. 7.

American Club (U.S. newspapers, etc.), Victoria-Str. 22.

English Club, Bürgerwiese 20.

Cabs. One-horse ('*Droschke*'), per drive within the inner town, with or without crossing the river 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; from the inner town to the suburbs, without crossing the river, 60, 70, 90, 100 pf.; if the river be crossed, 90 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, or 1 m. 40 pf. — By time: for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90, 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40 pf.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80; 1 hr. 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80, 2 m., 2 m. 20; at night ($10\frac{1}{2}$ -7, in winter $10\frac{1}{2}$ -8) double fares (p. 262). Small articles free; each box 20 pf., if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf.

'*Fiacres*', or carriages with two horses, per drive within the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Blasewitz 3-5 m.; to Plauen 4 m.; to the Felsenkeller in the Plauensche Grund, Räcknitz, or the Albrechtsburg 5 m. — By time: for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 2 m. for 4 pers., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. for 5 pers., each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions, to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 m. and a fee to the driver.

Omnibuses. 1. From the *Altmarkt* (Pl. D, 4, 5) to the *Schüler-Schlösschen* and *Wald-Schlösschen* every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 15 pf. — 2. From the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 6) to the *Bischofsweg* (Pl. E, F, 1) every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 15 pf. — 3. From the *Wald-Schlösschen* to the *Weisse Hirsch* several times a day, 30 pf. — 4. After the theatre to the *Neustadt* and *Antonstadt*, 25 pf. — 5. From the *Schloss-Platz* to the *Grosse Garten* several times a day, in the afternoon almost every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 15 pf.

Tramway from the *Wiener-Strasse* (Pl. D, 6), opposite the *Bohemian Station*, through the *Prager-Str.*, *Waisenhaus-Str.*, and the *Pirna* suburb to *Blasewitz* (comp. Pl. D, 3; p. 287) every 10 min.; to *Plauen* (comp. Pl. C, B, 6; p. 294) every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Steamboats. In summer nearly every hour from the foot of the Brühl Terrace in the *Altstadt* and from the *Carl-Str.* in the *Neustadt* to *Loschwitz*, *Blasewitz*, *Hosterwitz*, *Pillnitz*, *Pirna*, *Wehlen* (for the *Bastei*), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, *Schandau*, etc. (comp. p. 287 and R. 50). — Down the river to *Meissen* (p. 300) four times daily, starting from a pier near the *Hôtel Bellevue*.

Post Office (Pl. 36; D, 4, 5), open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.; there are also ten branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at No. 2 Waisenhaus-Str. (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), An der Bürgerwiese 15a; *Johannesbad*, Königs-Str. 11, with vapour baths; *Prinz-Friedrichs-Bad*, Reitbahn-Str. 18. — *River Baths* above and below the old bridge.

Theatres. *Neues Hoftheater* (Pl. 42, D 4; see p. 269); performances daily, beginning at 6.30; closed in June for dramas, in July for operas. There are two scales of charges, one for operettas, comedies, etc., the other for operas and classical dramas: best boxes 5 m. or 6 m., boxes in the first circle 4½, 5½ m., second boxes 3, 4, 4½, 5 m., parquet 3, 4 m., parquet-boxes 3½, 4½ m. — The *Albert-Theater* (Pl. 43a; E, 2) in the Neustadt, similar charges, is likewise a court theatre. Tickets for both obtainable at the hotels and at the box-offices of the theatres. 'Bestellkarten', which are obtainable at the offices daily, 10.30 to 1 o'clock (comp. p. 8) must be posted in time to reach their destination between 12 and 7 o'clock two days previous to the performance for which tickets are desired. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. 43 b; F, 5), Circus-Str. — *Zweites Theater* (Pl. 43; G, 6), in the Grosse Garten; performances daily in summer (closed in winter).

American Consul: Mr. James T. Mason, Wilsdruffer-Str. 1.

English Chargé d'Affaires: Mr. George Strachey, Bürgerwiese 18 (office-hour 12-11).

English Church in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 285); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Holy Communion at 8 a.m.). Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, M.A., Bismarck-Platz 10, 3rd floor. — **Scotch Church**, Bernhard-Str. 1; services at 11.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, Rev. Laurie Fogo, M.A. — **American Episcopal Church**, Waisenhaus-Str. 11; service at 11 a.m.; chaplain, Rev. Joshua Weaver, A.M., Grand Union Hotel.

Collections (consult also the '*Dresdener Anzeiger*'). The royal collections are closed on Easter-day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and on the two Saxon fast-days.

Antiquities in the Japanese Palace (p. 285), Sun. and holidays 11-1, gratis; from 1st May to 31st Oct. on Wed. and Sat., 10-2, gratis; on other days and during the rest of the year, 50 pf.

Antiquities in the Lustschloss (p. 287), daily 8-12 and from 3 to dusk; 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Moltke-Platz 1, 1-3 pers. 3 m.

Arms, Gallery of (p. 284), same days and hours as the Historical Museum (p. 283), from which it is entered. See Museum Johanneum.

***Casts, Collection of** (p. 282), Sun. and holidays 11-1, week-days (except Sat.) 10-2, free; in winter the antique casts only are accessible.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 268), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 282), closed on Sundays, Mondays, and holidays; open on other days 10-2 (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. free; Wed. and Sat. 50 pf.).

***Grünes Gewölbe** (p. 268), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 9-2, 1 m.; also on Mon. and during the winter months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 m., each additional pers. 1½ m.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (Pl. 22; C, 4), Ostra-Allee 10, a collection of automatic instruments of music, daily 10-6.

Körner-Museum (p. 286), on week-days 10-2, Sun. and holidays 9-5, 50 pf.

***Library** (p. 286), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1; on Wed. and Sat. 9-11, 2-4 (each person 50 pf.). Apply at the office on the first floor. Closed in Whitsun-week.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models (p. 283), Wed. and Sat. 9-12, 50 pf.; from 1st May to 31st Oct., gratis.

Museum, Historical (p. 233), see Museum Johanneum.

Museum, Industrial (p. 283), daily, except Mon., 10-2, 25 pf.; on Sun. 11-2, gratis.

***Museum Johanneum** (p. 283), containing the Historical Museum, the Collection of Porcelain, and the Gallery of Arms, Sun. and holidays 11-2;

on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter 10-2 (50 pf.); also from 2 to 4 (in winter 2-3) with guidance of a custodian, 6 m. for 1-6 pers.; each additional pers. 1 m. more. In winter 50 pf. extra is charged for admission to the Gallery of Arms.

Museum, Mineralogical (p. 283), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

**Museum, Rietschel* (p. 287), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Wed. and Sat., 3-6, gratis; on other days, except Sun. and holidays, 3-6, 25 pf.; in winter on application to the custodian, by card for 1-3 pers. 1½ m., each additional pers. 50 pf.

Museum, Zoological (p. 282), on Sun., Mon., and Thurs. 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 267), in summer daily; by card procurable from the attendant in the principal court-yard to the left.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 271), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those already mentioned), 11-2, and on Tues., Thur., and Frid., 9-3 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-3 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays (cleaning-day) 1½ m. — During the latter half of Apr. and of Oct., when the gallery is being cleaned, admission on week-days, 10-2, 1½ m. (no admission on the last two days of Oct.). — For a party of 1-6 pers., attended by a custodian, 9 m.

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 284), see Museum Johanneum.

Zoological Garden (p. 287), daily 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf.

Principal Attractions. Picture Gallery, Green Vault, Museum Johanneum. Walk along the Brühl Terrace, cross the old bridge, traverse the Neustadt, and return by the Marienbrücke; then past the Zwinger and through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten (Rietschel Museum). Excursion to the Bastei recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden and in the environs, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving Augustus II., the Strong (1694-1733), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 212,000. The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the ALTSTADT and FRIEDRICHSTADT (S. side) with their suburbs from the NEUSTADT and ANTONSTADT, which were re-erected after a fire in 1686, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of AUGUSTUS THE STRONG Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the Zwinger and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1707; see p. 301) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths

and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of last century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archaeological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann*, *Hübner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. During the last few decades, on the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart), and *Kietz*. *Ernst Haehnel* (b. 1811) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school; his best pupils are *Haertel*, *Henze*, and *Brossmann*. In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Semper* (1804-1879), one of the greatest German architects of the present century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of three stone bridges. The **Old Bridge** (Pl. D, 3, 4), constructed in the 13th cent., restored in 1727-31, and partially blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the *right* side of the bridge.) About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below it is the **Marienbrücke** (Pl. C, 3), 250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. The **Albertsbrücke** (Pl. F, 3), connecting the suburb of Pirna with the Neustadt, was opened for traffic in 1877. All the bridges command a pleasant view.

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Rom. Cath. Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, and the new Hoftheater.

The ***Brühl Terrace**, originally laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, the minister of Augustus III., rising above the Elbe, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is a favourite promenade, but has latterly lost much of its interest owing to the embankment now interposed

between it and the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of steps adorned with *Groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the *Academy of Art* (Pl. 1) and the *Exhibition Buildings* (Pl. 47), where exhibitions of pictures are held (Kunstverein, etc.). To the left rises the *Rietschel Monument*, designed by *Schilling*, a column bearing the bust of the master (d. 1861), below which are the figures of three youths, emblematical of the leading steps in the execution of a plastic work (drawing, modelling, and sculpturing). The reliefs on the column represent history, poetry, and religion. Farther on are the *Cafés* mentioned at p. 263. — Opposite the terrace to the E., on the other side of a depression which descends to the Elbe, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 41), a Romanesque edifice erected by Semper in 1840.

Descending from the Terrace, and following the Zeughaus-Str. in a straight direction, we perceive to the right at the corner of the Botanical Garden, the *Maurice Monument* (Pl. 15; E, 4), to the memory of the Elector of that name, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (p. 82), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates. — In the Pillnitzer-Str., which runs E. from this point, stand the new *Law Courts*, with sculptures, and the *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice with rich plastic ornamentation.

The Roman Catholic **Court Church** (Pl. 26; D, 4), opposite the old bridge, erected in the 'baroque' style in 1737-56 from designs by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 64 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by *Mattielli*, contains an altar-piece by *Raphael Mengs*, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. Church-music on festivals at 11 a.m. — Strict order is preserved during divine service.

The **Palace** (Pl. 38; D, 4), founded in 1534, and frequently enlarged, chiefly by Augustus the Strong at the beginning of the 18th cent., is an extensive edifice of irregular form enclosing two quadrangles. The *Georgenthor*, 1534-37, which is much frequented as a thoroughfare to the Schloss-Strasse, and has a Gothic vaulting, is adorned on the outside with elegant Renaissance columns. Above the 'Grüne Thor', in the façade towards the Court Church, rises a tower 331 ft. in height, the loftiest in Dresden. The Green Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting, richly decorated staircase, towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating, according to the inscription, from 1549 and 1550. In the corner to the right is the Green Vault (see below).

The *Interior of the palace (admission, see p. 265) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann*, completed in 1845. In the BALL ROOM are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the THRONE ROOM, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king

(ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers; in the middle Saxonia; on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otto I., Conrad III., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The PALACE CHAPEL contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The ***Green Vault** (*Grüne Gewölbe*; entrance see above; admission, see p. 264), on the ground-floor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue by *Dr. Graesse*, the Director, 1 m.

I. Room. *Bronzes*. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna*; Dog scratching itself, *P. Vischer*; models of equestrian statues of Charles II. of England, Louis XIV., and Augustus the Strong; the last, by *Wiedemann*, 1734, being the original model of the monument in the market-place (p. 285). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boule* or *Buhl*, the court-cabinet-maker of Louis XIV. (1642-1732), who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work. — II. Room. *Ivory*. Two horses' heads attributed to *Michael Angelo*; Musicians fighting, attributed to *Dürer*; Crucifix with Madonna, *Peruzzi*; Dutch frigate, *Jac. Zeller*; Fall of the angels in 92 figures, carved out of a single mass of ivory about 16 inches in height; Contests of the Centaurs and Lapithæ; numerous goblets. — III. Room. *Enamels*, *Mosaics*, *Ostrich-eggs*, *Nautilus* (No. 189), *Mother-of-pearl*, *Amber*, *Coral*. Magnificent chimney-piece by *Neuber*, 1782. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold*, *Silver*, and *Crystal*: two large silver wine-flasks with coolers; communion chalice and cup, Italian work of the 16th cent.; jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-1585), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal*: various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos; clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg; Mary Magdalene after *Carlo Dolci* by *Dinglinger* (beginning of 18th cent., the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony), a large work in enamel. Objects in rock-crystal, including a mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini*; Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; earliest Dresden china. — VI. Room, adorned in the rococo style: *Fancy Articles and Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood*, *Wax*, *Cherry-stones*, etc., and the Polish regalia. — VIII. Room. *Jewels*, the most valuable part of the collection: green diamond, 5½ oz. in weight, set as a hat-clasp; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings, including two of Luther and one of Melancthon; weapons arranged according to the precious stones with which they are decorated; the largest onyx in existence, 7 inches in height; enamel master-pieces of *Dinglinger*, including the Court of the Grand Mogul Aureng Zeb at Delhi, with 152 movable figures.

The Cabinet of Coins, entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827). Admission, see p. 264.

The *Silberkammer*, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace, and may be seen on application daily (Sat. and Sat. excepted) 9-1 and 4-6, fee 1½-3 m.

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by *Walther* in 1874 with scenes from Saxon history in 'sgraffito'.

In the THEATER-PLATZ with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the New Theatre (see below), the Court Church (p. 267), the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. 19), erected from designs by *Schinkel* in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (see below).

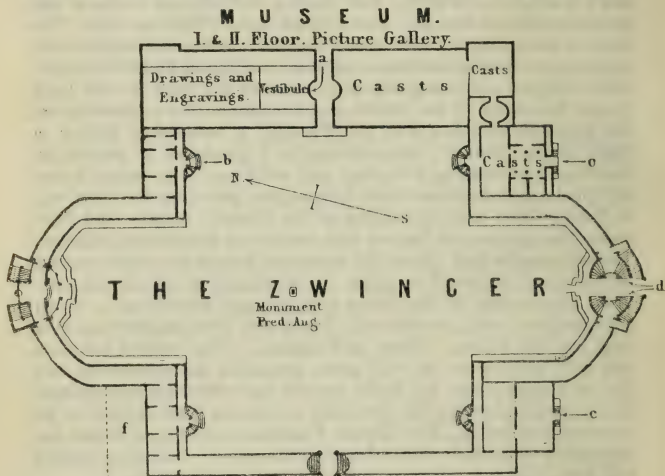
The new ***Hoftheater** (Pl. 42; D, 4), a magnificent Renaissance structure by *Gottfried Semper*, the architect of the old theatre that was burned down in 1869, was opened in 1878 and is one of the finest theatres in Europe. It covers an area of 5550 sq. yds. The front of the building, containing the ante-rooms and auditorium, projects in a semicircular form and faces the Roman Catholic church, while the part containing the stage rises at the back to the lofty height demanded by the scenic requirements of the modern opera. The principal entrance is in the 'Exedra', a castellated portico in front of the rotunda, surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The recess below the quadriga is decorated with ornamental paintings by *Kiessling*, including three large medallions of the Graces, Apollo, and Marsyas. The entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller. The balustrades that crown the façade on both sides of the exedra bear statues, arranged in pairs, emblematical of the various conflicts represented in the drama (Jupiter and Prometheus, Creon and Antigone, etc.; at the end, Faust and Mephistopheles, Don Juan and the Statue, Oberon and Titania). The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre. The ceiling-paintings, by *Marschall*, are too far from the eye to be thoroughly effective. The *Upper Vestibule and *Upper Foyer are gorgeously decorated with coloured columns of imitation marble and with wall and ceiling-paintings by eminent artists.

Between the theatre and the museum rises the bronze *Statue of Weber* (d. 1826; Pl. 16), designed by *Rietschel*, and erected in 1860.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 34; D, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Semper*, begun in 1847, and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. On a substructure of blocks of free-stone rises the vast oblong building, consisting of two principal stories and a third of smaller dimensions, with a lofty carriage-approach in the centre, surmounted by a cupola (the latter being an addition to *Semper's* design). The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of

Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N. E. wing of the **Zwinger*, a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of six pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of the master, the present site of the museum was to have been occupied by a huge portal, which was to



lead to an elevated plateau, flanked by two long palaces. These edifices were to have been connected by galleries, whence flights of steps would have descended to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is 'rococo', but in the main it is a 'baroque' edifice, and is one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The enclosed space is now laid out as a pleasure-ground, embellished in summer with orange-trees. In the centre rises the *Statue of Frederick Augustus* (d. 1827; Pl. 12) in bronze, by *Rietschel*, with figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency. Best survey of the building from the terrace on the side next the river. To the N.W. of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 11-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger (and the Museum Johanneum, p. 283) contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, drawings, and one

room with casts. In the *Zwinger* are the casts, the Zoological and Mineralogical Museum, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (admission, see p. 265). The entrance is in the thoroughfare, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Julius Hübner*. Catalogue 2½ m.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is chiefly indebted for its origin to Augustus III. (1733-63). Previously to his time a collection of pictures had already existed at Dresden, but it did not attain to a high place among the European galleries until 1745, when 100 valuable pictures, purchased from Duke Francis of Este (Modena gallery), were added to it. Numerous master-pieces were also purchased for it at various times about this period (Holbein's Madonna, from Venice, 1743; the Sistine Madonna from Piacenza, 1753; the Madonna of Bagnacavallo, from Bologna in 1755; numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc.), so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works of the various schools. This is notably the case with the ITALIAN SCHOOLS of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Madonna by *Mantegna* (No. 226), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 227), a Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 24; erroneously given by the catalogue to *Signorelli*), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 39, ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 1875-77), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the GOLDEN PERIOD of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. *Raphael's* Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and brilliantly coloured 'Sacrifice of Abraham' (No. 56) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Francia Bigio* and *Ubertini* (53, 54). The gallery, however, possesses no example of Fra Bartolommeo. The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (64).

Among the N. Italian schools that of Lombardy is almost unrepresented, the only important work being the Herodias (No. 40), a good example of the *School of Leonardo da Vinci*. — The PARMENSE

SCHOOL, on the contrary, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 168) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (169) and his Holy Night (171) the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (172) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalene (170) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly 'copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (173) is probably by a Venetian artist. — The SCHOOL OF FERRARA is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo*, *Ortolano*, and others.

The pictures by the great VENETIAN MASTERS rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. Those ascribed to *Giorgione* are certainly unworthy of that artist, but *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 248), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly conceived and admirably executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 255) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be Aretino (No. 254), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Graces (Nos. 269, 268) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese*. The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the ACADEMICIANS and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The NATURALISTS are represented by the Card-sharpers of *Caravaggio* (No. 193) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the St. Mary of Egypt (No. 678) is distinguished by a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the SPANISH SCHOOL that demand notice are the fine portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 694), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 704), deservedly a popular favourite. — The FRENCH SCHOOL of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 725, 726), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 759, 760), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one price-

less gem of this period in the small altar-piece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 1836). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 924), the Herodias (No. 910), and the Garden of Love (No. 918), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 909); and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other. The Boar Hunt (No. 916) is a powerful, broadly handled work of his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliantly coloured Bathsheba and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 903), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1067), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The well-known Danaë (No. 1066), however, is certainly by another hand, and the Children of Charles I. (No. 1072) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest and value to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Bril*, *Momper*, *Lucas van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

DUTCH SCHOOL. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1505). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Molyn* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Ryn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife Saskia of 1641 (No. 1315), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1321; an earlier work), Samson's Riddle (1313), Manoh's Sacrifice (1316), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1319). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes sixteen pictures of the most

varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of life-size half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1540) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1541). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adrian van Ostade*, whose *Studio* and *Village Tavern* (Nos. 1384, 1383) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation-pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fifteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The *Hunt*, the *Monastery*, and the *Jewish Cemetery* (Nos. 1546, 1553, 1547) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious *Château Bentheim*, the *Heath*, and the *Forest Path* (Nos. 1557, 1554, 1549). *Allart van Everdingen's* *Norwegian Lake* (No. 1506) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerous illustrated, but their followers *H. Sachtleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1529, 1530), *Adrian van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1523) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouverman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The GERMAN SCHOOL is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous *Madonna* of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1885), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand *Holbein's* *Portrait of Morett*, the *English Goldsmith* (No. 1886), is unquestionably genuine, and of such masterly execution that it long passed as a portrait of the Milanese duke Lodovico Moro by Leonardo da Vinci. *Dürer's* priceless *Crucifixion* (No. 1857), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altar-piece (No. 1860) shows *Dürer* under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of *Bernhard von Ressen* (No. 1859) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are numerous, but indifferent in quality. Two altar-

pieces assigned to Mabuse are in reality admirable works by *Jan Joest of Calcar*, a master whose merits have only of late been appreciated as they deserve, but who perhaps should be classed among the Netherlandish painters rather than among the Germans. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* and a vigorous group of family-portraits by *Knupfer*. — The portraits in chalks and the views of Dresden on the ground-floor possess little artistic merit, but they afford an instructive insight into the life and manners of last century.

The ENTRANCE HALL (containing the cloak-room and the ticket-office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting, on the right that of Italy by *Knauer*, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by *Schilling*. In a straight direction is the entrance to the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 282), to the right that to the *Crayon Drawings and Canaletto Landscapes* (p. 282).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see below), we traverse an ANTE-ROOM hung with family-portraits (where on Mon., Wed., and Sat. tickets are given up, and where check-tickets are issued to those desirous of quitting the gallery and returning at a later hour), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent. (1122. *Fyt*, Boy and dog; 1370. *A. Cuyp*, Horse and hounds), the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms, and proceed, with fresh and unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

ROOMS A-F contain the *Large Italian Paintings*.

HALL A. *80. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Black Friars at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000*l.*). — The composition most resembles that of the Madonna di Foligno. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naive innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed (*Raffaël und Michelangelo*, by Prof. Anton Springer).

HALL B. To the left: *143. *Battoni*, Penitent Magdalene; 83. *Copy of Raphael*, 'Madonna della Sedia'; *C. Dolci*, 75. Christ blessing bread and wine, 74. Herodias, 76. St. Cecilia; *40. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Herodias; *49. *Rubens*, Copy of Michael Angelo's Leda and the swan (in the store-room of the National Gallery at London). — Exit Wall: *21. *M. Zoppo* (?), Annunciation, a good work of the early Bologna-Ferrara school (about 1470). — To the right: *126-128. *Sassaferrato*, Madonnas; *95. *Giulio Romano*, 'Madonna della scodella'.

man taken in adultery; 317. *Tintoretto*, Parnassus; *327. *P. Veronese*, Madonna adored by a Venetian family; 262. *Venetian School*, Venus.

HALL F. Entrance Wall: 579. *Guercino*, Semiramis; *499. *Lanfranco*, Peter's repentance; 588. *Guido Reni*, Venus and Cupid; *550. *Domenichino*, Caritas. — To the left: *329. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum; *School of Caravaggio*, 195. Fortune-teller, 194. Card-players. — Exit Wall: 540. *Guido Reni*, Ninus and Semiramis; *390. *Franc. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style; 580. *Guercino*, The wounded Dorinda (from Tasso). — To the right: *Ann. Carracci*, 520. St. Rochus giving alms; *519. Madonna and saints, painted under Correggio's influence. *193. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharpers, a vigorous and masterly work.

Returning to Hall E., we next enter the CABINETS 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures*.

1st Cabinet. To the right: *503. *Francesco Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 1875-77. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Christ and two saints; 45. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Virgin and saints, sadly damaged; *64. *Angelo Bronzino*, Portrait of Eleonora, the wife of Duke Cosimo I. of Florence. — End Wall: *Ercole Grandi*, *163. Christ led to be crucified, *164. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna; 54. *Francesco Ubertini*, surnamed *Bacchiacca*, Martyrdom of SS. Mark and Marcellinus (?); 31. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait of a youth; *53. *Francia Bigio*, Bathsheba at the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; 145. *Mazzolino*, Christ before Pilate. — To the left: *39. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early and highly finished work, wrongly assigned to Da Vinci.

2nd Cab. To the right: 155. *Garofalo*, Venus and Mars. — To the left: *170. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Repentant Magdalene; 173. *Correggio* (?), The so-called Physician of Correggio, probably a Venetian work; 159. *Garofalo*, Holy Family.

3rd Cab. To the right: 232. *Paolo Morando*, Portrait, cold in colouring; 523. *Ann. Carracci*, Portrait of Giov. Gabrielle, the comedian; 596. *Carlo Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife. — End Wall: *565. *Franc. Albani*, Landscape with Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids. — To the left: 542, 543, *547. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; *226. *Andrea Mantegna*, Holy Family, bought in London for 2000*l.*; *671. *Morales* (Spanish school), Ecce Homo.

4th Cab. To the right: *268. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Graces', an early work. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' (*Crowe and Cavalcaselle*). — *270. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Catherine, also an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' (*C. & C.*). — *271. *Bonifacio the Elder*, Madonna and saints in a landscape; ascribed by the catalogue to Palma. — *248. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle . . . The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee . . . The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better . . . Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours . . . The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' (*C. & C.*).

5th Cab. Late Venetian pictures, by *Sebastian Ricci*, *Nogari*, and others.

The next CABINET contains works of the *French School*.

6th Cab. To the right: *726. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with *Acis* and *Galatea*; 729, 733. *Gaspard Dughet*, Italian mountain-landscapes. — End Wall: *759, *760. *Watteau*, *Fêtes champêtres*, two works marked by gay colouring and easy touch; also other examples of the French pastoral-genre school of the 18th cent. (*Lancret*, *Pater*, etc.). — To the left: *728. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic masterpiece, erroneously ascribed to *Dughet*; **725. *Claude*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation.

CABINETS 7-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools.*

7th Cab. To the right: *1224, 1225. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscapes, dated 1643; 1563. *Hobbema*, Forest-path; 1001. *David Teniers*, Boors in a tavern. — End Wall: 1387. *Adrian van Ostade*, Tavern, dated 1679; 989, 991. *David Teniers the Elder*, Landscapes. — To the left: *1558. *Jacob v. Ruysdael*, Forest-scene, an early and vigorous work. *W. de Poorter*, 1634. The woman taken in adultery; 1635. Circumcision of Christ, after the original by *Rembrandt* at The Hague.

8th Cab. To the right: *1250. *Jan D. de Heem*, Fruit. *Wouwerman*, 1455. Fishers; *1456. *Smithy*. — End Wall: *Wouwerman*, 1473. Hawking; 1480. Cavalry engagement. — To the left: *Wouwerman*, *1460. Starting for the chase; *1461. Return from the chase.

9th Cab. To the right: 1462. *Wouwerman*, Suttler's tent; 1474. Wild boar hunt; *1405. Gray horse, an early work. — End Wall: *Wouwerman*, *1478. Stag-hunt, a highly finished work of a silvery tone; *1437. Stag-hunt, early work, in glowing evening light; 1479. Camp. — To the left: *1476, 1458. *Wouwerman*, Horse-pieces; 1581. *Jan Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar.

10th Cab. To the left: Old-fashioned landscapes by *Roelant Savery*. — End Wall: 1576, *1571. *K. du Jardin*, Landscapes with cattle. *N. Berchem*, 1515. Rocky landscape (1659); *1523. Flock of sheep in a mountainous landscape. — To the right: *Allart van Everdingen*, *1508. Norwegian waterfall; **1506. Norwegian mountain-lake, with accessories by *Berchem*.

11th Cab. To the left: *Jac. v. Ruysdael*, **1557. The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *1546. The chase, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*; *1559. Forest-path. — End Wall: *Ruysdael*, 1552. Waterfall; *1549. Forest-path; *1556. Forest; 1550. Forest-stream; *1554. The Heath. On the same wall are three good examples of *Aart van der Neer*, the best of which is *1379. Evening. — To the right: *Ruysdael*, *1547. The Jewish Cemetery, of imposing sombre effect; *1573. The monastery.

12th Cab. To the left: 1434. *Wouwerman*, The waggon, a juvenile work. — End Wall: *1514. *Berchem*, Rocky landscape; *1371. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening light; 1375. *Both*, Italian landscape; *1519. *Berchem*, Evening. — To the left: *Josse de Momper*, *980. Alpine scene, and several other pictures.

13th Cab. To the right: *1641. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1665); *1975. *N. Knupfer*, Family of the painter; several pleasing little works by *Cor. Poelenburg*. — End wall: *A. van de Velde*, 1643. Cattle (1659); *1640. Landscape with cattle. — To the left: *A. van de Velde*, *1639. Woman drinking (1661), in the style of *Metsu*; **1642. Scene on the ice (1665). *1268. *Jan Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *1669. *Arie de Vois*, Shepherdess.

14th Cab. To the right: 1212-1214. *H. Steenweyk*, Architectural interiors; 1056-64. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1136. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — End Wall: 1630. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; 1340. *Terburg*, Music lesson. — To the left: 1338. *Terburg*, The letter; 1601, *1602. *Duck*, Portraits, in the style of *Frans Hals*; *1529. *1530. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1652); *1827. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *1341. *Terburg*, Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam; *1339. *Terburg*, Young lady washing her hands.

15th Cab. To the right: *994, *995. *Teniers the Younger*, Bleaching-green, Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery, wrongly assigned to his father. — End Wall: 1131, 1132. *Fr. v. d. Meulen*, Scenes from the life of Louis XIV.; *1108. *Gonzales Coxc*, Family-group

upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master; *1675. *Berckheyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam. — To the left: *997. *Teniers the Younger*, Village festival (1641), an early work; also a number of later and less important works by the same artist.

16th Cab. To the right: *Sorgh*, 1503. Card-players; 1502. The Labourers in the Vineyard (1667). *1525. *Romeyn*, Italian scene; *1013. *Teniers*, Country festival. — Back Wall: *Wouwerman*, *1445. Leaving the inn (1649), *1436. John the Baptist preaching, 1431. Corn-field, three works of his early period; *1463, *1454. Suttler's tent, *1472. Waterfall, *1464. Hunting-party, 1489. Stable, all characteristic examples of his best period. — To the left: **1413. *Gabriel Metsu*, The lace-maker, a highly finished and fascinating work; *1409-11. *Metsu*, Game-dealers, carefully executed, but somewhat cold in colouring; *1769. *Brekelenkamp*, Baptism; *1655. *Slingelandt*, The music-lesson interrupted. *Metsu*, *1412. By the fireside, a fine effect of light; **1408. Champagne luncheon (1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1321), and perhaps also portraits of the artist and his wife.

17th Cab. To the right: *1251. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *1802. *Ochtervelt*, Lap-dog. — Back Wall: 1342 et seq. *Sachtleven*, Views of the Rhine, a series of charming little pictures; *1569. *Jan de Bray*, Luncheon (1656). — To the left: Works by *A. van der Werff*, once considered worth their weight in gold, including such well-known masterpieces as the Expulsion of Hagar (1764), the Judgment of Paris (1760), and the Magdalene (1759).

18th Cab. To the right: *1676. *Berckheyde*, Interior of the principal church at Haarlem (1665); numerous mannerist works by *Pieter van der Werff*, *Willem Mieris*, and other followers of *A. van der Werff*. — Back Wall: Several small pictures by *Sachtleven*. Also *Wouwerman*, *1466. Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece; **1467. The 'Milk-can'; *1468. Attack on a village, a highly dramatic performance; *1449. The horse-fair. — To the left: *Frans Mieris the Elder*, **1593. The connoisseur's visit; **1592. The artist painting his wife. *1302, *1303. *Adr. Brouwer*, Caricature heads, two very clever sketches.

19th Cab. To the right: *A. van Ostade*, **1384. The painter's studio (1663); **1383. Peasants drinking (1663). *1390. *Isaac van Ostade*, Merry-making on the ice; *1686. *Schalcken*, Man with a light viewing a bust; 1579. *Jan Steen*, The wedding at Cana; 1020, 1021. *Fr. Hals the Elder*, Portraits; *1553. *Dusart*, Woman and child (1679). *A. van Ostade*, *1385. Peasants eating (1663); *1386. Peasants in an arbour (1664). — End Wall: *Wouwerman*, **1471. Stable; *1470. Combat by the wind-mill; *1439. Landscape with horsemen. — To the left: *Gerard Dou*, 1239, 1242, 1243. Portraits, youthful works; *1235. Hermit; *1231. Girl at a window; *1232. The artist playing the violin (1665); 1229. The artist drawing (1647).

20th Cab. To the right: Several landscapes by **Jan Brueghel the Elder*, marked by flower-like colouring and delicate execution. — End Wall: *Wouwerman*, *1495. Heron-hawking; 1493. Return from the chase; also several indifferent works of his later period. — To the left: 1391. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern brawl, an early work; *1652. *Caspar Netscher*, Woman spinning; *1651. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; *1305. *A. Brouwer*, The brawl, a masterpiece of colour. *Netscher*, *1645. Music-lesson (1660); 1640. Duet; *1647. The physician's visit (1664); *1646. The letter-writer (1665), of high finish. *1497. *C. Bega*, Peasants dancing; *1300. *Brouwer*, Brawl.

21st Cab. To the right: *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1627); *1174. *A. Moro* (Sir A. More), Portrait; 1851. *Marinus*, Weighing money (1541). — End Wall: *Elsheimer*, *1968. Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren; *1969. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon. 1848. *Jan Joest of Calcar*, Adoration of the Magi; 1852. *Lucas van Leyden*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — To the left: *1846. *Jan Joest*, Adoration of the Magi, the masterpiece of this artist (wrongly ascribed, like No. 1848, to Jan Mabuse); *1859. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Ressen, painted at Antwerp in 1521.

Halls N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

HALL N. *1885. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family at their feet (regarded as genuine down to the Holbein Exhibition in 1871).

'The Virgin here appears, not in a vision as in the Sistine Madonna, but in bodily form and in her capacity as a mother, not only of the Holy Child, but of all who kneel at her feet. And therefore it is that she seems so near akin to us in spite of the golden crown shining on her long fair hair. The Child presses himself closely and affectionately to his mother, who on her part caresses him with a warmth and absorption that makes her quite forgetful of self. The donor and his family kneel below, fully conscious of the grace that has been vouchsafed them' ('*Holbein*', by *Prof. Woltmann*).

*1886. *Holbein*, Thomas Morett, goldsmith of Henry VIII. of England, one of the most perfect of Holbein's works (see p. 274); on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1811). — *1836. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand . . . Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (*C. & C.*). — *1857. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. — *1860. *Dürer*, Large altar-piece, painted under the influence of Mantegna. — The other pictures in this hall are unworthy of their place beside these masterpieces.

HALL M. To the left: *930. *Rubens*, Head of an old man, of his late period. *A. van Dyck*, 949-953. Apostles, early works; 1079. Portrait; *1078. 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?). — To the right: *1081. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 933, 934. *Rubens*, Man and wife (1618); *1077. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 917. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery; 918. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Madrid; *919. *Rubens*, Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period; 1083. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *935. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady, a youthful work in the manner of Rubens, to whom it is here ascribed.

HALL L. To the left: *1418. *G. Flinck*, Old man (1639); *1193. *Heda*, Luncheon, one of his masterpieces (1631); *1505. *Caesar van Everdingen*, Flora and other divinities; 1307. *A. de Vries*, Portrait (1639); 1598. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard. — To the right: *1310. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburg, the artist's bride (1633); *1541. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, a masterpiece of this rare follower of Rembrandt; 1276. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait (1654). *Rembrandt*, 1317. Weighing gold; *1323. Portrait, a highly finished work of his late period; 1311. Portrait (1633); 1325. Portrait of himself, about 1640. — End Wall: 1695. *J. B. Weenix*, Poultry; 1184. *J. M. Mierevelt*, Portrait.

A short corridor leads hence to a series of rooms containing the less important works of the German and Flemish schools, many of which, however, are of considerable historical interest. Among the artists represented are the two *Cranachs*, the *Frankens*, *Momper*, *Balen*, *Kerrinx*, *Bril*, *Stalpent*, *Avercamp*, *B. Cuypp*, *Looten*, *Kalf*, and *Jacomo Victors*. — We now retrace our steps through Hall L. to reach —

HALL K. Entrance Wall: *Rembrandt*, 1320. Entombment, a school-piece touched up by the master in 1655; 1322. Portrait of himself drawing (1657); 1327. Portrait (about 1656); 1328 (?), Mountainous landscape, probably by a pupil. 972. *F. Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *979. *Jan Wildens*, Huntsmen and hounds (1624). — To the left: 1423. *S. Koningck*, Hermit (1643); *916. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); *968-971. *Snyders*, Still-life; *1316. *Rembrandt*, Manoah's sacrifice, a finely coloured masterpiece of the same period as the Night Watch (dated 1641); *1698. *A. v. Utrecht*, Still-life; *1313. *Rembrandt*, Samson's riddle (1638); *1363.

F. Bol, Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt. — To the right: *1314. *Rembrandt*, Sportsman and bittern (1639); 1271. *Grebber*, Finding of Moses; 1364. *F. Bol*, Joseph presenting his father to Pharaoh; *1324. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (about 1645); *1362. *F. Bol*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; **1319. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man, an extraordinarily lifelike and vigorously-coloured work (1654); *1279. *B. v. der Helst*, Portrait of a woman; 1417. *G. Flinck*, David and Uriah. — Exit Wall: *1709. *Aart de Gelder*, 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671). *Rembrandt*, **1315. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641); *1321. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637). *1540. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely-coloured masterpiece (1312); 1312. *Rembrandt*, Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635).

HALL I. Entrance Wall: *Rubens*, **927. Mother and child, a masterpiece of his middle period; *911. Old woman blowing a fire, an earlier work. 1044. *J. Jordaens*, Presentation in the Temple; 1066. *Van Dyck* (?), Danae, more probably by a late Italian painter; 1039. *Jordaens*, Ariadne. — To the left: *973. *Snyders*, Still-life, with figures by *Thulden*; *1041. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *909. *Rubens*, St. Jerome, a highly finished work of his Roman period; **1067. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect. *Rubens*, 902. Lion-hunt, in great part the work of pupils; 904. Diana returning from the chase, a good school-piece after the original at Darmstadt. *1046. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son among the swine. — To the right: *Rubens*, *925, *928. Man and wife, *926. Portrait, three of the best portraits *Rubens* ever painted, all of his middle period; 920. Flight of Clœlia, apparently a school-piece, of his latest period; *912. Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner. *Van Dyck*, 1070, 1071. Charles I. of England and his queen; 1072. Children of Charles I., a replica of the celebrated picture at Turin. *Rubens*, 924. His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein; *903. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. *1073, *1074. *Van Dyck*, Man and wife (about 1630). — Exit Wall: 936. *Rubens*, Portrait; 689. *Ribera*, Philosopher; *694. *Velazquez*, Portrait of an elderly gentleman; 692. Copy after *Velazquez*, Duke of Olivarez; 908. *Rubens*, Crowning the victor, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

HALL H. is devoted to works of the *Spanish School*, a few of which are also in Room I.

Hall H. Entrance Wall: *Murillo*, *704. Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity; 703. St. Rodriguez. — To the left: 655. *L. Giordano*, St. Sebastian; 623. *Salvator Rosa*, Storm at sea; *678. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt kneeling by her grave, a work of exceptional charm (1641). — To the right: 697. *Zurbaran*, St. Cœlestinus declining the papal crown (?). — Exit Wall: Several large works by *Ribera*, all much darkened by age.

We now ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 269).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of Flemish *Tapestry. Several of the six below are from cartoons by Q. Massys (admirable Crucifixion), those above from cartoons by *Raphael*.

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the modern pictures (to the right) and the less valuable ancient works.

On the STAIRCASE: Portraits by *Graff* and *Angelica Kaufmann*, including the well-known Vestal Virgin by the latter (No. 2161); 780. *Gérard*, Napoleon I. in his coronation-robes; 2192, 2193. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Designs of stained-glass windows for St. Paul's in London.

Rooms to the LEFT. Several works by *Nicolas Poussin*, the best of which is No. 717, the *Realm of Flora*; *237, *Cima da Conegliano*, Purification of the Virgin, a work of naive conception and great beauty of colouring, which served as Titian's model for his famous picture in the Venice Academy; numerous works by *G. da Santa Croce*, of the early *Ferrara School* (Nos. 22, 23, 225), and by *Ricci*, *Crespi*, *Castiglione*, *Solimena*, and other artists of the decadence of Italian painting.

Modern Pictures (to the right). — Room I. 2311. *Em. Weiser*, Monks levied as soldiers; 2296. *Jos. Brandt*, The ford; **Knauss*, Behind the scenes; 2313. *F. A. Kautbach*, Domestic happiness; 2292. *Gebler*, Dogs poaching; 2307. *Oehmichen*, The widow's tax. — Room II. 2303. *Keller*, Designs for the curtain in the Dresden theatre; 2286. *Kiessling*, Three sisters. — Room III. *A. L. Schuster*, 2254. Saxon cavalry at Borodino, 2255. Saxon grenadiers at Jena. — Room V. 2207. *J. Hübner*, The golden age; 2295. *Ed. Kurzbaue*r, Spinning in the Black Forest. — Room VI. 2223. *Rud. Jordan*, Rescue from shipwreck; *2285. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('*Sennerin*'); 2293. *Vautier*, A breathing interval at a wedding-dance in Alsace. — Room VII. 2208. *Hübner*, Luther and Dr. Eck at Leipsic in 1519; 2194. *Schnorr*, Holy Family; 2260. *Wislicenus*, Superfluity and want. — Room VIII. 2217. *Lessing*, Landscape in the Harz Mts., at the time of the Thirty Years' War; 2234. *A. Achenbach*, Fishing-village. *O. Achenbach*, 2266. *Rocca di Papa* in the Alban Mts.; 2267. Festival of St. Anna in Ischia. 781. *Gudin*, Naval engagement; 782. *Calame*, Giessbach; 2291. *Fr. Preller the Elder*, The convent of S. Scholastica near Subiaco; 2201. *L. Richter*, Spring scene, with bridal procession; 2218. *Lessing*, Convent on fire; 2202. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein; 2225. *Gurlitt*, Convent of Busaco, in Portugal.

The **Ground Floor** (comp. p. 275) contains works of the 18th century.

Cabinets 39th-41st: Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard* in the 41st: 17. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 18. Count Maurice of Saxony; *19. The chocolate girl; 20. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnese'. — 42nd-44th: Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774), and numerous views of Venice by *Canaletto*, and of Dresden and Warsaw by *Bellotto* (d. 1768). — There is also a collection of miniatures on the ground-floor, open on the first Tuesday of every month only.

The ***Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 275; adm. see p. 264), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 350,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. About 700 of the finest are exhibited under glass. The others are kept in portfolios, which the attendants open if desired. — The smaller room adjacent contains ***Drawings**, of which about 300 are exposed to view. Those of the old masters, chiefly of the German School, occupy 50 portfolios.

The ***Museum of Casts** contains two departments, the ancient and the modern. The nucleus of the *Ancient Department* was formed by *Raphael Mengs*, by whom it was sold to the Saxon Government in 1782. The entrance (see ground-plan c, p. 270; adm., see p. 264) is on the E. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Prinzen-Palais. The *Mediaeval and Modern Department*, most of which is of recent origin, occupies the N.W. part of the Zwinger (entrance near b on the Plan, p. 270).

The *Zoological Museum* (entrance, ground-plan e, see p. 270; adm., see p. 265) is of no great extent, but the collection of

stuffed birds with their nests, eggs, and young, and that of butterflies are worthy of note. The Polynesian articles and Germanic antiquities in the ethnological section are also interesting. The *Mineralogical Museum* (entrance in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; adm., see p. 265) is unimportant. The *Physical-Mathematical Saloon*, in the upper story of the N.W. pavilion of the Zwinger (adm., see p. 265), contains a collection of scientific instruments of every description.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. 37; D, 4), erected in 1715 and belonging to the palace. The **Sophienkirche** (Pl. 29), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875).

In the POST-PLATZ, a little to the S., is situated the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. 36; D, 4, 5); in front of it rises a Gothic *Fountain Column* designed by *Semper*, with statuettes emblematical of the healthful properties of water. — In the Antons-Platz, at the back of the Post Office (No. 1), is the Saxon **Industrial Museum** (Pl. 35; adm., see p. 264), formerly the Polytechnic School. The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete.

The Annen-Strasse leads from the Post-Platz to the *Annenkirche* (Pl. 23; C, 5), a church of the 16th cent., subsequently restored, near which is the *Anna Fountain*, erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by *Henze*.

The *Berlin Station* (Pl. A, 1) lies to the N.W. in the FRIEDRICHS-STADT. Close by, in the garden of the *Town Hospital* (Pl. 40), is a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis.

In the NEUMARKT (Pl. D, 4) rises the **Frauenkirche** (Pl. 25), or Church of our Lady, erected in 1726-34, with a lofty dome. The 'Lantern' is 310 ft. in height. — A cross in the pavement on the N.W. side of the Platz marks the spot where Crell, the Calvinistic chancellor, was executed in 1601.

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum**, formerly the old Picture Gallery, but altered in 1855-75, and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The figure of Cellini on the Augustus-Str. façade is by Geissler (sgraffito, see p. 269). Adm., see p. 269; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court.

The ***Historical Museum**, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels. *Schnorr's* cartoons of his frescoes at

Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — 1. *Saloon* (to the right of the entrance-room). Chairs, cabinets (including one presented to Luther by Frederick the Wise), tables of the 16th and 17th cent.; clocks, drinking-cups, drinking-horns; in a cabinet on the entrance-wall, Luther's goblet and sword. Portraits of Saxon princes by *Lucas Cranach*. — 2. *Tournament Hall*. Tournament weapons of Saxon and other princes; to the right of the entrance, a gala suit of Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), manufactured at Milan; at the farther end of the room on the right and left two Italian suits in silver, executed for Elector Christian II. of Saxony (d. 1611) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — 3. *Room of the Chase*. Hunting gear, cross-bows, spears, knives, etc., of the 16th and 17th cent.; also the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France. — 4. **Parade Saloon*. Gala suits of Saxon princes, viz. Henry the Pious (d. 1541); Elector Maurice (d. 1553); Christian I. (d. 1591); three suits of Christian II. (d. 1611), one of them by Collmann, a celebrated armourer of Augsburg; another, the most magnificent and valuable of the collection, purchased at Nuremberg in 1606; the third of Italian workmanship. Farther on, Duke John William of Weimar (d. 1573); Christian II.; John George I. (d. 1656); three gilded suits of Christian I. and Prince Christian of Anhalt. In the cabinets swords, shields and helmets of different workmanship, several of them most artistically decorated with reliefs. — 5. *Pistol Chamber*. Fire-arms of the 16th and 17th cent., most of them of Saxon princes; pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden, Louis XIV. of France, etc. — 6. *Battle Saloon*. The armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals, arranged chronologically; three suits of armour of Elector Maurice, the blood-stained scarf worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen (1533; see p. 82), and the bullet by which he was killed. By the second window: Tilly's baton and sword, Pappenheim's baton. Armour of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; Hussite battle-clubs. By the last window Standards of Pappenheim's cuirassiers. — 7. *Saloon*. Modern weapons from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time; Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71. — 8. *Turkish Tent* of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under King John Sobieski, whose coat of mail, with the Maltese cross on the collar, is also preserved here; suit of armour of Elector John George of Saxony; Turkish and Oriental weapons. — 9. *Saddle Chamber*. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). — 10. *Costume Chamber*. Court and gala costumes of the 16th-18th cent.; coat of Napoleon I.; the boots he wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation; hat and sword of Peter the Great; sword of Charles XII. of Sweden, etc.

The **Royal Gallery of Arms** (*Gewehr-Gallerie*; admission, see p. 261), in the adjacent Stallgebäude (p. 269), contains a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, remarkably fine antlers, etc.

The **Collection of Porcelain**, on the second floor, consists of about 15,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, E. Indian, French, and Dresden workmanship, arranged chronologically. The Dresden china, from the first attempts of Böttger (d. 1719) down to the present day, and the modern European products of Sèvres, Berlin, etc., form the most interesting feature in the collection.

Next door to it is a handsome gate in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555.

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by *Hähnel*, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

The **ALTMARKT** (Pl. D, 4, 5) is embellished with a **Monument*

in memory of the war of 1870-71, by Henze. Near it rises the **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. 27; D, 5), re-erected in 1760 after the Prussian bombardment, with a tower 312 ft. in height, which commands a good survey of the town (open the whole day, custodian 25 pf.).

In the **GEORGS-PLATZ** is situated the modern Gothic *Kreuzschule* (Pl. 48; E, 5), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich, shown on Sun. 11-1, and Wed. and Sat. 2-4, fee 50 pf.). In front of the edifice is the *Statue of Theodore Körner* (Pl. 17) in bronze, designed by *Hähnel*, cast by Lenz at Nuremberg, and erected in 1871. The youthful minstrel of the 'Lyre and Sword' is represented in a military cloak, with a scroll of poems in his right hand, while with his left he presses his sword to his breast.

In the adjoining **BÜRGERWIESE**, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, in the whole of the S. part of the town (*Beust-Str.*, *Goethe-Str.*, etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; the finest of these is *Oppenheim's House* on the *Bürgerwiese*, designed by *Semper*, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The **MOLTKE-PLATZ** (Pl. D, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by *Brossmann* (1865), and the adjacent **FERDINANDS-PLATZ** with the tasteful *Goose-Stealer Fountain* by *Diez*, erected in 1880. — Near this, in the *Wiener-Strasse*, is the handsome **English Church** (Pl. D, 6), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. Farther to the W. are the extensive premises of the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 6).

In the large **BISMARCK-PLATZ** (Pl. D, 7) stands the new *Polytechnic School*, built in 1872-75 by Professor Heyn. — A little farther off, in the *Reichs-Str.*, is the elegant *Russian Chapel*, with six towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg. — The *Grosse Garten*, see p. 287.

In the **NEUSTADT**, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the marketplace adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. 12; D, 3), 'the Strong', over life-size, in gilded copper, by *Wiedemann* of Augsburg, 1736 (model in the Green Vault, p. 268).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. 20; D, 3), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, afterwards purchased by Augustus II., and at present containing the Cabinet of Antiquities and Library.

The **Collection of Antiquities**, to the left on the ground-floor (adm., see p. 264; catalogue 2 m.), contains little above mediocrity, most of the works dating from the period of the Roman Empire, and some of them freely restored. — *1st Saloon*: Modern works, chiefly busts of Saxon princes; reproductions of the Hildesheim Silver Treasure (p. 44). — *2nd*: Antique vases, both of the earlier and later style (black figures upon a red ground, and red figures upon a black ground), chiefly from the collection of Prince Emil of Sayn-Wittgenstein, purchased in 1873; terracottas from Tanagra (comp. p. 43), and bronzes. — *3rd*: By the windows: Bronze statuettes of

Venus and Serapis; large archaic bronze vase. The cases contain small bronzes. Mosaic Pavement with Bacchus and masks. 15. Head of Niobe; 17. Silenus. — *4th*: Torso of Cupid, found at Rome in 1875; 42. Torso of Minerva Promache; 43. Cast of the last (restored); 54. Tomb-relief; 66. Amazon; 68. Girl playing with astragali. — *5th*: 288. Diadumenos; 87. Nymph of a fountain; *106. Trilateral candelabrum-pedestal of marble, on which are represented the theft of the sacred tripod by Hercules, its re-consecration, and the consecration of a torch in the archaic style; Young athlete; Young Hermes; Young satyr; 102. Cupid and Psyche; 100. Venus, Cupid, and Psyche; 101. Cupid playing with a lion; 114, 115. Satyrs; 116. Athlete; 117. Doryphoros. — *6th*: Busts of emperors; 149. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession *162, 164. Girls from Herculaneum; *163. Woman from Herculaneum; the last three are admirable draped statues, found in 1715, and in almost perfect preservation; 161. Dancing satyr. — *7th*: 208. Fragment of a recumbent figure; 209, 210. Satyr and nymph, Faun and hermaphrodite; 211. Child of Niobe; 181. Pugilist, in polished grey marble; 38. Vestal virgin. — *8th*: 219. Sarcophagus with hunting-scenes; 231. Caracalla; 241. Muse; 258, 259. Gladiators. — *9th*: 286. Antoninus Pius; 40. Artemis; 291. Athlete; 292. Antinous (or Bacchus); 293. Ariadne; *290. Venus; 274. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession. — *10th*: Three lions of Egyptian syenite; Assyrian reliefs from Nineveh; cinerary urns in niches in the style of the Roman columbaria. — *11th*: Small modern bronzes, chiefly copies of ancient and Renaissance sculptures. — Indian antiquities.

The ***Royal Library** (adm., see p. 264) on the two upper floors, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 275,000 vols., 2000 incunabula or specimens of early typography, 4000 MSS., and 30,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection. The *First Room* contains a cast of Gellert's features after death. In the *Great Hall* are busts of Goethe and Tieck, executed by David d'Angers. The following curiosities among others are preserved in *Glass Cases*: The Atlas Royal, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen); Mexican hieroglyphic codex, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; fragment of the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster, a MS. of the 15th cent.; octagonal Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; Persian Ful Nameh (treasure-casket) with numerous drawings; Runic calendars on boxwood of the 12th and 13th cent.; *Valturius 'de re militari'*, a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; tournament-books with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Petrarch '*de remediis utriusque fortunæ*', MS. of the 15th cent. with drawings; breviaries with miniatures; an illustrated MS. of the '*Sachsenspiegel*', 1386; MSS. of Luther and Melanchthon; *Dürer's Treatise on the proportions of the body, with original drawings; Seb. Brant's '*Narrenschiff*' with 117 miniatures, printed at Paris in 1497; German edition of the same work, with 114 miniatures, printed in 1494; Volume with 56 miniatures of the most celebrated men of the 15th and 16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger.

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palaisgarten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 4 Körner-Str. (Pl. D, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the **Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm. see p. 264).

The large buildings towards the N.E. are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

The **Grosse Garten** (Pl. F, G, H, 6; cafés and restaurant), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and subsequently improved, covers an area of about 300 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, converging towards the *Lustschloss* (Pl. H, 6; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the old bridge), a château built in the centre of the park in 1680, where the royal Museum of Antiquities and the Rietschel Museum are now established. (Entrance from the side next the pond.)

The **Museum of Antiquities** (adm., see p. 264) on the ground-floor consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all.

The **Rietschel Museum** (adm., see p. 265), on the first floor of the château, contains an almost complete collection of casts and models of the works of the talented sculptor of that name (d. 1861).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. F, G, 6; adm., see p. 265) contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant.

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof* (Pl. 31; D, 1), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *New Neustädter Kirchhof*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous soldiers who died in the hospitals in 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826), the composer, and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. 30; B, 3), and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

The ***Environs** of Dresden afford many pleasant excursions (comp. Map, p. 262, and RR. 50, 51).

The *Bergstrasse* (Pl. C, 6) leads to the village of **Räcknitz**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected on the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug. 1813. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther S.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the *Schillerschlösschen* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Waldschlösschen* beer-gardens (omnibus, see p. 263). — Above the *Waldschlösschen* are the Dresden water-works with their turreted building.

The **Albrechtsburg**, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Waldschlösschen*, with two handsome modern châteaux (accessible daily, Sun. excepted, 1-3 o'clock), the property of the Countess v. Hohenau, widow of Prince Albrecht of Prussia (d. 1873), is the finest point of view. Adjoining it is the villa of *Herr Souchay*, in the English style, with three towers. Pleasant wood-walks hence to the *Wolfshügel*.

Farther on, beyond the *Mordgrund*, lies **Loschwitz** (*Burgberg*, a restaurant with a fine view), near which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in 1785-87.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank, lies **Blasewitz** (*Schillergarten*, with view). At *Ober-Blasewitz* is Dr. Schaufuss's museum, containing natural history specimens and pictures. At *Wachwitz*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Loschwitz, is situated the *Royal Vineyard*, with a château and grounds, the property of Prince George of Saxony. At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between this and (3 M.) Pillnitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (374 ft.; Restaurant), on the right bank of the Elbe, 7 M. above Dresden and $\frac{2}{4}$ M. from the railway-station of *Niedersedlitz* (p. 288), is a

château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a well-stocked botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In an old part of the château, since then burned down, an alliance between Emp. Leopold II. and King Frederick William II. of Prussia was entered into in 1791 with a view to oppose the advance of the French revolution. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the Porsberg, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the *Porsberg* (1184 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a small *Inn*. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lohmen*, from which a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the *Uttewalder Grund* to the *Bastei* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); comp. p. 291, and Map.

The royal hunting-lodge of *Moritzburg*, 7 M. to the N. of Dresden, situated on a rocky islet in a large pond, was begun by Elector Maurice (d. 1552) in 1542, and completed by Augustus the Strong (interior interesting). Adjacent are the village of *Eisenberg* (Adam's Inn), a deer-park, and a horse-breeding establishment.

49. From Dresden to Bodenbach (*for Prague*) and Tetschen (*for Vienna*).

39 M. RAILWAY. To Bodenbach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express 6 m. 20, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 10 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 18 m. 70, 14 m. 10, 9 m. 40 pf.). Fares to Tetschen, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 12 hrs. (fares 54 m. 70, 41 m. 20 pf.). — Nearly all the trains start from the Neustadt station, cross the Elbe, and stop again in the Altstadt.

Dresden, see p. 262. The train gradually approaches the Elbe. 5 M. *Niedersedlitz*.

On the right bank of the Elbe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Niedersedlitz, lies *Pillnitz* (p. 287). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreyscha*. Then by (3 M. S.E.) *Mahren*, and the romantic *Müglitzthal*, to the royal château of (3 M. E.) *Wesenstein*, and down the valley to the N. to the ancient little town of *Dohna*, and (3 M.) stat. *Müglin*, whence Dresden is reached by train in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The construction of *Wenstein* is very curious, the château being partially hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellar and chapel on the 5th floor.

7 M. *Müglin*. The train reaches the river at ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heidenau*, and then follows its windings through the *Saxon Switzerland* (p. 290). Finest views to the left.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pirna* (385 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Weisser Schwan*; *Forsthaus*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 10,500 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The town was taken in 1639 by the Swedes, and in 1758 by the Prussians, who levelled the fortifications. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape. Junction, and railway-bridge to *Arnsdorf*, on the Silesian line (p. 260).

16 M. *Pötzscha*, opposite *Wehlen*, the usual starting-point for a visit to *Saxon Switzerland* (comp. p. 290). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 291.

22 M. *Königstein* (*Stadt London*; *Blauer Stern*; *Kronprinz*; **Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town commanded by the imposing

**Fortress* of that name (1178 ft. above the sea-level, 816 ft. above the Elbe), originally a castle of the Counts of Dohna (down to 1401), afterwards a monastery, and again fortified in 1540. Ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; permission must be obtained at the gate of the fortress (4 m. for 1-8 pers.). The ramparts command charming views. In time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here, and the fortress is now used as a state-prison. Refreshments in the fortress and at the *Neue Schenke*, near the gate. The excursion ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top and back) amply repays the fatigue.

On the opposite bank of the river rises the *Lilienstein* (1325 ft.). In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender. The view from the summit is more extensive than that from the *Königstein*, and is very picturesque, especially looking up the river. The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the *Königstein* station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the *Lilienstein*. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. Restaurant at the top. — The **Pabststein* (p. 293), the *Bärensteine*, and the *Pfaffenstein* (ascended in 1 hr.) are other points of view near *Königstein*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Königstein* is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Bielabach*, at the entrance to the *Bielagrund*, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (2 hrs.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there is another water-cure (*Restaurant); then, 20 min. beyond it, we turn to the left by a finger-post, and walk in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the summit of the **Schneeberg* (2255 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small **Inn* are situated. At the foot of the mountain lies the village of *Schneeberg* (Werner's Inn). From *Schneeberg* to *Bodenbach* 6 M. (see below).

About 3 M. to the W. of *Schneeberg* (guide necessary) are situated the *Tissaer Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. *Schandau*; the town lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a small steamboat (10 pf.). The branch-line from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (p. 293) crosses the river by a bridge.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krippen*, opposite *Schandau*.

30 M. *Schöna* (Railway Hotel), the station for *Herrnskretschen* (p. 294) on the opposite bank (ferry 8 pf.). — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see p. 290), penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by two tunnels, and reaches —

38 M. *Bodenbach* (442 ft.; **Post*; 12 min. from the station is the **Bad-Hôtel*, recommended for a prolonged stay; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear), a village with 2000 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge here crosses the river to *Tetschen* (**Ullrich*, prettily situated; **Silberner Stern*; *Stadt Prag*; *Goldene Krone*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*), perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

FROM BODENBACH TO THE SCHNEEBERG ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The traveller diverges from the Teplitz road to the right, either after $\frac{3}{4}$ M. at the inn *Zum Rothen Kreuz* (path indicated by white marks on the trees, and easily traced,

but generally destitute of shade), or after 1½ M. at the inn *Zur Grünen Wiese*. After 7 min. the latter route crosses the valley to the left and leads to the village of *Schneeberg*. A more direct route to the summit diverges from the latter path at a clearing in the wood, but is not easily found without a guide. Those who prefer driving the greater part of the way follow the *Schneeberg* road, which leads to the left below the suspension-bridge, or take the *Bodenbach* and *Dux* railway as far as *Eulau* (see below).

FROM *BODENBACH* TO *DUX*, railway in 2½ hrs., through the *Bodenbachthal*. Stations *Eulau*, *Königswald*, etc., see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM *BODENBACH* TO *WARNSDORF*, 38 M., railway in 3-¾ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 17, 1 fl. 45 kr.). 2½ M. *Tetschen*, see above; 7½ M. *Bensen*, with a château of the 16th cent.; 10½ M. *Ebersdorf-Markersdorf*; 13 M. *Rabstein*; 15½ M. *Böhmisch-Kamnitz-Steinschönau* (to *Dittersbach*, see p. 294); 20 M. *Tannenberg*; 25 M. *Schönfeld*; 31 M. *Kreibitz*, the junction for the line to *Löbau* (p. 259); 36 M. *Niedergrund* (*Zabel*). 38 M. *Warnsdorf* (*Stadt Wien*; *Endler*). — At *Warnsdorf* the line joins the Saxon railway to *Zittau* (p. 246), which is reached in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 70 pf.), viâ *Gross-Schönau* (a damask and silk-manufacturing town), *Hainewalde*, and *Scheiße*.

From *Bodenbach* to *Prague* and from *Tetschen* to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's South Germany and Austria*.

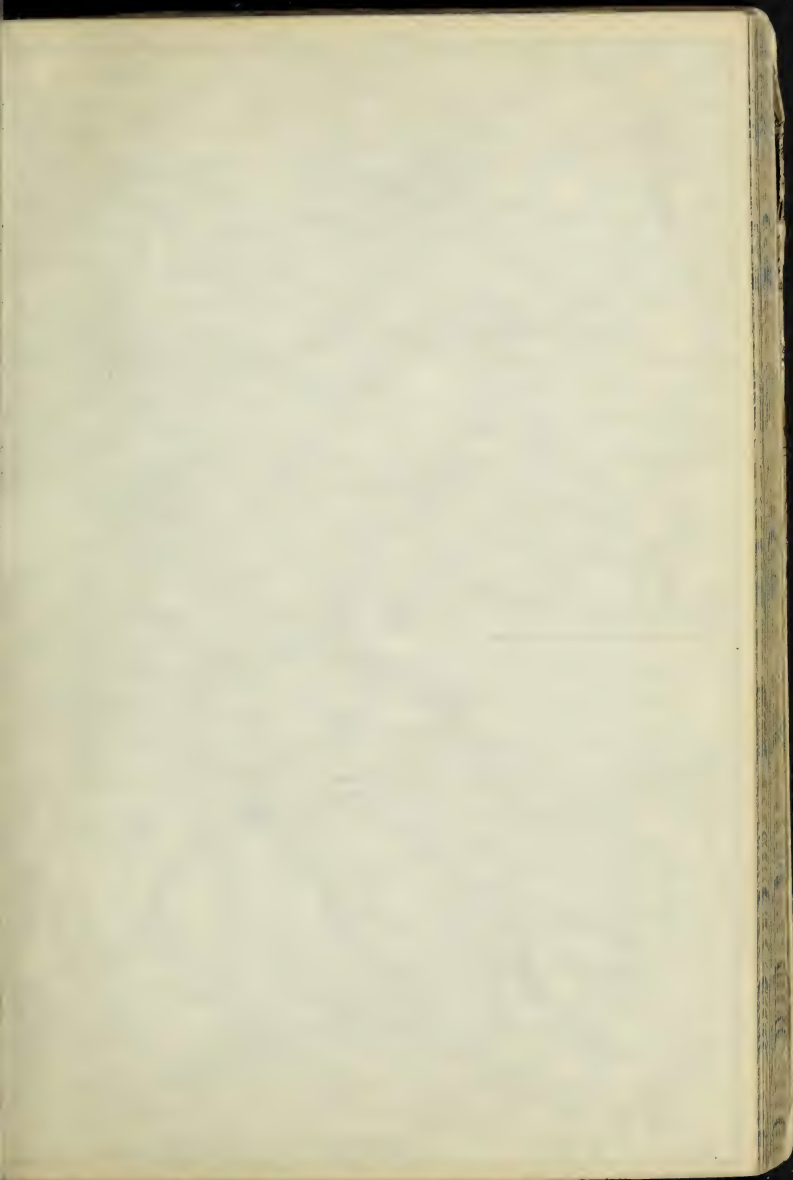
50. Saxon Switzerland.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. 1st. Railway to *Pötzscha* (p. 288) in ¾ hr., ferry to *Wehlen*; walk or ride through the *Wehler Grund* and *Zscherregrund* to the *Bastei* in 1½ hr.; through the *Amselgrund* to the *Hockstein* 2 hrs.; by the *Brand* to *Schandau* 3 hrs. — 2nd. Drive in ¾ hr. to the *Lichtenhain Fall*, walk or ride to the *Kuhstall* ½ hr., *Grosse Winterberg* 1½ hr., *Prebischthor* 1 hr., *Herrnskretsch* 1½ hr.; steamboat in 1 hr. or railway in ½ hr. to *Königstein*, visit the fortress, 2½ hrs.; return to *Dresden* by railway. — The *Schneeberg* and *Bielagund*, see p. 289.

Guides (3-4 m. per day, 2 m. per half-day) are to be found at the most frequented places, and though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. As they are generally in league with the innkeepers, their recommendations of inns are seldom trustworthy. — *Horse* generally 2 m. per hour (comp. p. 292). — *Chair-porters* from *Wehlen* to the *Bastei* 6 m., or by the *Üttewalder Grund* 7½ m.; from *Rathen* to the *Bastei* 4 m. — Steamboats on the *Elbe*, see p. 263. — During Easter week the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. — The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

The *Meissener Hochland*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the "Saxon Switzerland," extends from *Liebenthal* to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 23 M., and from the *Falkenberg* to the *Schneeberg*, about the same distance. It is intersected by the *Elbe*, the most picturesque part of the river being between *Leitmeritz* and *Pirna*. The sandstone of which the mountains consist often assumes the most grotesque shapes. Some of the rocky columns formed by the disintegration of the softer strata are so lofty and slender that their upright position appears extremely precarious.

At stat. *Pötzscha* (p. 288) we quit the railway and cross the *Elbe* to the village of *Wehlen* (*Sächs. Schweiz*; *Stadt Wehlen*, station of the guides), from which we ascend on the left bank of the brook, leaving the path along the *Elbe* to our right. After a few minutes' walk the paved track ascending to the right is to be avoided, and the path to the left in the *Wehler Grund* followed. The valley, which is enclosed by rocky and wooded heights, gradually







contracts, and 1 M. from Wehlen divides. After 7 min. more a finger-post to the left indicates the route to the Uttewalder Grund, and to the right to the Zscherre-Grund.

The ***Uttewalder Grund** is one of the finest rocky gorges in Saxon Switzerland. The sides are so lofty and close together that some parts of the ravine are never reached by the sun's rays. About 10 min. from the above-mentioned finger-post is a restaurant; the path passes the *Teufelsküche* (devil's kitchen), a grotto resembling an open fire-place. At the narrowest part, called the *Felsenthor*, 5 min. above the restaurant, the path is carried over the brook by means of a wooden scaffolding. At the upper end of the valley steps ascend to *Uttewald* (p. 288). Those who visit the Uttewalder Grund from the above-mentioned finger-post usually proceed as far as the *Felsenthor* only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the ***Zscherre-Grund**, a wild and narrow wooded ravine $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partially clothed with moss and fern. A pine-wood is next traversed. At the top of the hill the high-road (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (Refreshments; direction-post) passed, and the Bastei reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the Wehler Grund.

The ****Bastei** (875 ft. above the sea-level, and about 605 ft. above the Elbe; **Inn* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleine Winterberg, Grosse Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Pabststein and Gohriscstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauhstein and Bärenstein; far below flows the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to a point above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the ***Basteibrücke**, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) A projecting platform affords a magnificent *View of the profound rocky and pine-clad gorge. About 14 min. from the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. That to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the Amselgrund (see below); that in a straight direction leads to (5 min.) **Rathen** (*Zum Erbgericht*, on the river; *Böhme's Restaurant*, well spoken of), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank; see p. 288). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr.

The above-mentioned path to the left, 20 min. below the Bastei,

ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Rathewalde*. The traveller should here enquire the way to the *Hockstein*, a rock 360 ft. in height (1040 ft. above the sea), rising abruptly from the green *Polenzgrund*. It affords a fine view of the picturesque little town of *Hohnstein* (Hirsch; Sächs. Schweiz), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. We then descend through the *Wolfschlucht* to the cool **Polenzthal* (restaurant), and follow the course of the brook for about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., until the first house, the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (Mitscherling's Inn), becomes visible. Crossing a bridge, we now ascend the hill to the right. Where the path divides, we follow that to the right until it joins the carriage-road on the hill, which leads to the right in 5 min. more to the Brand.

The **Brand* (905 ft.; small *Inn*), a higher point than the *Bastei*, commands a hardly inferior view, embracing nearly the same series of peaks. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): *Bastei*, *Bärensteine*, *Königstein*, *Lilienstein*, *Pfaffenstein*, *Gohrischstein*, *Pabststein*, etc., and to the extreme left the *Grosse Winterberg*.

About 100 paces from the finger-post on the carriage-road a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks, 100 paces distant. The main path then descends rapidly through the *Tiefe Grund*, passing under a curious overhanging rock, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hohnstein* and *Schandau* road, which leads to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Elbe* at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (see p. 293). The line crosses the *Elbe* here. Above the bridge is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*. The town of *Schandau* lies on the right bank, 1 M. from *Wendisch-Fähre*.

Schandau.— *Hotels.* *SENDIG'S HOTELS & PENSIONS FORSTHAUS DEUTSCHES HAUS, and VILLA KÖNIGIN CAROLA, on the *Elbe*, above the town, with gardens, 'pension' in summer for a week or more from 7 m. per day, in spring and autumn 6 m.; *DAMPFSCHIFF, *BAHR'S HOTEL, ENGEL, and ELB-PAVILLON, also on the river; ANKER, in the market, unpretending; STADT TEPLITZ, well spoken of. *BADEHAUS, see below. — Private apartments abundant.

Guides, see p. 290. — *Carriage* (no legal tariff) to the waterfall 6 m., there and back 9 m., with gratuity; to the *Brand* by *Hohnstein* 12 m.; to the *Bastei* by the *Brand* and *Hohnstein* 18 m. — *Chair-porters* from the waterfall to the *Kuhstall* 2 m., from the *Kuhstall* to the *Kleine Winterberg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., thence to the *Grosse Winterberg* 2 m., to the *Prebischthor* $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. more, thence to *Herrnskretsch* 4 m. — *Mule* from *Schandau* to the waterfall 4 m., thence to the *Kuhstall* $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., *Kleine Winterberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Grosse Winterberg* 2 m., *Prebischthor* 2 m., *Herrnskretsch* $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Persons staying more than 5 days are liable to a tax for the improvement of the walks. — *Steamboat*, see p. 263.

The small town of *Schandau* (413 ft.) is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Elbe*, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzschbach*. In the valley of the latter, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the town, is a small *Chalybeate Bath* (**Gasthaus zum Badehaus*), surrounded by wooded rocks and promenades. *Schandau* is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

WALKS. In the *Kirnitzschthal*, see above; to the *Ostrau-Scheibe*, to the *Schlossberg*, the *Friedensplatz*, the *Schüllerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Hohe Liebe* 1 hr.; to the *Schrammsteine* 1½ hr.; to the *Hochbuschkuppe* 2 hrs.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station through the *Rietschgrund* to (1¼ hr.) the top of the **Pabststein* (1476 ft.; small **Inn* at the top, bed 1¼ m.). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are N.W. the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, E. the *Grosse Winterberg* and the *Kleis* rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the *Elbe* is visible at *Schandau*. — From the *Pabststein* a good path leads to the N.W. by *Gohrisch* to *Königstein* in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.). Small boat from *Königstein* to *Rathen* (see p. 288) in 40 min., 3½ m.

FROM SCHANDAU TO BAUTZEN, 40 M., railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60 pf.). This line facilitates a visit to the E. part of the Saxon Switzerland, known as the 'Hintere Schweiz'. Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 289. The train crosses the *Elbe* to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 292), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitzthal*. Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. The *Sebnitz* is crossed several times. Four tunnels. — 9 M. *Sebnitz* (1020 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*; *Sächsischer Hof*), a manufacturing town with 5000 inhabitants. A pleasant excursion for one day may be made hence by proceeding through *Hertigswalde* and *Thomasdorf* to the **Wacheberg* (Restaurant), and then descending to *Saupsdorf* (*Schweizerkrone*) and through the *Kirnitzschthal* to *Schandau*. — Beyond *Sebnitz* the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. 17½ M. *Neustadt* (branch-line to *Dürrröhrsdorf*, p. 260); 21 M. *Ottendorf*; 25 M. *Niederneukirch*; 28 M. *Oberneukirch*; 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to *Ebersbach*, p. 260). Beautiful view to the right. 35 M. *Grosspostnitz*. Then *Singwitz* and *Bautzen* (p. 260).

THE KIRNITZSCH VALLEY is ascended by a good road from *Schandau*, passing the baths above mentioned, the (2 M.) *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the (2 M.) *Haidemühle* (Restaurant), to the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* and the *Great Waterfall* (**Inn*, R. and L. 1¼ M.), which may be improved by opening a sluice. The footpath quits the road here and ascends in ½ hr. to the —

***Kuhstall** (1246 ft.; *Inn*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends through a deep gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It next ascends gradually to the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1424 ft.), and then rapidly to a plateau, where a small hut with inscriptions marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from the attack of an infuriated stag in 1568.

The summit of the ***Grosse Winterberg** (1824 ft.; *Inn*, R. and L. 2½ m.), which is easily reached from the *Kuhstall* in 2 hrs., is a basaltic ridge, ½ M. in length. The tower commands a picturesque and extensive prospect, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

THE PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads

from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood, then, at the first bifurcation, to the left again, and afterwards skirts the Bohemian frontier, which is indicated by stones. The **Prebischthor* (1226 ft.; *Inn*, Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the *Kuhstall* (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The **View* of the wild environs is very striking. — Descent to *Herrnskretschchen* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: a good path descends between huge walls of rock to the *Bielathal*, which is traversed by the *Herrnskretschchen* and *Dittersbach* road. Several saw-mills are passed. The *Biela* flows into the *Kamnitz*, which joins the *Elbe* at *Herrnskretschchen*.

Herrnskretschchen (**Herrnhaus*; *Kuschelka*; Hungarian wine at *Schlögel's*), a village on the *Elbe*. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (**Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 289. — Steamboat from *Herrnskretschchen* to *Tetschen* (p. 289) several times daily; also to *Dresden*, comp. p. 263. Small boat from *Herrnskretschchen* to *Schandau* (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) 6 m.

The road from *Herrnskretschchen* to *Dittersbach* (9 M.; carr. 5 fl.) leads through the *Kamnitzthal* for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. and then ascends the *Bielathal*. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Herrnskretschchen* a finger-post is passed on the left, indicating the way to the *Prebischthor* (see above), which, however, may also be reached from *Herrnskretschchen* by a direct path with steps. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Reinwiese Inn*. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hohenleipa*, where pedestrians may avoid a long circuit made by the road. After $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. more we reach —

Dittersbach (**Bellevue*, in an airy situation, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., B. 40 kr.; *Michel's*, well spoken of; *Worms*; private lodgings), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N. rise the peaks (named from right to left) of the *Falkenstein* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Dittersbach*), **Marienfels* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; refuge-hut), *Wilhelminenvand* (1 hr.; hut), and **Rudolfstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the routes to which are indicated by finger-posts.

From *Dittersbach* to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz* (p. 290), 6 M. — *Kreibitz* (p. 290) lies 5 M. to the E. of *Dittersbach*.

51. From Dresden by Chemnitz and Zwickau to Reichenbach.

$93\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf., express 15 m. 20, 11 m. 40 pf.).

Dresden, see p. 262. Departure from the Altstadt. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Plauen** (tramway, see p. 263), where there are extensive breweries, begins the *Plauensche Grund*, a rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, now disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (**Restaurant*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from stat. *Plauen*), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Potschappel* the valley expands, and is studded with manufactories and well-built dwelling-houses, to which the productive coal-mines in the vicinity have given rise. On the *Windberg*, to the S., rises a monument to 276 miners who perished by an explosion in 1869. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Deuben*; 7 M. *Hainsberg*, whence the attractive *Rabenauer Grund* may be reached in 1 hr.

8½ M. **Tharandt** (685 ft. ; *Bad ; Deutsches Haus ; Albert-Salon*), with 1700 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (843 ft.), formerly a hunting-seat of the Saxon princes. The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs. Fine view from the top of the hill. — 11 M. *Edle Krone*, with a silver-mine.

The line now quits the valley of the Weisseritz, and ascends the picturesquely wooded *Seerenbachthal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenberg*. 19 M. *Nieder-Bobritzsch*. To the right, below (22½ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is seen the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg** (1345 ft. ; **Hôtel de Saxe ; Rother Hirsch ; Stern*), a mining town, founded in 1171, on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district. Pop. 25,000. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls and towers, and the extensive Law Courts, surrounds the town.

The road in a straight direction from the station leads to the Peterssthor, where a Gothic *Monument* erected in 1844 commemorates the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43. The Peters-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt, with the handsome *Rathhaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The former contains a number of portraits of Saxon princes, and the latter a *Museum of Antiquities*. The spot where Kunz von Kauffungen (p. 317) was executed in 1455, opposite the Rathhaus, is marked by a stone with a cross.

The Weingasse, at the corner of the market diagonally opposite the Peters-Str., and then the second side-street to the left, lead to the **CATHEDRAL*, a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, remarkable for its rich, and originally gilded, sculptures, probably dating from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch, the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the dead arising from their graves at the Resurrection.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Untermarkt 392; 1 m.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürstengruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1539) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, executed by Anthony van Seron at Antwerp in 1563. High up in a corner of the choir is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* of 1508, in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

Near the Kreuzthor, at the N.W. corner of the town, is *Schloss Freudenstein*, erected in the 15th cent., the residence of Duke Henry the Pious in 1512-39, and now a magazine.

The *Mining Academy* (160 students), founded in 1765, which gained a high reputation owing to the efforts of the great mineralogist Werner (d. 1817), possesses valuable collections. Werner's grave, near the Goldene Pforte, is denoted by a *Monument*.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of Freiberg (by the road from the Donatsthor, turning to the left past the cemetery) is situated the *Himmelfahrt* mine, the most valuable in the district. Admission for 1 pers. 1 m. and fee.

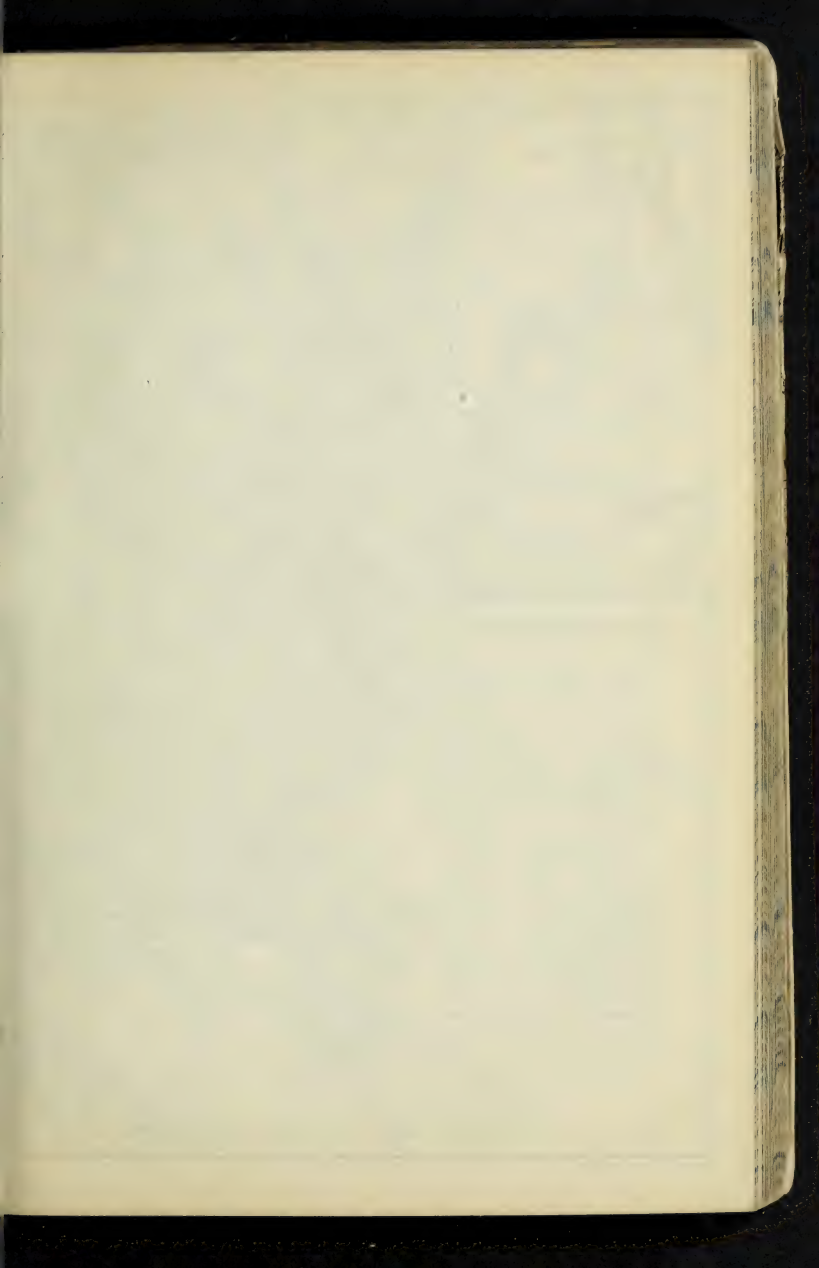
From Freiberg to Nossen (and Leipsic), by a branch-line, see p. 301. — Another branch-line runs S. to *Berthelsdorf*, *Lichtenberg*, *Mulda*, *Nassau*, and (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

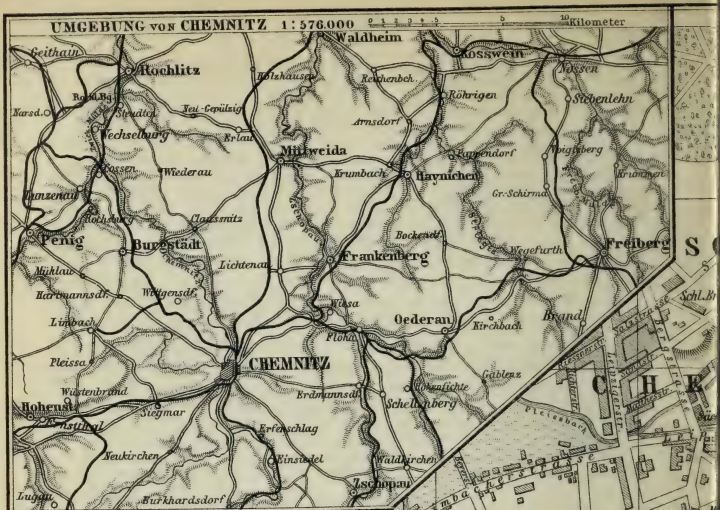
28 M. *Klein-Schirma*; 31 M. *Frankenstein*. Near (35 M.) *Oederan* (Hirsch), the château of Augustusburg (see below) is seen on the lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau.

42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopauthal.

FROM FLÖHA TO REITZENHAIN (for *Komotau*), 35 M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 20, 3 m. 40, 2 m. 20 pf.). The line ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. 5 M. *Hohenfichte*; 9 M. *Grünhainichen*; 14 M. *Rauenstein*, with a loftily situated castle; 16 M. *Pockau*, where a branch-line diverges to *Obernau*; 21 M. *Zöblitz* (Hirsch), with extensive quarries of serpentine. From (24 M.) *Marienberg* (Drei Schwanen), a small town with 6000 inhab., an excursion may be made to the *Katzenstein*. 30 M. *Gelobländ*. 35 M. *Reitzenhain*, the frontier-station; hence to (24 M.) *Komotau* in 2 hrs.

FROM FLÖHA TO ANNABERG (for *Komotau*), 27 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 m. 40, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 70 pf.). The line ascends the charming valley of the *Zschopau*. On an eminence to the left of (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erdmannsdorf* lies the little town of *Schellenberg* (Hirsch), commanded by the extensive *Augustusburg* (1585 ft.), a château erected in 1568-72 (two pictures by Cranach in the chapel). The adjacent *Kunnersstein* (Restaurant) commands a beautiful view of the valley. 8 M. *Waldkirchen*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zschopau* (*Stadt Wien*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town with a château and cloth-factories. 18 M. *Wolkenstein* (Sächsischer Hof), with another old château, about 4 M. from which are the warm springs (86°) of the same name, with a Curhaus. 22 M. *Wiesenbad* is another little watering-place with a Curhaus and springs (82°). — 27 M. *Annaberg* (*Wilder Mann*; *Museum*), a busy little town, with lace and other factories. The late-Gothic church contains some works of art, chiefly sculptures on the 'Schöne Pforte'; on the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522, representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The high-altar, 1519, the work of A. Dowher, of Augsburg, and the pulpit are likewise adorned with reliefs of the same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Death of St. Mary, by Grünewald; St. Catharine, The adulteress before Christ, by Cranach the Younger. The smith's work in the sacristy





door is admirably executed. — The *Pöhlberg*, a basaltic hill in the vicinity, is a fine point of view.

FROM ANNABERG TO KOMOTAU, 48 M., railway in 4 hrs. — The train ascends the Zschopauthal to (2 M.) *Buchholz*; the Gothic church of St. Catharine here contains a winged altar-piece of the school of Wohlgemuth (restored in 1839) and some old stained glass. From stat. *Cranzahl*, a diligence runs twice daily to *Oberwiesenthal* (to the right rises the *Fichtelberg*, 3854 ft., a fine point of view; key of the tower at the village inn). Austrian custom-house at stat. *Weipert*. Other stations and *Komotau*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch-line diverges to *Rosswein* (p. 296), via *Frankenberg* and *Haynichen*, two busy manufacturing places.

50 M. Chemnitz. — **Hotels.** "RÖMISCHER KAISER, in the market; STADT GOTHA, Johannes-Platz; VICTORIA, Post-Str.; HÔTEL DE SAXE, Kloster-Str.; STADT BERLIN, ROTHER HIRSCH, Lange-Str.; "REICHOLD, near the station.

Restaurants. *Ewald*, Johannes-Str.; *Café Barthel*, Lange-Str.; *Börse*, Post-Str.

Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; from the inner to the outer district 60, 80 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 25 pf.

United States Consul, Mr. N. K. Griggs, corner of Wiesen-Str. and Moritz-Str.

Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced *Kemnitz*), the third largest town in Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 80,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, woven goods, and machinery.

The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 15) in the Hauptmarkt (Pl. E, 4) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 8) of the 14th cent., skilfully altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1872-9; the sacristy contains a picture by Cranach the Elder. The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant with pretty grounds. The adjoining *Abbey Church*, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1514-25, with a fine S. portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. Around the town extend the well-built and increasing suburbs.

From *Chemnitz* to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 301; by *Flöha* to *Annaberg*, *Komotau* and *Reitzenhain*, see p. 296; by *Niederwiesa* to *Hainichen* and *Rosswein*, see above.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO LEIPSIK, 53 M., direct line in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 6 m. 70, 5 m., 3 m. 40 pf. (station, Pl. F, 3). From (6 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. in height (pleasant excursion from *Cossen* down the *Mulde* Valley to *Rochlitz*, see p. 301). $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for *Penig* (p. 301). $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Geithain*; $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Froburg*; 34 M. *Borna*. At (38 M.) *Kieritzsch* the line unites with the Saxon and Bavarian line (p. 317).

FROM CHEMNITZ TO ADORF, 71 M., railway in 5 hrs.; fares 9 m. 40, 7 m. 10, 4 m. 70 pf. (station, Pl. E, 6). 2 M. *Alt-Chemnitz*; 7 M. *Einsiedel* (excursion to the *Dittersdorfer Höhe*); 23 M. *Zwönitz*. The train then descends rapidly to (27 M.) *Lössnitz* and (32 M.) *Aue*, at the confluence of the

Schwarzwasser and the Mulde, the junction for the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (see below). We next ascend the valley of the Mulde. 37 M. *Bockau*; 43 M. *Eibenstock*; 50 M. *Rautenkranz*, 4 M. from which lies Reiboldsgrün (p. 318). 60 M. *Schöneck*; fine view to the right. From (64 M.) *Zwota* a branch-line diverges to *Klingenthal*. 71 M. *Adorf*, see p. 318.

The railway traverses a manufacturing district. 51½ M. *St. Nicolai*, a suburb of Chemnitz; 54½ M. *Siegmars*; 56½ M. *Grüna*; 58 M. *Wüstenbrand*, all of which are also stations on the line to *Lugau*, *Höhlteich*, and *Stollberg*. 61 M. *Hohenstein-Ernstthal*, two manufacturing places; about 1½ M. from Hohenstein lie the chalybeate baths of that name. At (65 M.) *St. Egidien* a branch-line diverges to *Lichtenstein*, *Callenberg*, *Oelsnitz*, and *Stollberg* (see above). At *Stollberg* is the castle of *Hoheneck*, now a house of correction.

70 M. *Glauchau* (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; *Adler*), another prosperous manufacturing town with 22,000 inhab., with two châteaux of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*, which the line now crosses. (From *Glauchau* to *Narsdorf*, *Grossbothen*, and *Grimma*, see p. 301.) — Beyond the *Mulde* a branch-line diverges to the N.W. to *Gössnitz* (p. 317), passing *Meerane*, a manufacturing town with 21,000 inhabitants.

80 M. *Zwickau* (930 ft.; *Post*; *Grüne Tanne*; *Hôtel Wagner*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), an old manufacturing town with 31,500 inhab., on the once important commercial route from the Danube to E. Franconia, lies in a pretty valley on the *Mulde*.

The late-Gothic **Marienkirche*, begun in 1453, with choir of 1536, has been restored as a Protestant church.

Winged altar-piece in carved wood, with paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, executed in 1479, representing Mary and the eight holy women. The Sacristy contains similar works, dating from 1507. In the Baptistery a small picture by Cranach, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharinenkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, also contains a picture by Cranach. Thomas Münzer, the fanatical leader of the Anabaptists, who was beheaded at Mühlhausen in 1525, was pastor here in 1520-22. Adjacent is the château of *Osterstein*, built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the market-place are the *Rathhaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Kaufhaus*, 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also the new *Zwickau Bank*.

The environs are picturesque and well peopled. The 80 coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 8000 hands.

FROM ZWICKAU TO SCHWARZENBERG, 25 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70 pf.). The line ascends the valley of the *Mulde*. Near (7 M.) *Wiesenburg* rises a ruined castle. Stat. *Fährbrücke*; 1½ M. to the E. is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château of the Count of Solms-Wildenfels and a new church. Stat. *Stein*; 1 M. to the E. is the charmingly situated *Schloss Hartenstein*, the property of Prince Schönburg-Hartenstein. 15½ M. *Nieder-Schlema*.

BRANCH-LINE from *Nieder-Schlema* (in ¼ hr.) to *Schneeberg* (1477 ft.) (**Sächs. Hof*; *Fürstenhaus*), a mining town with 7800 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., contains a large

altar-piece, with 8 wings, representing the *Crucifixion, the masterpiece of Cranach the Elder, by whom it was painted with the aid of his pupils in 1539; the painting in the centre is the best. The tower (262 ft.) contains a huge bell weighing 8 tons. Numerous and valuable mines, chiefly of cobalt, are worked in the vicinity.

The Schwarzenberg line next passes (18½ M.) *Aue*, a pleasant little town in a hollow (also on the Chemnitz-Adorf line, see p. 298), and then quits the Mulde. From stat. *Lauter* the *Morgenleite* (2560 ft.), which commands an admirable view, may be ascended in 1½ hour. The line then ascends the *Schwarzwasserthal* to —

25 M. **Schwarzenberg** (*Hôtel de Saxe; Rathhaus*), a small town on an eminence skirted by the Schwarzwasser, with an old Schloss.

Diligence from Schwarzenberg once daily in 7¼ hrs., by *Johann-Georgenstadt*, to *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

From *Zwickau* to *Oelsnitz*, 38 M., railway in 2-3 hrs., viâ *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein* (comp. p. 318).

At (88 M.) *Neumark* our train reaches the *Leipsic and Reichenbach-Hof* railway, see p. 318.

52. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. By Riesa.

71½ M. RAILWAY. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 7 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.); ordinary trains in 3-3½ hrs. (9 m. 30, 7 m., 4 m. 70 pf.).

The train starts from the *Neustadt*, nearly 1 M. from the principal hotels in the *Altstadt*, and skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. 4 M. *Radebeul*; 5 M. *Weintraube*, ½ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies*, a favourite resort of the *Dresdeners*; 6 M. *Kötzschenbroda*, near which is the restaurant of *Friedensburg*; 9 M. *Coswig*, the junction for *Meissen* and *Döbeln* (see p. 300).

12 M. *Niederau*. The scenery is now less attractive. From (19 M.) *Pristewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 261). 27 M. *Röderau* is the junction of the *Berlin* line (p. 262); the village lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the *Elbe*.

31 M. **Riesa** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the branch-lines to *Chemnitz*, *Elsterwerda* (p. 261), and *Lommatzsch*.

FROM RIESA TO CHEMNITZ, 41 M., by railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 30, 4 m., 2 m. 70 pf.). 15½ M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the *Leipsic*, *Meissen*, and *Dresden* line (see next page). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim* (*Löwe*), a small town with a large prison. 22 M. *Erlau*; 30 M. *Mittweida* (**Sächsischer Hof*). On a lofty rock on the right bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 M. to the N. of stat. *Oberlichtenau*, stands the château of *Sachsenburg*; 1½ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. *Chemnitz*, see p. 297.

At the *Hubertusburg*, an old château 6 M. to the W. of (39 M.) *Oschatz*, a peace terminating the Seven Years' War was concluded between *Austria*, *Prussia*, and *Saxony* in 1763. 45 M. *Dahlen*. 55 M. **Wurzen** (*Goldener Adler*), a manufacturing place of 8100 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (view from the tower). It is the junction of the *Muldenthal Railway* to *Golzern*, *Grimma*, *Grossbothen*, etc. (see p. 301). The *Mulde* is now crossed. 64 M. *Borsdorf*. 71½ M. **Leipsic**, see p. 302.

b. By Döbeln.

79 M. RAILWAY in 4-4½ hrs. (fares 9 m., 6 m. 80, 4 m. 50 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as (9 M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the Elbe, and soon reaches —

14 M. **Meissen.** — **Hotels.** *HIRSCH, in the market; BLAUER STERN, Leipziger-Str.; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL. — **Restaurant** in the *Rathskeller*, in the old Rathhaus, which dates from 1471.

Travellers coming from Leipsic to visit the porcelain factory should alight at Triebischthal (see below).

Meissen, one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, and the seat of the Margraves of that name down to 1090, is most picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meisse* into the *Elbe*, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 13,000. Near the Mönchskirche is a fountain with a figure of Henry the Fowler by Henze, and the Kornmarkt is embellished with a war-monument.

On leaving the station we turn to the right and cross the old Elbe bridge to the (½ M.) *Grosse Markt*. We next follow the Burg-Strasse to the right, passing under the Schlossbrücke, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the Schlossberg, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Courageous*, by Hultsch.

The *CATHEDRAL was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

Interior (the sacristan lives at No. 10, to the right). Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here in the Fürstencapelle, and among them the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 317). The finest monument is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare' (d. 1428), in bronze, in the W. portal (built in 1423-25), and the brass of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) is artistically valuable. — The church also contains some good old German pictures dating from the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., the best being Christ between Mary and St. John, by *Luc. Cranach the Elder*, 1534. The choir contains four admirable painted statues of the 2nd half of the 13th century.

The *ALBRECHTSBURG, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting. From 1710 to 1860 it was occupied by the royal porcelain factory. Since 1863 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by *Dietrich, Oehme, Preller*, and other modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1 pers. 1½ m., 2-4 pers. 2 m., and so on. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the above-mentioned bridge of the 13th cent., is an old abbey con-

verted into a school in 1543, where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The Gothic Church of *St. Afra* was built in 1295-1329, and afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (650 workmen) is now established in the *Triebischthal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Grosse Markt* (p. 300). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -6 (Sat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4); fee 2 m. for 1 pers., or 1 m. for each member of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttger (d. 1719) had discovered the art of making 'china'.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg*; the rocky height of the *Bosel* near *Sörnewitz*; and *Schloss Siebeneichen*, all steamboat-stations between Dresden and Meissen (see p. 263).

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Triebischthal*, near which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). The line now traverses the *Triebischthal*. $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Militz-Roitzschen*; 25 M. *Deutschenbora*. At ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to *Freiberg*, p. 296), with a Schloss, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Altenzella*, with a burial-chapel of the counts of Meissen. From (27 M.) *Rosswein*, a branch-line diverges to *Hainichen* and *Chemnitz* (p. 297). 40 M. *Döbeln* (*Sonne*), a thriving little town with 11,000 inhab., the junction of the *Riesa* and *Chemnitz* line (p. 299). $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klosterbuch*, with a ruined abbey and beautiful walks. 48 M. *Leisnig*, an old manufacturing town with 7000 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tanndorf*, to the right of which rises the beautifully situated *Schloss Kössern*. 57 M. *Grossbothen*.

FROM GROSSBOTHEN TO GLAUCHAU, 35 M., by railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 60, 3 m. 45, 2 m. 30 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty *Muldenthal*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. *Golditz* (*Kreuz*), a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rochlitz* (*Löwe*; *Sächsischer Hof*), an old town of 6000 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late-Gothic *Kunigundenkirche* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, with a tower, commands a beautiful view. A branch-line diverges hence to *Narsdorf* and *Penig* (see below). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wechselburg* (*Sächsischer Hof*), with a *château* of Count *Schönburg-Vorderglauchau*, the late-Gothic chapel of which, containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustinian abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1174). — The train now passes under the imposing *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 297), and reaches the prettily-situated little town of (48 M.) *Lunzenau*, and then (20 M.) *Rochsburg*, with another *château* and park of Count *Schönburg*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Penig* (*Stadt Leipzig*), a small town of 6000 inhab., with two *châteaux*, and pretty pleasure-grounds, where the above-mentioned line to *Narsdorf* and *Rochlitz* diverges. — 27 M. *Wolkenburg*, with the *château* and park of Count von *Einsiedel* and a church of 1794. — 30 M. *Waldenburg* (*Goldener Löwe*), the residence of Count *Schönburg-Waldenburg*. 35 M. *Glauchau* (p. 298).

62 M. *Grimma* (**Kronprinz*; *Löwe*), picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 7200 inhab.; also a station on the *Muldenthal Railway* (see above). The electoral *Schloss* is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule* was established in 1550. The

convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, the wife of Luther, was once a nun, is now a farm-house.

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (73 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line is reached.

53. Leipsic.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the station, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 303. There are six railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. *BAVARIAN STATION* (Pl. E, 6, 7), for Chemnitz, Hof (Nuremberg), and Eger (Munich, Carlsbad, and Ratisbon). 2. *BERLIN STATION*, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. E, 1), for Berlin (Magdeburg). 3. *MAGDEBURG STATION* (Pl. E, 2) for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Bremen. 4. *DRESDEN STATION* (Pl. E, 2), for Dresden, Görlitz, and Breslau. 5. *THURINGIAN STATION* (Pl. E, 1), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the Main, and also for Gera and Eichicht. 6. *EILENBURG STATION* (Pl. G, 4, 5), for Cottbus, Sorau, Guben, Breslau, etc.

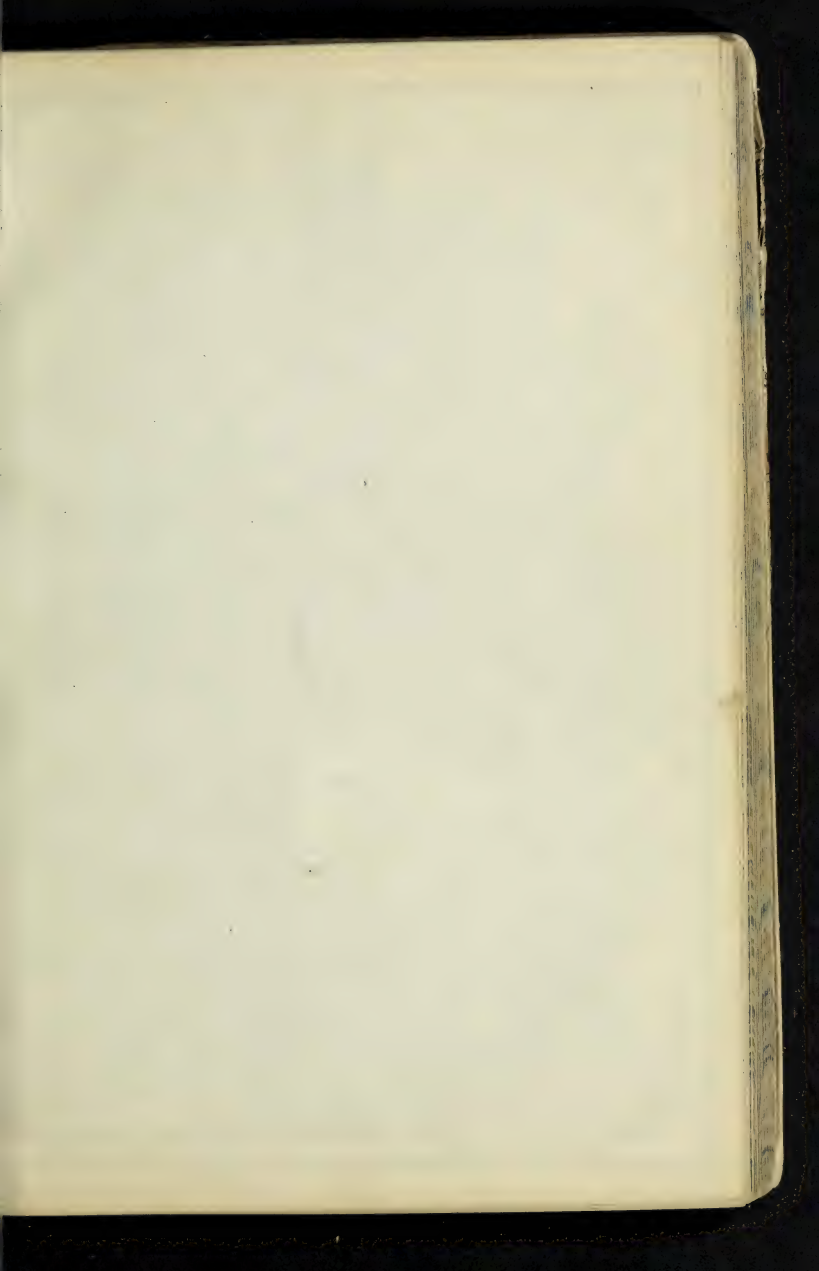
Hotels. **HÔTEL HAUFFE* (Pl. a; E, 5), at the corner of the Ross-Str. and the Ross-Platz, R. from 3 m., D. 3, B. 1 1/4 m., L. 80, A. 80 pf.; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. b; D, 4), Peters-Str. 10, 11, D. 2 1/2 m.; **PALMBAUM* (Pl. d; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 65, 66, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 m.; **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE* (Pl. e; D, 5), Ross-Platz 7, R. from 2, B. 1 m. — **HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE* (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 36; **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. f; D, 3), Nicolai-Str. 7, R. 2-2 1/2 m.; *STADT ROM* (Pl. g; E, 2, 3), near the Dresden Station; **HÔTEL SEDAN* (Pl. h; D, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station; **HÔTEL HELLER* (*Bamberger Hof*), Königs-Platz 12, at the end of the Windmühlen-Str. (Pl. D, 5); *STADT DRESDEN* (Pl. i; E, 4), Grimma'sche Steinweg 11, 12, R. from 2, D. 2 1/2 m.; *STADT NÜRNBERG* (Pl. 1; E, 6), *HÔTEL HOCHSTEIN*, both near the Bavarian Station; *LEBE'S HOTEL* (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), Park-Str. 10; *NORDDEUTSCHER HOF*, Theatergasse 6, unpretending, these two near the stations; *MÜLLER'S HOTEL* (Pl. k; C, 3), Neukirchhof, moderate. Rooms may also be procured at the *Dresden*, *Thuringian*, and *Berlin Railway Restaurants*. Charges are much raised everywhere during the fairs, and accommodation is not easily obtained unless previously ordered.

Restaurants. *WINE.* *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Dähne*, Markt 8. — *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimma'sche-Str. 1, near the market, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based; *Aux Caves de France*, Reichs-Str. 5, D. 1 m. 60 pf.; *Börsenkeller*, Grimma'sche Str. 5 (beer); *New Theatre*, E. pavilion, D. from 12 to 2, 1 m. 25 pf. (beer). — *BEER.* **Timpe*, in the *Hôtel de Russie*, see above; **Baermann*, Katharinen-Str. 28; *Kitzing*, Peters-Str. 19; *Möhle*, Nicolai-Str. 1; *Bierbaum*, Peters-Str. 29; *Hôtel Heller*, see above; **Müller's Hotel*, Neukirchhof 16, D. 1 1/2 m.; *Stephan*, Park-Str.; *Sieben-Männer Haus*, *Hochstein*, both near the Bavarian Station.

Cafés. **Café Felsche* (*Café Français*; also confectioner), Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimma'sche Str.; *Zum Reichskanzler* (confectioner), corner of the Park-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. E, 3); **Wiener Café*, Theaterplatz, near the Old Theatre; at the *New Theatre*, W. pavilion. — *Bonorand*, in the Rosenthal, with garden and large concert-room (concerts frequently).

Popular Resorts. The *Schützenhaus* (Pl. 40; F, 2), Wintergarten-Str. 9, is a favourite resort; on summer evenings concerts and illumination of the gardens. The *Centralhalle*, An der Pleisse (Pl. C, 3), corner of the Central-Str., is a sort of music-hall and restaurant; *Bonorand's Café*, see above.

Baths. *Sophienbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 1, with Turkish, vapour, and swimming-baths; *Dianabad*, Lange-Str. 4, with Turkish and other baths; *Bad Mildenstein*, Schleuter-Str. 5. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 3, 4).







LEIPZIG & UMGEBUNG.

1:200.000

1 Wegestunde

LEIPZIG.

1:20.000

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Anatomie E.6. | 24. Matthäi-K. C.3. |
| 2. Augusteum (Universität) D.E.4. | 25. Nicolai-K. D.3. |
| 3. Börse D.3. | 26. Pauliner-K. D.E.4. |
| 4. Buchhändlerbörse D.E.3. | 27. Peters-K. D.6 & D.4. |
| 5. Chem. Laboratorium E.F.6. | 28. Reformirte K. C.3. |
| 6. Credit-Anstalt E.3. | 29. Thomas-K. C.4. |
| 7. Del Vecchio's Kunst-
ausstellung D.3. | 30. Kunstgewerbe-Museum |
| Denkmäler. | 31. Museion (Gemälde etc.) E.4. |
| 8. Eisenbahn-Denkmal E.3. | 32. " " F.Völkerkande F.4. |
| 9. Friedrich August D.5. | 33. Patholog. Inst. F.6. |
| 10. Priocius F.4. | 34. Physiol. Inst. E.6. |
| 11. Gellert C.1. | 35. Physik. Mineral Inst. F.6. |
| 12. Mannemann C.2. | 36. Post (Haupt) E.4. |
| 13. Markort E.3. | 37. Polizeiamt D.3. |
| 14. Kugeldenkmal F.2,3. | 38. Rathhaus D.3. |
| 15. Müller E.2. | 39. Reichsgericht E.3. |
| 16. Poniatowsky B.3. | 40. Schützenhaus F.2. |
| 17. Schumann D.4. | 41. Sophienbad C.4. |
| 18. Heinicke E.6. | 42. Synagoge C.3. |
| 19. Thier D.4. | 43. Telegraph C.3. |
| 20. Zöllner B.1. | Theater. |
| 21. Gewandhaus & Stadtbibliothek D.4. | 44. Neues Stadttheater E.3. |
| Kirchen. | 45. Altes " " C.2. |
| 22. Johannes-K. E.F.4. | 46. Carola Theater D.7. |
| 23. Katholische K. C.4. | 47. Turnhalle E.5. |
| | 48. Veterinär-Klinik G.6. |
| | 49. Zoolog. Inst. F.5. |

Gasthöfe.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Hôtel Hauffe E.5. | g. Stadt Rom E.2,3. |
| b. Hôtel de Russie D.4. | h. Hôtel Sedan D.2. |
| c. Hôtel de Carrière D.4. | i. Stadt Dresden E.4. |
| d. Palmbaun D.2. | k. Hôtel Müller C.3. |
| e. Hôtel de Prusse D.5. | l. Stadt Nürnberg E.6. |
| f. Stadt Hamburg D.3. | m. Lebe's Hôtel D.E.3. |

Cabs. One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. (to the Berlin stat. 75 pf., 1 m., $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.); from all the railway-stations to the town 10 pf. more in each case. Hand-bags gratis, box 20 pf. — Per hour $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2 m.

Tramway, to the neighbouring villages of *Reudnitz*, *Connewitz*, *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, and *Eutritzsch*, 25 pf.

Post Office (Pl. 36; E, 4) in the Augustus-Platz, near the theatre.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 43; C, 3), Kleine Fleischergasse 5, first floor.

Theatres. At the *New Theatre* (Pl. 44; p. 304) performances daily: central balcony 3-5 m., side-balcony 4, parquet 3, first boxes $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — At the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 45) performances several times weekly, and daily during the fairs. — *Carola Theatre* (Pl. 46; D, 7), Sophien-Str.

***Concerts** in the *Gewandhaus*, celebrated (conducted by Mendelssohn in 1835-41), every Thursday in winter. Director Herr C. Reinecke. — *Motette*, sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomaskirche, every Sat., 1.30 to 2 p.m.

Picture Gallery at the Museum (Pl. 31; see p. 304). — *Del Vecchio's Exhibition of Art* (Pl. 7), in the Kaufhalle, Markt 9; week-days 9-5, Sun. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.

English Consul, Baron Tauchnitz, Grimma'scher Steinweg 6 (office-hour 11-12). — **American Consul**, Col. J. Eglinton Montgomery, König-Str. 24 (office-hours 9-1).

American Dentist, Mr. Ellery C. Young, Dorotheen-Str. 13.

English Church Service at Elisen-Str. 23 c. (Pl. D, 7), on Sundays at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m. — *American Service* in the Erste Bürger-schule (Pl. D, 4), close to the Museum, at 5 p.m.

Leipsic, Ger. *Leipzig* (387 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 150,000 inhab. (in 1880), and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by five handsome suburbs, beyond which are a series of villages almost adjacent to the town. The population of Leipsic has increased more rapidly than that of almost any other town in Germany (the number was 44,800 in 1834; 62,400 in 1849; 85,400 in 1864; 127,400 in 1875).

Leipsic is said to have been originally a Slavonic settlement, called *Lipzk*, or 'the town of the lime-trees'. It is mentioned in history for the first time at the beginning of the 11th cent., and was soon afterwards fortified. About the year 1170 it was endowed with extensive privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, and thenceforward increased rapidly. As early as 1180 markets were held here biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, and in the 15th cent. attained to great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe-conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was somewhat depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but after 1833, when Saxony joined the 'Zollverein' or German customs-union, it assumed most important dimensions. The *Jubilate* and *Michaelmas Fairs* are still attended by a vast concourse of merchants, but the New Year's Fair has considerably fallen off. On these occasions the town is thronged by from 30,000 to 40,000 traders from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., and by Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Turks. The most important of the staple commodities at

the fairs are furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen. The total value of the sales averages 10,000,000*l.* per annum.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the end of the 18th century. There are about 300 booksellers' shops and 60 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depôts of their books at Leipsic, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. Many hundred booksellers congregate here at the Jubilate, and transact business at their own *Börse*, or Exchange.

Pleasant *Promenades* on the site of the old fortifications separate the inner town from the suburbs. On the S. side they are interrupted by the spacious *AUGUSTUS-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the new theatre, the museum, the Augusteum, the post-office (Pl. 36), and several private houses.

The **New Theatre* (Pl. 44; E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *C. F. Langhans* of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico, the tympanum of which contains an allegorical group by *Prof. Hagen*; the Apollo, with Clio and Calliope, forming the 'acroterion', are by the same sculptor; the groups in the tympana of the wings are by *Lürssen*, *Wittich*, and *Schiele*. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, is turned towards the most attractive part of the promenades, and adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where on Sundays and holidays a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p.m.; 50 pf.).

The chief attraction of the **Museum* (Pl. 31; E, 4), a building opposite the theatre, designed by *Prof. L. Lange* of Munich, and completed in 1858, is its collection of modern pictures. This gallery was instituted in 1837 by the *Leipsic Kunstverein*, and since then has been considerably increased by purchase, and by the presentation of the *Schletter Collection*, which consists chiefly of French pictures. (Sun. 10¹/₂-3, and Wed. and Frid. 10-4, gratis; Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-4, Mon. 12-4, from Nov. to Jan. till 3 only, admission 50 pf.) The names of the painters are affixed to the pictures.

Ground Floor. *To the left:* DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS by *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Overbeck*, *Schwind*, and others. Also WATER-COLOURS by *C. Werner*, *Sprosse*, etc. — *To the right* on the ground-floor are the private rooms of the *Leipziger Kunstverein*.

In a straight direction: SCULPTURES, chiefly casts from modern works. The original works in marble include **Ganymede* watering the eagle by *Thorvaldsen*, Cupid-reliefs by *Schilling* and *Kopf*, and a **Statue of Adam* by *Hildebrand*. The walls are decorated with **Views of the towns* most celebrated in the history of sculpture, executed by *Gärtner* in 1877-78. — We now ascend the staircase, at the foot of which is a bronze figure of a Neapolitan Improvisatore by *Duret*, to the —

First Floor. I. ENTRANCE ROTUNDA. Sixteen **Landscapes* with scenes from Homer's *Odyssey*, by *F. Preller*, designs for the frescoes in the museum at Weimar (p. 328). — II. ROOM, adjoining the last, early Italian and Spanish masters, originals and copies: 154. *Murillo*, *Madonna*. — We now turn to the left and enter the —

III. ROOM: 105. *Heine*, *Criminals in church*; 203. *H. Ritter*, *Betrothal in Normandy*; 270. *Ph. Veit*, *Germania*.

IV. PRINCIPAL SALOON, lighted from above: (1.) *Calame*, *25. Monte Rosa at sunrise, *26. Squall on the Lake of Lucerne; *98. *Gudin*, Sea-piece; *Calame*, *28. Fall of rocks in the Haslithal, *27. *Pæstum*; 233. *Somers*, Cromwell; 224. *Schrader*, Frederick the Great after the battle of Colin; 230. *C. Sohn*, Donna Diana; 204. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; *275. *Verboeckhoven*, Flock of sheep; 476. *Lindenschmitt*, Ulrich von Hutten at Viterbo in 1516, fighting with five Frenchmen who had jeered at Emp. Max; 231. *W. Sohn*, Law consultation; 482. *Lessing*, Lake in the Eifel; 473. *Rosenthal*, Morning devotions of Sebastian Bach; 150. *Meyerheim*, Sunday morning; *483. *Rottmann*, Lake Copais; 415. *Preller*, Landscape with the Good Samaritan. — The adjacent V. Room contains a fresco from the Casa Gualtieri at Orvieto, representing St. Michael with the Dragon, a fine work of the Umbrian school of the beginning of the 16th century.

VI. ROOM. French School: *55. *Paul Delaroche*, Napoleon at Fontainebleau, 1814; 10. *Biard*, 10. Arctic bear-fight, 9. The insane king Charles VI. of France; 4. *Bellangé*, After the battle of Wagram.

VII. LOGGIA. Frescoes by *Th. Grosse* of Dresden. In the dome to the left (turning our backs to the window), scenes from Greek mythology; to the right, history of the Creation from the Old Testament; in the central dome, Art. The marble statue of *Raphael was executed by *Hachnel* of Dresden; that of *Phidias is by *Schilling*. — We next enter a suite of smaller rooms.

VIII. ROOM: Examples of *Leys*, *Koekkoek*, *Van Hove*, and other Dutch painters of the 19th century. — IX. ROOM: 241. *Troyon*, Cows; 210. *Rottmann*, Corfu. — X. ROOM: 118. *Knaus*, Card-sharpers; 234. *Spangenberg*, Luther and his family; *E. v. Gebhardt*, Scene at the time of the Reformation. — XI. ROOM: 268. *Vautier*, Peasants playing cards after church surprised by their wives; 157. *Nordenberg*, Village church in Sweden; 487. *A. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; 488. *Defregger*, Saying grace; *Hertel*, Young Germany at the village-school. — XII. ROOM: 466. *Tidemand*, Norwegian emigrants' farewell; 115. *Jordan*, First visit after the wedding; 495. *Oswald Achenbach*, Rocca di Papa in the Alban Mts. — XIII. ROOM: 170. *Overbeck*, The rose-miracle of St. Francis, a sketch in colours for the fresco in S.M. degli Angeli at Assisi; 120. *Koch*, Italian landscape; 223. *Schnorr*, St. Rochus dispensing alms; 201. *L. Richter*, Ave Maria; 111. *J. Hübner*, Holy Family. — XIV. and XV. ROOMS: Examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent.: 347. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself, a sketch in colours; *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; *Van Vliet*, Portrait; examples of *Van der Neer*, *Eeckhout*, and *Van Goyen*. — XVI. ROOM: Early German School: works by *Burgkmair* and *Cranach the Elder*; two small pictures of the school of the *Van Eycks*.

Second Floor. An extensive *COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS (catalogue 1½ m.) is arranged here in nine rooms, according to schools, affording a survey of the art of painting from the 13th cent. down to the present time.

The **Augusteum** (Pl. 2; D, 4), on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1836 from designs by *Schinkel*, is the seat of the University, founded in 1408, and now attended by 3200 students, and contains several of its collections and most of the lecture-rooms. (Medical faculty, see p. 307). The library numbers 350,000 vols. and 4000 MSS. The *Aula* contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues by *Knauer* and *Rietschel*, and twelve *Reliefs by the latter, illustrative of the development of civilisation (placed too high). The adjacent *Paulinerkirche* (Pl. 26), restored in 1544, contains in the choir a monument by *Rietschel* to the Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, who was assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307.

To the S.W. of the Museum, near the Bürgerschule, rises a *Statue of Thaeer* (Pl. 19; D, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by *Rietschel*.

The busy GRIMMA'SCHE STRASSE (Pl. D, 3), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 15, the *Fürstenhaus* completed about 1575, leads from the Augustus-Platz towards the W. to the MARKT-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3), situated nearly in the centre of the city, and bounded on three sides by lofty and antiquated houses, some of them in the Renaissance style, while the fourth side is occupied by the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 38), of 1556. At the back of the Rathhaus is the small Naschmarkt, with the *Exchange*, a building of 1683. Opposite its S. end is Auerbach's Keller (p. 302).

To the N.W. runs the Hain-Strasse, at No. 31 in which Schiller resided in 1785 and 1789, leading to the *Brühl*, a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, where the offices of many wholesale dealers in furs and other wares are situated. In 1813 *Richard Wagner*, the composer, was born at No. 88 in this street (inscription). The E. end of the Brühl debouches on the pleasure-grounds behind the New Theatre (p. 304). The building to the right, at the corner of the Brühl and the Goethe-Str., is at present the seat of the *Supreme Courts* of the German Empire.

The **Churches** of Leipsic present few attractions. The *Nicolai-kirche* (Pl. 25; D, 3) of 1525 contains some of the cannon-balls of 1813 built into the walls by the windows, and a stone pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached, in a vaulted receptacle by the S. entrance. In the Ritter-Strasse, opposite, is the *Booksellers' Exchange* (comp. p. 304). — The *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 29; C, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, was consecrated in 1496. Concerts of sacred music, at which Bach's compositions are chiefly performed, are often given here in winter ('Motette', see p. 303). Bach was organist at the adjacent Thomas-Schule from 1723 down to his death in 1750. — The handsome *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 23; C, 4) and the *Synagogue* (Pl. 42) are modern.

An inscription in the court of the house 'Zur grossen Feuerkugel', Universitäts-Str. 4, at the back of the university, indicates the room which Goethe is said to have occupied when a student here in 1767-68. — The *Gewandhaus*, or old Drapers' Hall, Universitäts-Str. 9, contains the *Municipal Library* (open Mon., Wed., Sat. 3-5, in winter 2-4), consisting of 100,000 vols. and 1500 MSS.; the concert-room (p. 303) is on the second floor. The *Conservatorium of Music*, in the same building, is one of the most famous in Europe. — The *Art-Industrial Museum*, Thomaskirchhof 20, near the Thomaskirche, is rapidly growing in importance.

The S.W. corner of the inner town is occupied by the *Pleissen-burg* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), formerly the citadel, now containing barracks and public-offices, and dating chiefly from the 16th century. — At the N.W. angle of the town stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 45; C, 2), near which is a monument (Pl. 12) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg (Pl. B, C, 2) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on

19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowsky* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by an inscription on the house Lessing-Str. 10, but the ground has been entirely altered since then.

On the promenade, opposite the Dresden station, is a marble bust of *G. Harkort* (d. 1865; Pl. 13), the chief promoter of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837). The construction of the railway is also commemorated by an *Obelisk* (Pl. 8).

To the E. of the choir of the *Church of St. John* (Pl. 22; F, 4) is *Gellert's Tomb* (d. 1769). — A monument at the corner of the Salomons-Str. and Dresdener-Str. (Pl. 10; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the *Grimma'sche Thor* on 19th Oct. 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. Near the '*Milch-Insel*' (Pl. F, 3), the first position within the town gained by the Allies on that day, is the *Kugel-Denkmal* (Pl. 14), or 'Ball Monument', with projectiles found in the city and environs.

On the first floor of *Grimma'sche Steinweg* 46, obliquely opposite to the *Friccius* monument, is the collection of a society for investigating the history of Leipsic (Sun. 10.30 to 12.30), containing a few reminiscences of the great battle. On the second floor is the **Ethnographical Museum* (Pl. 32; Sun., Tues., Thurs. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 m.), which has rapidly attained considerable importance.

The house No. 20 *Königs-Strasse* (Pl. E, 4), indicated by a memorial tablet, was occupied by *Mendelssohn* in 1835-41 and 1846-47. Since 1867 a range of new buildings for the medical faculty of the University has been erected in the S.E. suburb, including the *Anatomie* (Pl. 1), the *Physiological Institute* (Pl. 34), the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 5), the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, the *Zoological Institute* (Pl. 49), the *Physical Laboratory*, the *Mineralogical Institute*, the extensive *Municipal Hospital*, the *Pathological Institute* (Pl. 33), and the new *Botanical Garden* (Pl. F, 6). — In the same neighbourhood is the extensive *New Cemetery* (Pl. G, 6, 7).

At Nos. 9, 10 *Peters-Steinweg* (Pl. 39; D, 5) is the so-called *RÖMISCHE HAUS*, built from designs by *Hermann* in 1833, and containing some good frescoes. In the staircase, *Brutus* condemning his sons, and *Cornelia* praising her sons the *Gracchi*, by *Wislicenus*; on the ground-floor **Landscapes* illustrative of the *Odyssey*, by *Preller*, executed here for the first time (comp. p. 328); in the central saloon, *Cupids* on the ceiling by *Genelli*.

Adjoining the city on the N.W. is the **Rosenthal* (Pl. A, B, 1), with its pleasant meadows and beautiful oak-plantations. It is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. 11) and a bust of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. 20). Concerts are frequently given here at *Bonorand's Garden-Café* (see p. 302). Near the café is a small *Zoological Garden*, with a skating-rink. — To the N. of the *Rosenthal* is the village of *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the

houses records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. Farther distant is *Eutritsch*, where 'Gose', once a favourite kind of beer, may still be tasted at the Gosenschenke.

The *Collection of Baron Speck at *Lützschena* (one hour's drive to the N.W., beyond Möckern) comprises several good works by old masters of the Dutch, German, and Italian schools (visitors apply to the custodian; closed on Sundays).

The **Battle of Leipsic**, which lasted four days, 16th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. On 19th Oct. at 11 a.m. a Prussian 'Landwehr' battalion stormed the Grimma Gate (p. 307) and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards Lützen by the bridge over the Elster near the Ranstädt Gate. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, and among them the Polish general Poniatowsky (p. 306); 25,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipsic.

A bird's eye view of the battle-field (see Plan) is best obtained from the tower of the Pleissenburg (p. 306). The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps better viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* estate, 2 M. S.E. of Leipsic, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon.

The village of *Probstheyda*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, was the centre of the French position. On a hill by the road-side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. of Probstheyda, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October. On the right of the road, a little nearer Leipsic, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, stands a simple block of granite with an inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). The only building on which bullet-marks are still visible is the château at *Dölitz*, 2 M. to the W. of the obelisk, where a detachment of Austrians was stationed. All the above points may be visited by fiacre in about 3 hrs.

54. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 15 m. 40, 11 m. 80 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 7 m. 20 pf.).

From Berlin to *Jüterbog*, see R. 47. — 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zahna*.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wittenberg** (*Goldene Weintraube*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., *Adler*, both in the market; *Schwarzer Bär*, *Schloss-Str.*; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Sichler's Garten*, outside the *Neue Thor*, a favourite resort), on the *Elbe*, with 12,500 inhab., a fortress down to 1875, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauenzien.

Near the station, outside the *Elsterthor*, we observe on the right an oak surrounded by a small garden, which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec. 1520.

Passing through the *Elsterthor*, we enter the *Kollegien-Strasse*,

on the left side of which rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and lately restored; it is now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House*, being part of the old Augustinian monastery, where 'Brother Augustin' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector.

LUTHER'S ROOM, containing a stove of coloured tiles, a table, and a drinking goblet once used by him, is nearly in its original condition. — In the 'BILDERSAAL' are portraits of the Reformers and Saxon Electors.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House*, indicated by an inscription, the property of the clergymen's seminary; in the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The nearly adjacent Infantry Barrack was once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1512. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the neighbouring Market-Place, under a Gothic canopy, rises a large **Statue of Luther*, designed by Schadow, and erected in 1821, bearing the inscription, 'Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn; ist's Menschen Werk, wird's untergehn' (if it be God's work it will endure, if man's it will perish). Farther to the W. is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by Drake, erected in 1866.

The old *Rathhaus*, situated at the back of Luther's Monument, dating from the 16th cent., and restored in 1768, contains a few unimportant pictures of the school of Cranach, Luther's portrait, the Ten Commandments, and various objects which once belonged to the Reformer. — In the S.W. corner of the market-place is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1533), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round roofless towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as an Arsenal.

Farther on is the **Schlosskirche*, erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1814-17.

The wooden doors to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, who are interred in the church, by Drake.

In the INTERIOR of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer, a son of Peter. The epitaph of Henning Goden, behind the altar, with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer.

(comp. p. 331). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, 1534.

In the *Stadtkirche*, which dates from the 14th cent., but was afterwards much altered, Luther frequently preached; and here in 1522 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds.

The INTERIOR is embellished with an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the platform is Luther preaching. Among other pictures are a Christ on the Cross and an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Cranach the Younger*, and a Presentation in the Temple. — The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. Among the tombstones are those of Matthias von Schulenburg (1571), the younger Cranach (d. 1586), and Bugenhagen (d. 1558).

The *Chapel zum heiligen Leichnam*, of the 14th cent., is adorned with a picture of the Lord's Vineyard by Cranach the Younger, 1569, containing portraits of the Reformers and various allusions.

A new house in the *Mittelgasse* has a stone of the period of the Reformation built into it, bearing the characteristic inscription, 'Gottes Wort und Lutheri Schrift, ist des Babstes und Calvini Gift' (God's word and Luther's writings are poison to the pope and to Calvin).

Wittenberg is the junction for the FALKENBERG-ROSSLAU-CÖTHEN LINE (68 M.), which is traversed by express trains from Breslau to Magdeburg and Hanover. — *Falkenberg*, see p. 262; 5 M. *Fermerswalde*; 14 M. *Annaburg*; 19 M. *Jessen*; 25½ M. *Elster*; 33½ M. *Wittenberg*, see above; 36 M. *Klein-Wittenberg*. 42 M. *Coswig*, with a château of the Duke of Anhalt, on the Elbe, ½ M. below which is a ferry, whence Wörlitz is reached in ¾ hr. (see p. 316). 46 M. *Kliecken*. — 53 M. *Rosslau*, the junction of the Magdeburg-Zerbst-Leipsic line (R. 55b). The train then crosses the Elbe and Mulde, and reaches (56 M.) *Dessau* (comp. p. 314). 60 M. *Mosigkau* (p. 316); 65 M. *Elsnigk*. 68 M. *Cöthen*, see p. 311.

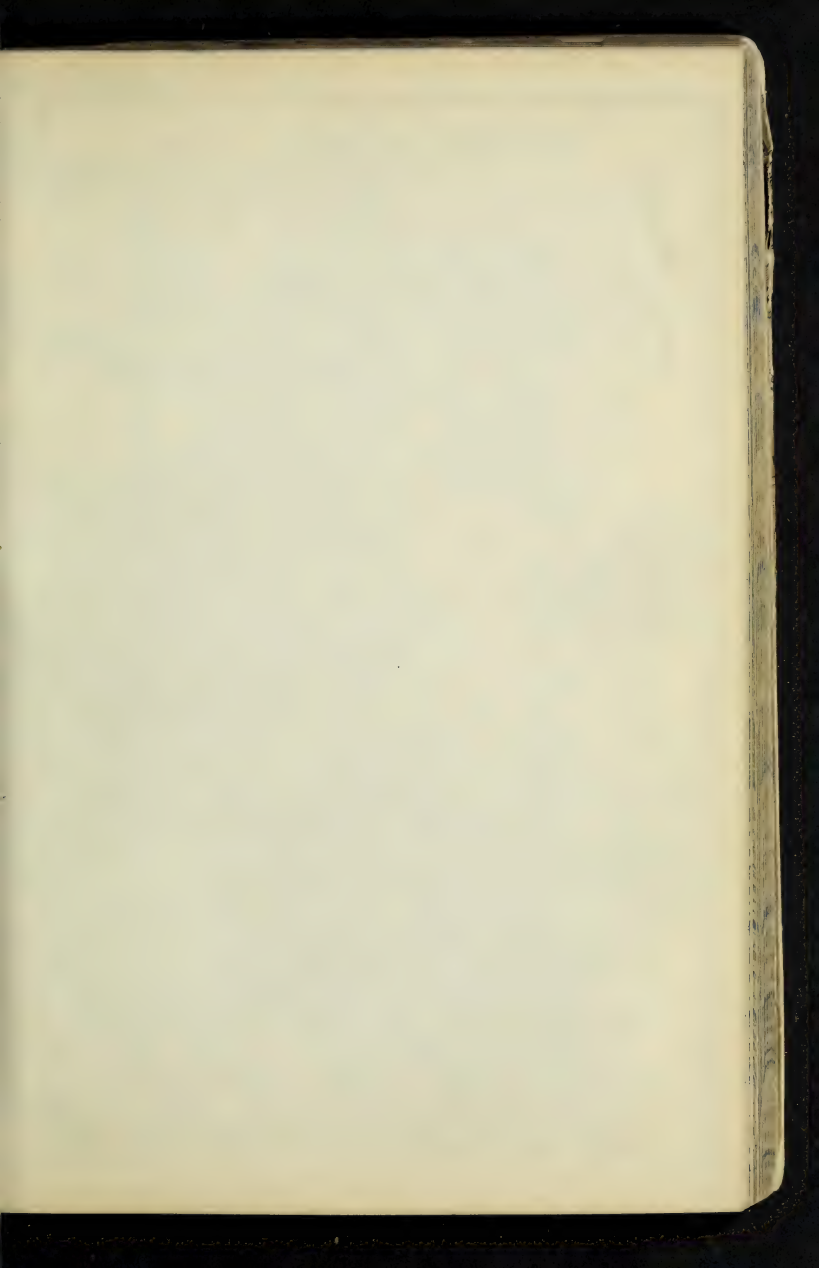
Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe. 64½ M. *Bergwitz*; 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (d. 1676), the hymn-writer. 82 M. *Bitterfeld* (*Prinz von Preussen*), with manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18½ M.; p. 311) and Dessau (p. 314). 89 M. *Delitzsch* (p. 313); 92 M. *Zschortau*; 95 M. *Rackwitz*.

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. **Leipsic**, see p. 302. The station is nearly 1 M. from the town; a cab should therefore be at once secured.

55. From Hamburg to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway (from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is by Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see R. 55a).

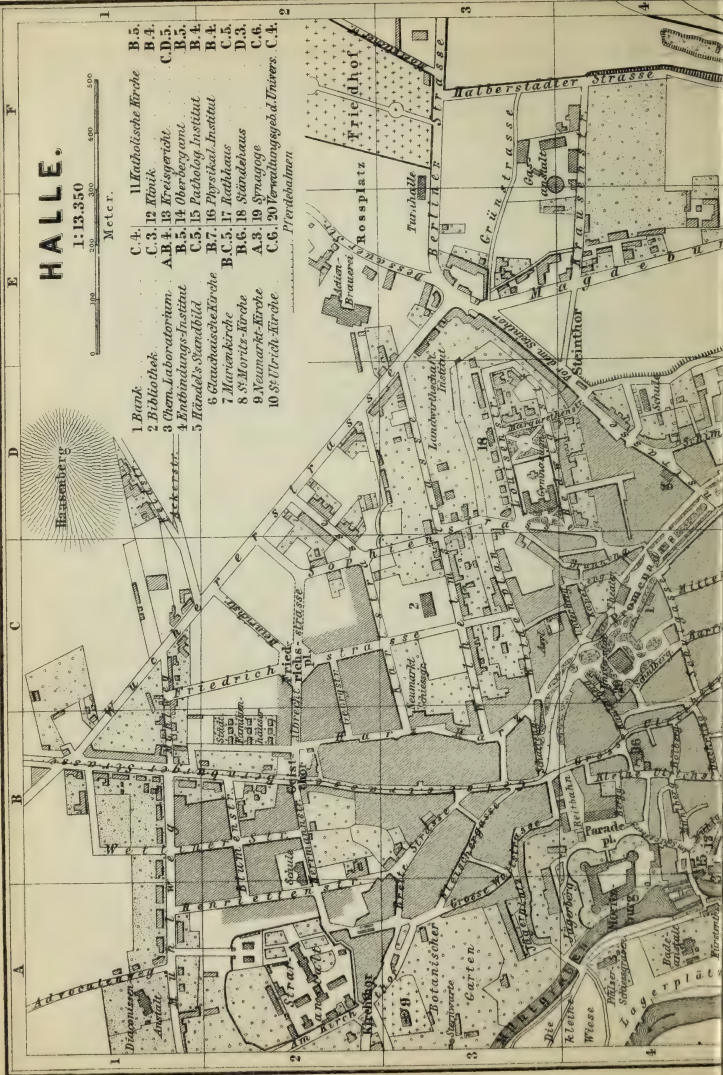


HALLE!

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Meter.

1 Bank	C. 3, 12	11 Katholische Kirche	B. 5.
2 Bibliothek	C. 3, 12	12 Klinik	B. 4.
3 Chem. Laboratorium	A. B. 4, 13	13 Kreisgericht	C. D. 5.
4 Einbindungs-Institut	B. 5, 14	14 Oberbergamt	B. 5.
5 Handels-Vereinbild	C. 5, 15	15 Patholog. Institut	B. 4.
6 Glaucoische Kirche	B. 7, 16	16 Physikal. Institut	B. 4.
7 Marienkirche	B. C. 5, 17	17 Rathhaus	C. 5.
8 St. Moritz-Kirche	B. C. 5, 18	18 Ständehaus	D. 3.
9 Neumarkt-Kirche	A. 3, 19	19 Synagoge	C. 6.
10 St. Ulrich-Kirche	C. 5, 20	20 Verwaltungssch. d. Univers.	C. 4.



a. By Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

223 M. RAILWAY in 8-11 hrs. (express fares 34 m. 70, 25 m. 80, 19 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (46 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 19. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 77 M. **Salzwedel**, see p. 81.

Stations *Pretzier, Kallehne, Brunau-Packebusch, Messdorf, Bismarck, Kläden*. 113 M. **Stendal** (junction for Berlin, see p. 81). The train now passes stations *Demker, Tangerhütte* (with extensive ironworks), *Mahlwinkel, Rogätz, Wolmirstedt*, and then runs along the bank of the Elbe to (149 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 86).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe via *Wittenberge*, which is 17 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M. in 9½-11 hrs.; fares 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.; express 32 m. 10, 23 m. 90, 16 m. 30 pf.). Luggage is examined at the custom-house before starting. From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see p. 195. — The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Seehausen, Osterburg*. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. **Schönebeck**, a manufacturing place of some importance, connected with the neighbouring towns of *Gross-Salze* and *Frohse* by 'Colonisten-Strassen', constructed in 1772; near *Gross-Salze* are the salt-baths of *Elmen*.

Branch-line hence via *Förderstedt* to (14 M.) **Stassfurt** (*Hôtel Steinkopf*, well spoken of), with very extensive salt-mines, and *Güsten*, a station on the Cöthen and Halberstadt Railway (see below).

161 M. **Gnadau** is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge ¼ M. in length. 165 M. *Calbe an der Saale*; the town is 2 M. to the W.

180 M. **Cöthen** (**Prinz von Preussen; Grosser Gasthof; Weintraube*), with 14,400 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 310), and for Halberstadt and Aschersleben (see below). *Nauemann's Ornithological Collection* in the *Schloss* (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The principal church contains old stained glass and a font by *Thorvaldsen*. Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

FROM CÖTHEN TO ASCHERSLEBEN, 27½ M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 70 pf.). 6 M. *Biendorf*; 12½ M. **Bernburg** (*Goldne Kugel*), a pleasant town with 16,900 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a handsome old *Schloss* (14th-18th cent.). 20 M. *Güsten*, whence a branch-line runs to *Stassfurt* (see above); 22½ M. *Giersleben*; 27½ M. **Aschersleben** (p. 359).

Near (190 M.) *Stumsdorf*, to the right, rises the *Petersberg* (657 ft. above the *Saale*), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here, erected in the 12th cent., and restored in 1857, contains tombs of *Wettin* (Saxon) princes.

202 M. **Halle**. — *Hotels*. **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; D, 5), R. 2, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; **KRONPRINZ* (Pl. b; B, 5), near the market; **GOLDNER RING* (Pl. c; C, 5) and *STADT ZÜRICH* (Pl. d; B, C, 5), in the market; **GOLDENE KUGEL* (Pl. e; F, 7), *RUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. f; F, 7), both near the station; *RHEINISCHER HOF*, *Leipziger-Str.*; *PREUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. g; D, 4), *Stein-Str.*; *GOLDENER LÖWE*, *STADT BERLIN*, *Leipziger-Str.*; *GOLDENE ROSE*, near the *Waisenhaus*.

Restaurants. The three first-named hotels; **Goldschmidt*, *Stein-Str.*; **Meissner*, *Grosse Ulrich-Str.*; *Börse*, in the market; *Tulpe*, *David*, both

adjoining the University (Pl. C, 4); *Schwarz*, corner of the Promenade and Ulrich-Str. — *Wiener Café*, Post-Str.; *Café Peter*, Grosse Ulrich-Str.

Cabs. Per drive for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; to or from the station, within the town, 40, 60, 80 pf., 1 m.

Halle, an old town on the *Saale*, with 60,600 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, which now yield 11,000 tons of salt annually. In the 13th and 14th cent. it waged protracted feuds with the archbishops of Magdeburg; after the Peace of Westphalia it was annexed to Brandenburg. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817. The 'Pietistic' views for which the university was noted during the last century are no longer in vogue, and the town has become a commercial place of considerable importance.

In the MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 5), situated in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of Roland (see p. 133). Between this and the mediæval *Rathhaus* (Pl. 17) is a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 5), who was born here in 1685, erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). Opposite is a Gothic *Fountain*, with a figure by Schaper, erected in 1878 to the memory of natives of Halle who fell in 1870-71.

The **Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 7; C, B, 5), erected in 1530-54, with four towers that belong to a still earlier structure, two of them connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. (Sacristan, An der Halle 6, at the back of the church, down a flight of steps.)

Interior. *Altar-piece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. To the right by the altar a small picture by *Cranach*, the Fourteen Helpers in need. The chief treasure of the church is a double winged *Picture, painted by *Cranach* in 1529 for Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, representing SS. Magdalene, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin; on the external sides the Annunciation, St. John, and St. Augustine.

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (Pl. 8; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), said to date from the 12th cent.; elegant choir of 1388; fine carved *Wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints, of 1488; near it, ancient winged pictures; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Halloren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities, and are probably descended from the Wends who once inhabited this district.

The *University Buildings* (Pl. C, 4) were erected in 1834; of the 1000 students, a large proportion study agriculture.

Francke's Institutions (Pl. C, D, 7) on the S. side of the town, near the railway-station, comprising a Protestant orphan-asylum, school, laboratory, printing-office, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith, unaided by capital. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue* of Francke (d. 1727) by Rauch.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5) contains a good altar-piece, representing Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjacent is the old *Residence* (Pl. 4; B, 5) of the archbishops of Magdeburg, which now belongs to the university, and contains the valuable collections of the *Thuringian-Saxon Antiquarian Society*.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the *Moritzburg*, erected in 1484, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. A, 4), which affords a view of part of the town.

On the 'Marienbreite', to the N.E. of the town, several buildings connected with the medical faculty of the university have been recently erected. In the same neighbourhood are the *Agricultural Institute of the University* (Pl. D, 3) and the new *University Library*.

Kröllwitz (*Restaurant), 1½ M. to the N. of Halle, is a favourite resort (pretty walk to it along the Saale). Opposite is the *Giebichenstein*, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds. Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. **Wittekind* (Curhaus, D. 1½ m.), a watering-place near the Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer.

From *Halle to Aschersleben*, see R. 69.

FROM HALLE TO COTTBUS (*Sorau*) AND GUBEN, 132 M., railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 17 m., 12 m. 80, 8 m. 50 pf.). 4½ M. *Peissen*; 7½ M. *Reussen*; 11 M. *Klitzschmar*. 17 M. *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 310). 30 M. *Eilenburg*, where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for the line to (15 M.) *Leipsic* viâ *Taucha* and *Jesewitz*. 39 M. *Mockrehna*.

48 M. *Torgau* (**Gold. Anker*, in the market), a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 10,700 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813-14 the town was besieged by Tauenzien. *Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany, 1481-1544, formerly a residence of the electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the courtyard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and several pictures of Cranach's school. The *Rathhaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1560. — *Graditz*, a royal stud-farm 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired considerable reputation for its breed of horses.

60 M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Wittenberg-Elsterwerda-Kohlfurt (p. 261), and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 47). 64 M. *Beutersitz*; 72 M. *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (p. 261); 93 M. *Katau*, the junction of the Lübbenau and Kamenz line (p. 231); 99 M. *Eichow*.

108 M. *Cottbus* (p. 231), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 235) diverges here.

116 M. *Peitz*. — 132 M. *Guben*, see p. 224.

Near (215 M.) *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters the dominions of Saxony, passes *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the

French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct. 1813, and reaches (223 M.) **Leipsic** (see p. 302).

b. By Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in *Route a*, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic viâ Zerbst being about the same length as that viâ Halle.

From Hamburg to (149 M.) *Magdeburg*, see above. Beyond (151½ M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* (p. 89) the train crosses the *Elbe*, and reaches (154 M.) *Biederitz* (p. 89). 156½ M. *Königsborn*; 162 M. *Gommern*; 166 M. *Prödel*; 170 M. *Güterglück*, where the line intersects the Berlin and Metz railway (R. 67).

175 M. **Zerbst** (*Gold. Löwe*; *Hôtel d'Anhalt*), an old town with 13,000 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, possesses a large Schloss and extensive riding-school. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445 (provided with a Gothic canopy in 1849) and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81, which dates from the 15th cent., but was disfigured by additions in 1610, contains a Bible printed on parchment, with woodcuts coloured by Lucas Cranach. The handsome *Nicolaikirche* of the 15th cent. has been judiciously restored. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters.

183 M. *Rosslau*, where the line unites with the Wittenberg-Cöthen railway (p. 310). It then crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*, and soon reaches —

187 M. **Dessau**. — **Hotels.** *GOLDNER BEUTEL, *GOLDNER HIRSCH, both in the Stein-Strasse, not far from the Ducal Palace; SCHRADER, SCHWAN, in the Kleine Markt; RAILWAY HOTEL.

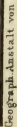
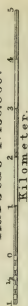
Cab with one horse, for one person, per drive 50 pf.; with two horses 1 m.; for each additional person 20 or 40 pf.; each trunk 20 pf.

Dessau (118 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, with 21,000 inhab., and the residence of the Duke, lies on the left bank of the *Mulde* in a grassy and partially wooded district. The town has recently been considerably extended in the vicinity of the railway-station. It contains broad streets and well-built houses, and boasts of a number of villas, gardens, and fountains. The DESSAU ART-COLLECTIONS are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau Orange, wife of the stadtholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

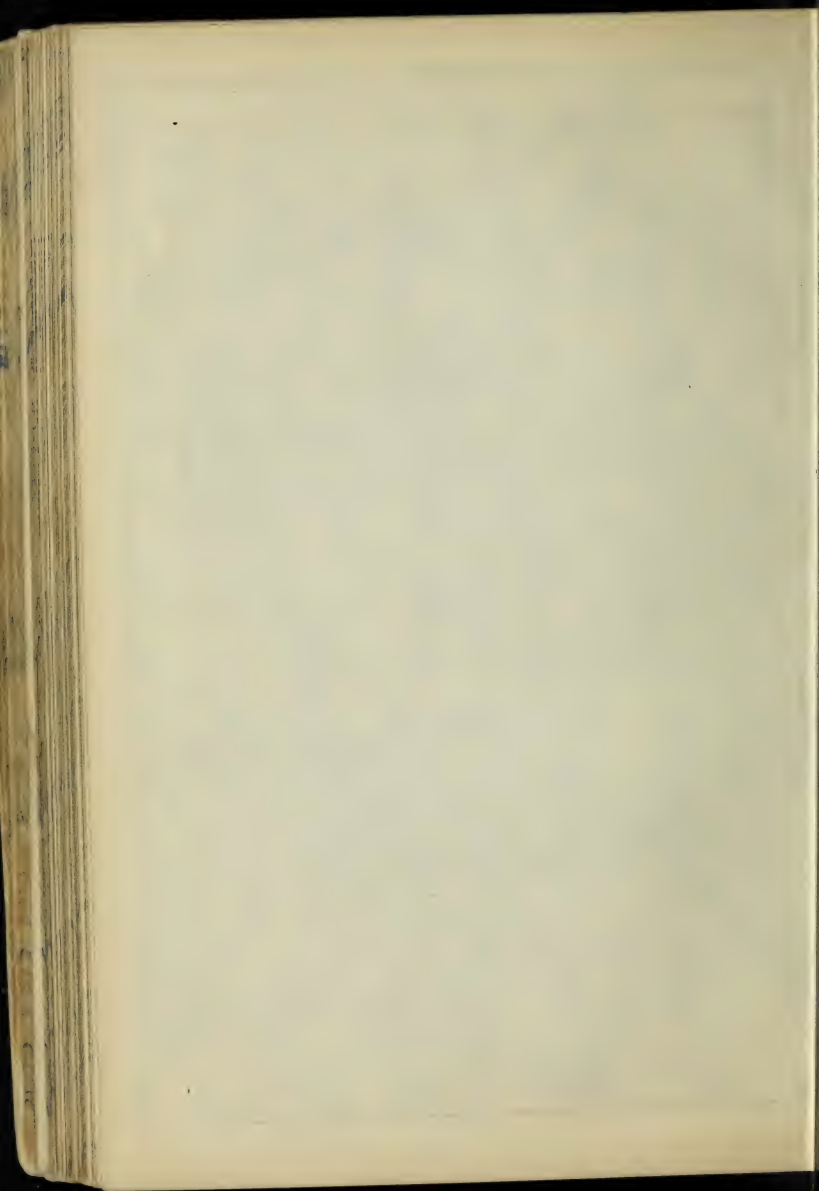
The Ducal Palace and the Grosse Markt, adjoining the Schloss-Platz, on the N.W., with the Schlosskirche, form the centre of the town.

Maßstab 1:150.000.

Maßstab 1:150.000.



Geograph. Anstalt von



The *Ducal Palace*, consisting of a central edifice, with two wings, is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building, restored in 1872-74, and the E. wing were erected by Knobelsdorf of Berlin in 1748-51, but the W. wing is of earlier date. A suite of rooms on the ground-floor is fitted up in the taste of the 16th century.

The INTERIOR contains several hundred pictures. Those on the first floor, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Santa Croce*, *Perugino*, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called *GIPSKAMMER* on the ground-floor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and historical relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (1676-1747), a famous Prussian general of the 18th cent., and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plates captured near Belle Alliance. (Fee 2 m.).

A military band plays four times a week in the Schloss-Platz in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, usually beginning with the Dessau March ('*Ça donc, ça donc*'), the favourite air of Prince Leopold. A statue to the prince, by Kiss, was erected in the Grosse Markt in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 49). Opposite the palace, to the right, extend the promenades of the *Lustgarten*, at the end of which are situated the *Ducal Stables*.

The SCHLOSSKIRCHE, which was erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also some good pictures by Cranach, the finest of which is the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation. Luther frequently preached in this church.

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we next reach the Kleine Markt, with the *Rathhaus* and a marble monument by H. Schubert, erected in 1867 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of *Duke Leopold Frederick* (d. 1871).

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, a broad adjacent street, is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG, for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor, numbering about 600 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Pesne*, *Lisiewsky*, *Schulz*, *Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait group, 1666; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Frans and Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Rejection of Hagar; *Avercamp*, Village-feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour-scene; *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

This building was formerly the seat of the *Philanthropin*, a famous school, conducted for twenty years by Basedow (1774-93), where Campe, Salzmann, and other distinguished Germans were educated.

A little to the N. is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, by Statz.

The Poststrasse leads to the left to the small Neumarkt, planted with trees, which contains the Lutheran Church of *St. John* and is embellished with a statue of *Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817), by Kiss. — Farther on, in the grounds near the railway-station, rises a monument to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71, by Spiess of Wiesbaden.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgengarten* (restaurant). The château contains upwards of a hundred pictures, chiefly copies, and a few sculptures. (Cab with one horse there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, contains an extensive collection of objects illustrative of the natural and political history of Anhalt.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Dessau, on the Cöthen railway (p. 310), lies the village of *Mosigkau*, with a CHÂTEAU erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery: *Rubens*, *Zephyr* and *Flora*; *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *Van Dyck*, Life-size portrait of Prince William II. of Orange at the age of two years; *Th. Rombouts*, Musical party; *K. Dujardin*, Herd of cattle; *S. Koninck*, Philosopher. There are also works by *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *C. Netscher*, *Lairesse*, etc. (Cab with one horse there and back $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)

Diligence daily from Dessau eastwards to (8 M.) *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn), the château of which contains a collection of all kinds of rococo ornaments and other valuables, and (11 M.) *Wörlitz*. (Walkers and carriages may reach *Wörlitz* by a shorter road than the diligence route. Beyond the bridge by the pleasure-grounds at Dessau we turn to the left, pass the small château and park of *Louisium*, traverse shady plantations part of the way, and reach *Wörlitz* after a walk or drive of $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cab with one horse 6 m., there and back. The road passes near the *Sieglitzer Berg*, an eminence on the Elbe. — From the Coswig railway-station *Wörlitz* is 2 M. distant; see p. 310.)

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*, at the entrance to the park), a town with 2000 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park.

The extensive and well-kept ducal °GARDENS and PARK were laid out at the end of last century by Duke Leopold Frederick Francis of Dessau. They are embellished with many foreign trees, chiefly from N. America, and with several sheets of water, and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the *Eichenkranz*, 1 m.) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. The park is adorned in the style of last century, but also contains some good works of art. — The PALACE contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and landscapes by *Hackert*. — The GOTHIC HOUSE (fee 1-3 m.) contains weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early Flemish School an admirable Madonna by *Memling* is noteworthy. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranach's*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravesteyn*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bol*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with in this gallery alone: Portrait group of five daughters of Princess H. Catharine of Dessau; Portrait of the 'Beautiful Gabrielle', chiefly interesting from a historical point of view. — The PANTHEON, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), and the FLORA may also be visited.

196 M. *Raguhn*, 198 M. *Jessnitz*, both on the Mulde. At (203 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipsic (p. 310).
 223 M. (240 M. viâ *Wittenberge*) **Leipsic**, see p. 302.

56. From Leipsic to Nuremberg viâ Hof.

221 M. SAXON RAILWAY. To *Hof*, 102 M., in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m. 50, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 80; express 16 m. 80, 12 m. 60 pf.). — BAVARIAN RAILWAY from *Hof* to *Nuremberg* viâ *Lichtenfels*, in 5¾-8 hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 302. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, the junction for *Zwenkau* and *Meuselwitz* (see below); 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for *Chemnitz* (p. 297).

24 M. **Altenburg**. — **Hotels**. HÔTEL DE RUSSIE, R. & L. 2½ m., B. 1 m., A. 50 pf.; *HÔTEL DE SAXE; THÜRINGER HOF; BAIRISCHER HOF. **Restaurants**: *Jungmann*, *Stadt Gotha*, with gardens; *Rathskeller*.

Confectioner and Café: *Böttger*, by the theatre.

Altenburg (360 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 22,200 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss* which rises picturesquely above the town upon a lofty porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17th-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored of late, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice. The late-Gothic *Schlosskirche*, erected in 1410-11, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the *Schlossberg*. The *Theatre*, *Landesbank*, *Gymnasium*, and a number of handsome dwelling houses have been recently erected. The *Rathhaus* in the market, built in 1562, in a good German Renaissance style, has some richly decorated rooms.

The *Museum*, near the station, contains the collections of natural history, antiquities, and art bequeathed to his country by the late minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1853).

Of special importance are the 166 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned: five paintings on wood by *Luca Signorelli* representing scenes from the Passion; No. 60. a Madonna of the school of *Botticelli*; 73. and 90. Madonna with Angels, and Madonna Enthroned, by *Giovanni di Paolo* of Siena; 118. and 119. St. Helena, and St. Anthony, winged pictures by *Perugino*; 8 tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. Madonna in a landscape, remains of a mural decoration, by *Gentile Bellini*. Also 76 copies from Raphael, Titian, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume.

FROM ALTENBURG TO ZEITZ (p. 320), 16 M., branch-line in 1 hr. viâ *Meuselwitz* (see above).

34 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for *Chemnitz*, p. 297, and *Gera*, p. 320), *Crimmitschau*, (46 M.) *Werdau*, all manufacturing towns.

From *Werdau* branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Schwarzenberg* on the E. (pp. 298, 299), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 320.).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*. 51 M. *Neumark* is another manufacturing place, whence a branch-line diverges to *Zwickau*.

From *Neumark* by a branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m., 80, 50 pf.) to *Greiz* (**Henning*; *Löwe*), the capital of the small principality of *Reuss-Greiz*, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and commanded by an old castle. In the town are a modern palace and *Rathhaus*. The royal park fills the whole bed of the valley, and in order to avoid injuring it a tunnel for the *Gera railway* was driven through the *Schlossberg*.

Greiz is also a station on the *GERA AND WEISCHLITZ RAILWAY* (34 M.), which traverses the romantic **Elsterthal*, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — From *Greiz* to *Gera*, 16 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Neumühle*, *Berga*, *Wünschendorf*, and *Wolfsgefäth* (p. 320). — The portion of the line between *Greiz* and *Weischlitz*, 18 M., is still more picturesque, passing the chateau of *Döhlau*, the ruins of *Elsterberg* and *Liebau*, the *Steinicht* ravine, etc. The last two stations are (14 M.) *Plaue* (see below) and *Kürbitz*. 18 M. *Weischlitz*, see below.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichenbach* (*Lamm*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Blauer Engel*; **Rail. Restaur.*), the junction for *Dresden* (R. 51), is a manufacturing place with 14,600 inhabitants. The train now crosses the profound *Göltzschthal* by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. Far below, to the left, is the small town of *Mylau*. Stations *Netzschkau*, with an old castle, and *Herlasgrün*.

From *Herlasgrün* a branch-line diverges to *Oelsnitz*, viâ *Treuen*, *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein* (p. 299), where it rejoins the main line. Near *Auerbach* (carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) lies *Reiboldsgrün* (2250 ft.), a mineral spring in the midst of the forest, visited for its salubrious air.

The train now crosses the *Elsterthal* by another handsome viaduct.

72 M. *Plaue* (1340 ft.; **Deil's Hotel*; *Engel*), a loftily situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 28,700 inhab., the capital of the *Voigtland*. The old castle of *Radschin* was anciently the seat of the *Voigt* (*advocatus regni*).

At *Plaue* the lines to *Hof* and *Eger* divide. — To *EGER*, 118 M. — Stations *Weischlitz*, *Oelsnitz* (see above), *Adorf* (p. 298), *Elster* (**Hôtel de Saxe*, R. 4 m., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a frequented watering-place, *Brambach*, *Voitersreuth*, *Franzensbad*, and *Eger* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

To *Hof*. Next stations *Mehltheuer*, *Schönberg*.

From *Schönberg* a diligence runs twice daily to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schleiz* (*Sonne*; *Erbprinz*), formerly the capital of the principality of *Reuss-Schleiz*, which is now united to *Greiz*, a small town pleasantly situated, and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late-Gothic *Bergkirche* is worthy of notice. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Heinrichsruhe*, a chateau of the prince. To the W., $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., is **Schloss Burgk*, a chateau of the prince and seat of the administration, situated on a wooded rock, high above the *Saale*. — About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of *Schleiz*, halfway to *Lobenstein*, is *Saalburg* (*Weisses Ross*), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts. Pedestrians will find a walk through the valley of the *Saale* to *Schloss Burgk*, $13\frac{1}{4}$ hr., attractive.

Lobenstein (1400 ft.; *Kurhaus-Hôtel*; *Löwe*; *Rathskeller*; *Reuss. Hof*), a small town (pop. 2800) beautifully situated on the *Lemnitz*, and commanded by an old watch-tower on the hill above it, was the residence of the princes of *Reuss-Lobenstein* down to 1824, and has been rebuilt since a fire in 1863. The chalybeate springs and hydropathic establishment are much frequented. Diligences to (16 M.) *Schleiz*, (18 M.) *Eichicht* (p. 320), (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reuth*, (21 M.) *Hof*, and (24 M.) *Kronach*.

Beyond *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtelgebirge*.

102 M. **Hof** (*Hirsch; Lamm; Goldener Löwe; Railway Restaurant*) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 18,200 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563.

From *Hof* to *Franzensbad*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM **HOF** TO **LOBENSTEIN**, 21 M., diligence once daily viâ *Hirschberg* (*Goldene Hirsch*), on the *Saale*. From this point the following walk is recommended: down the valley of the river to *Sparrnberg* (1 hr.), a small town on the left bank, with a ruin; 1¼ hr. *Blankenberg*, on the right bank, with an old château; ½ hr. *Blankenstein*, picturesquely situated on the left bank; 40 min. *Harra*; 20 min. *Lemnitzhammer*; ¼ hr. *Gottliebenthal*, on the high-road from *Hirschberg* to *Lobenstein*; thence viâ *Waidmannsruh*, a small shooting-lodge, to (2½ hrs.) *Saalburg* (see above).

Diligence from *Hof* once or twice daily to (14 M.) *Steben*, with chalybeate springs, visited by 500-600 patients yearly (chiefly ladies).

Stations *Oberkotzau*, *Schwarzenbach*, *Markt-Schorgast*. Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of *Orlamünde* (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the *Brandenburg* family is descended.

Stations *Neuenmarkt* (junction for *Baireuth*), *Unter-Steinach*, and (146 M.) **Culmbach** (*Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. The *Petersberg*, with a belvedere, lies 4 M. to the N.W.

Near stat. *Mainleus*, at the foot of *Schloss Steinhäusen*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond stat. *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. Near stat. *Hochstadt* the *Rodach* falls into the *Main*.

165 M. **Lichtenfels** (*Krone*) is the junction of the *Werra* line (to *Coburg* and *Eisenach*, see R. 63). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite *Banz*, rises the richly decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage-shrine in *Franconia*, with frescoes by A. Palme. To the S., farther on, rise the precipitous limestone rocks of the *Staffelberg*, beyond which, on the opposite side, is the *Veitsberg*, with a chapel and ruined castle commanding a beautiful view.

Bamberg, and thence to **Nuremberg**, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

57. From Leipzig to Bebra (*Frankfort on the Main*) and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 25 m. 10, 18 m. 90, 13 m. 10 pf.). Dinner-cars (D. 2½ m.) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 67.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Cen-

tral Germany. 4 M. *Barneck*, the junction for Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, and Eichicht.

FROM LEIPSIK TO EICHICHT, 93 M., by railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 80, 9 m. 5, 6 m. 10 pf.). The train follows the direction of the Elster. The first important place is —

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zeitz* (*Löwe; Herold's Hotel*), an old town with cloth and other manufactories, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1029. Pop. 16,500. The *Moritzburg*, erected in 1654 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal palace, is now a reformatory and poor-house. Gothic *Abbey Church* of the 15th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has a library with a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. In the market-place is a *Monument* commemorating the war of 1870-71. The cemetery contains a monument erected by Fred. William IV. to his teacher *Delbrück* (d. 1830). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Zeitz lies *Posa*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, with ruins of the church, which was built in 1168. Zeitz is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 321; 20 M., in 52 min.).

Then through the Elsterthal to *Wetterzeube*, *Crossen* (branch-line to *Eisenberg*), *Köstritz* (famous for its beer; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt-baths), and —

45 M. *Gera* (*Reussischer Hof; Ross; Frommter*), the capital of the principality of Reuss-jüngerer-Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 20,800 inhab., on the *Weisse Elster*. The *Johannis-Platz* is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). On the *Hainberg*, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. Railway to *Gössnitz* (p. 317) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to *Weimar* (p. 327) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond (49 M.) *Wolfsgefäth*, junction for the line to Greiz and Plauen (p. 318), the Elster is quitted. 53 M. *Weida* (Ring), in the Duchy of Weimar, is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway; the *Osterburg* is an old Schloss to the N.W. of the town (branch-line to *Werdau*, p. 317, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Stations *Niederpöllnitz*, *Triptis*.

67 M. *Neustadt on the Orla* (*Goldner Löwe*), a manufacturing town in the Duchy of Weimar, with a handsome late-Gothic Rathhaus. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant is the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Altenburg; and 6 M. from Neustadt is *Hummelshain*, with a château and deer-park of the duke. Diligence three times daily from Neustadt to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schleiz* (p. 318).

72 M. *Oppurg*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe. 76 M. *Pösneck* (*Ritter; Hirsch*), a town in the Duchy of Meiningen, with porcelain, flannel, and other manufactories; diligence once daily to *Ziegenrück* (Preuss. Hof), 11 M., and thence to *Lobenstein* (p. 318). To the left rises the picturesque castle of *Ranis*. 81 M. *Könitz*, with a château of the 16th cent.; $83\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Unter-Wellenborn*, with large iron-works.

85 M. *Saalfeld* (*Hirsch; Preussischer Hof; Meininger Hof*), an old town, with 6700 inhab., on the N.E. boundary of the Thuringian forest, picturesquely situated on the *Saale*, possessing sewing-machine and other manufactories. *Rathhaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1533-37. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the suburb is the Schloss of the extinct dukes of Saalfeld, erected in 1679. In the S.E. part of the town are the *Kitzerstein*, a château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. The termination of many of the names of places on the right bank of the *Saale* in *itz* indicate their Slavonic origin. — Railway from Saalfeld to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 58. Diligence from Saalfeld to *Blankenburg* (p. 344) twice daily.

93 M. *Eichicht*, a small village prettily situated at the confluence of the *Loquitz* and *Saale*, is a great depôt of the slate-quarries in the neighbourhood, and is at present the terminus of the railway. It is connected by an iron bridge with *Caulsdorf*, on the other bank of the *Saale*. — Diligence twice daily to (4 M.) *Leutenberg*, and once daily thence to (14 M.)

Lobenstein (p. 318). Diligence from Leutenberg to (9 M.) *Lehesten* (Gold. Panzer), the centre of an important slate-quarrying district.

9 M. *Markranstedt*; 14 M. *Kötschau*. The salt-works of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* are passed, and the *Saale* crossed. 19 M. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle (see below).

BATTLE FIELDS. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Roszbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen*, 5 M. to the E., two battles were fought. In the first of these, on 6th Nov., 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded, after having defeated the Imperial troops. A block of granite with a Gothic roof marks the spot. At *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but undecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen.

Merseburg (*Sonne; Halber Mond*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line towards Halle, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 13,600 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1543. The *Cathedral*, founded in the 10th cent., now consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., a Crucifixion and Entombment by *L. Cranach* (with a portrait of Luther among the soldiers), and a Marriage of St. Catharine in Albert Dürer's style. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. The *Schloss* of the 15th cent., partially restored in the 17th, once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its numerous towers. Near the *Keuschberg*, in the vicinity, Emp. Henry I. gained a great victory over the Hungarians in 933. — A diligence runs once daily to the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt*.

25 M. **Weissenfels** (*Schütze; Goldner Hirsch*), on the *Saale*, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, a town with 16,900 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed after the battle of Lützen in a room at the Amtshaus. The *Klemmberg*, which rises above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz* (*Gera, Altenburg*), see p. 320.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Gosek*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with tolerable success.

33 M. **Naumburg** (**Sächs. Hof; Richter's Hotel*), an ancient town, mentioned as early as the 10th cent., with 16,300 inhab., at some distance from the station, is an important-looking and pleasantly situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan, Obere Linden-Str. 20), dating from the 13th cent., and probably consecrated in 1242, with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic, that at the W. end dating from 1245-72, and the other, to the E., from the 14th cent.; below the latter is a spacious crypt. Curious sculptures of the 13th cent. on the pillars of the wall of the W. choir, representing the

founders of the church. The N.W. tower is in the late-Gothic style. The whole was restored in 1878. The *Stadtkirche*, in the market, contains a small picture by Cranach the Elder, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. The *Bürgergarten* on the Galgenberg commands a fine view. Naumburg is the seat of the *District Court* of the Prussian province of Saxony. In the Court of Assises (*Schwurgerichts-Gebäude*) is a fresco by Bendemann.

Diligence daily from Naumburg to **Freiburg** on the *Unstrut* (*Goldner Ring*; *Jahn's Haus*, restaurant), 5 M. to the N.W., which possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Schloss* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was once an imperial residence; the tower is visible from the railway near Naumburg. *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 54), lived and died (1852) at Freiburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1859.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforte*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men received the first rudiments of their education. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Sulza is very picturesque.

37½ M. **Kösen** (**Kurzhals*; **Zum Muthigen Ritter*; *Preussischer Hof*; *Tanne*; Restaurant in the *Kuchengarten*, with picturesque view; Bath Establishments of *Dr. Groddeck* and *Dr. Wahn*) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the right bank lie the station, the *Cursaal*, and the *Kuchengarten*, on the left the *Evaporating Works*. The *Knabenberg*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are among the prettiest points in the environs. A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous *Wilhelmsburg Restaurant* with the *Fähnchen* tower (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the **Rudelsburg* (Restaurant), where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen viâ the *Katze*, a restaurant on the right bank, where there is a ferry; to the castle ¾ hr.). Farther on are the two lofty round towers of *Saaleck*, whence the pedestrian may descend to *Gross-Heringen*.

41 M. **Gross-Heringen** (*Zur Saalbahn*), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena* (see R. 58).

FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO STRAUSSFURT, 33 M., a branch-line, passing near *Auerstädt* (see below). *Straussfurt*, see p. 359. 72

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*. — 43 M. **Sulza** (*Grossherzog von Sachsen*), another small place with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies *Auerstädt*. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station lies *Hassenhausen*, near which the battle of Jena, or *Auerstädt*, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct. 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. **Apolda** (*Post*; *Weintraube*) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories and bell foundries (12,400 inhab.). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. **Weimar**, see p. 327.

FROM WEIMAR to GERA, 42 M., by railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 30, 4 m. 50, 3 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Mellingen*, 14 M. *Jena* (p. 324), *Göschwitz* (junction for Saalfeld and Gross-Heringen, p. 326); then *Roda*, *Hermisdorf*, *Kraftsdorf*, and (42 M.) *Gera* (p. 320).

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. 67 M. *Vieselbach*.

72 M. **Erfurt**, see p. 330.

Branch-line from Erfurt to *Nordhausen*, see R. 68.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest.

79 M. **Dietendorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to *Arnstadt* and *Ilmenau*, see p. 346.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen*; viz. the *Wachsenburg* (1415 ft.), the property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, still preserved (*Restaurant*), the *Mühlberg*, and the *Gleichen*, both in ruins. *Schloss Molsdorf*, 3 M. to the E. of Dietendorf, is a seat of the Duke of Coburg. *Siebleben*, to the right among trees, as Gotha is approached, is the summer-residence of Gustav Freytag, the talented author of 'Debit and Credit' and other works. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 334).

89 M. **Gotha**, see R. 61.

Branch-lines to *Leinefelde* (p. 356) and *Ohrdruf* (p. 352).

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained of the wooded mountains of Thuringia, among which the *Inselsberg* is most conspicuous. In the foreground stands the château of *Tenneberg* (p. 351).

96 M. *Fröttstedt*; branch-line to *Waltershausen*, see p. 351.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.). Here according to popular tradition is situated the Cave of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from Wutha by *Schönau* and the *Zapfengrund*; fine view from the top. From (104 M.) *Wutha* a diligence runs twice daily to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ruhla* (p. 349; railway in progress).

107 M. **Eisenach**, see R. 62. From Eisenach to *Coburg*, see R. 63.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. 115 M. *Herleshausen*. In the distance, on the left bank, are visible the ruins of *Brandenburg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. $122\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gerstungen*; $127\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hönebach*. The train now passes through a long tunnel, beyond which it quits the valley of the *Werra*, and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. **Bebra** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Schlüter*, near the station), is the junction of the railway from Göttingen to Frankfort via *Fulda* (R. 72).

139 M. *Rotenburg*, once the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenburg; 144 M. *Heinebach*; $146\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alt-Morschen*; $149\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beiseförth*; 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone

and Treysa (p. 382); 155 M. *Melsungen*, an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. At (160½ M.) *Guckshagen*, near Melsungen, a beautiful view of the picturesque town, situated on both banks of the Fulda, and the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed) is disclosed.

162 M. *Guntershausen* (p. 377) is the junction for Giessen and Frankfort. 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

172 M. *Cassel*, see p. 93.

58. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

RAILWAY to (16 M.) Jena in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.); to (47 M.) Saalfeld in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 20 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 322. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Camburg* (*Erbprinz).

10 M. *Dornburg*, situated on a lofty rock, possesses three *Castles*. The oldest was an imperial residence as early as the time of Otho I.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus, and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828. Fine views from the garden-terraces. Key kept by the gardener at the S. castle (*Restaurant). Adjacent is the *Schiesshaus*, with a restaurant. At the foot of the rocks lies *Dorndorf* (Zum blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to the 'Hohe Leeden', on the *Saale*, opposite *Dornburg*, affording a good view of the castles, especially in the morning. — To the right, between *Dornburg* and Jena, lies *Zwätzen*, an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, now occupied by a school of agriculture. Opposite, on a steep hill on the right bank of the *Saale*, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg*.

16 M. *Jena* (*Bär; **Deutsches Haus*; *Sonne*; *Adler*, all unpretending; Restaurants *Burgkeller*, *Rose*, *Fürstenkeller*, etc.; the station of the *Saale* railway is 1 M. from that of the *Weimar* line), a town of *Weimar* with 9200 inhab., celebrated for its university, which was founded in 1548 and attained a high repute about the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once students at the university; thus to *Arndt*, *Fichte*, and *Schiller* in the *Leutragasse*; to the last also in the *Schlossgasse* and the *Jennergasse*. Goethe's lodgings in the *Schlossgasse* and in the *Botanical Garden* are also pointed out.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a **Statue of John Frederick the Generous* (d. 1557), the founder of the university. The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of *Luther* in relief, originally destined for his tomb at *Wittenberg*, but placed here in 1572. Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his '*Hermann and Dorothea*'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of *Saxe-Jena*, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is the most valuable.

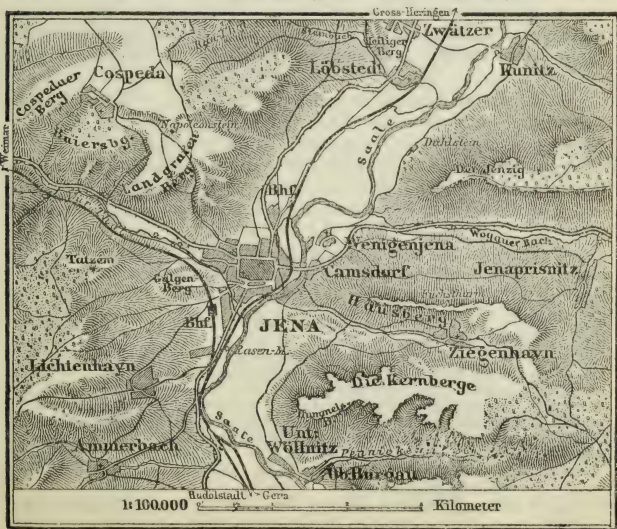
In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town is a monument to *Schulze* (d. 1860), an eminent political economist and agriculturist. In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing 180,000 vols. and some early Flemish hymn-books with miniatures. Farther on in the *Fürstengraben* are the monument of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), by Drake, a bust of the philosopher *Fries* (d. 1843), and others. The *Botanical Garden* is open daily.

The garden of the *Observatory* on the S. side of the town contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. The house through which the garden is entered bears a memorial tablet.

On the Weimar road rises the *Thuringian District Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum*, conspicuously situated on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year.

The 'Tanne Inn' at *Camsdorf*, on the opposite bank of the Saale, bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there.

The *Environs of Jena*, where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (at the bottom of the valley is sand, above it gypsum, then red clay, and finally limestone), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the Saale a double avenue of trees, the 'Paradies', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg* to the E. rises the *Fuchsthurm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain* (where the key is kept), or from *Camsdorf* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Near



Wöllnitz, on the Saale, 2 M. above Jena, rises the *Sophienhöhe*, a fine point of view; opposite to it lies *Lichtenhain*, which, like *Ziegenhain* and *Wöllnitz*, is a favourite resort of the students. — The *Forsthaus* (Restaurant), 2 M. to the W., is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct. 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 130,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Duke William of Brunswick. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about 1/2 M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstädt (comp. p. 322).

The small town of *Bürgel*, 9 M. to the N.E. of Jena, contains the interesting remains of a Romanesque church of 1133-42.

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 323; station, see p. 324.

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobdaburg*, 3 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for *Weimar* and *Gera*, p. 323; 22 M. *Rothenstein*.

26 M. *Kahla* (*Goldener Löwe*), a small town in the Duchy of *Altenburg*, is still surrounded by ancient walls. Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg*, a good point of view, originally erected, like all the other castles on the Saale, for protection against the Slavs (now a hotel and pension). — 30 M. *Orlamünde*, at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*, once the seat of the powerful counts of that name. The well-known spectre of the White Lady, which is said to appear at the palace of Berlin as the harbinger of the death of the king, is supposed to have been a Countess of *Orlamünde* (comp. p. 24). 35 M. *Uhlstädt*.

40 M. *Rudolstadt* (**Ritter*, R. and A. 2 1/2 m.; **Löwe*; **Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; **Adler*; **Radtke*, 1/4 M. from the town, with a garden and baths), the capital of the principality of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 8000. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing a handsome rococo hall and several pictures. Pretty views from the W. portal and the garden. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. Schiller's visit to *Rudolstadt* in 1788 is commemorated by various tablets. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band 2-3 times weekly).

About 4 1/2 M. to the W. of *Rudolstadt* is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by *Fröbel* in 1817. The *Baropthurm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at *Keilhau*). On the high-road, 1 1/2 M. above *Rudolstadt*, lies *Volkstedt*, in the first house of which *Schiller* resided in 1788. The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the *Saale*, adorned with a copy of his bust by *Dannecker*, commands a fine view.

Diligence from *Rudolstadt* twice daily viâ *Schwarza* (see below) to (6 M.) *Blankenburg* (p. 344).

43 M. *Schwarza*, the station for visitors to the *Schwarzathal* (p. 344; omnibus to *Blankenburg* or the *Chrysopras* 70 pf.; two-

WEIMAR

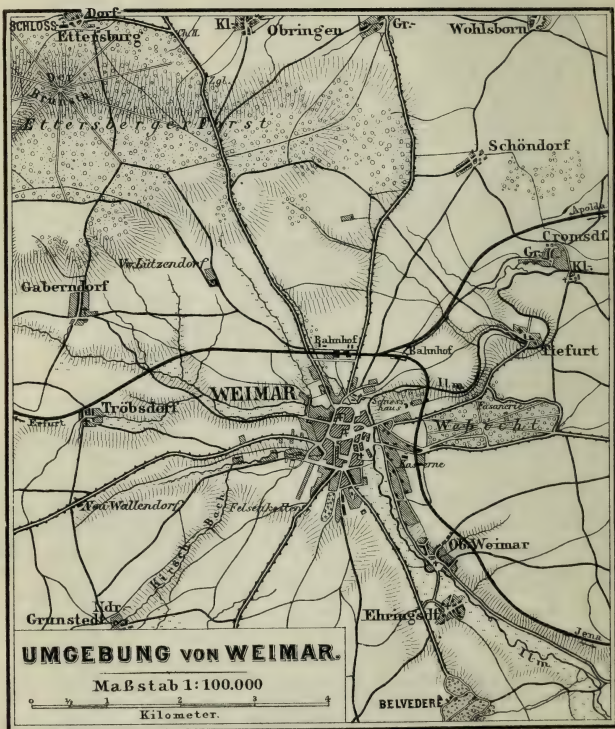
Gasthäuser:

1. Krbprinz B.C.4
 2. Russ. Hof A.4
 3. Elephant B.4
 4. Adler B.4
 5. Hotel Ziegler B.4

6. Residenzschloss C.4
 7. Bastille C.4
 8. Rotes & gelbes Schloss C.4
 9. Fürstenhaus C.4
 10. Wittthums Palais B.4
 11. Rathhaus B.4
 12. Bibliothek C.4
 13. Lesemuseum B.4
 14. Theater A.B.4
 15. Museum B.2

16. Kunstschule B.6
 17. Post A.3
 18. Bank B.5
 19. Stadtkirche B.4
 20. Jacobskirchhof u. Hofkirche B.3
 21. Griech. Kirche C.5
 22. Auf d. Friedhof: B.6
 23. Griech. Capelle B.6





horse carr. to Schwarzburg 9-10 m. and fee). The *Schwedenschanze*, near the station, is a fine point of view (*Inn).

Beyond Schwarzburg the train crosses the Saale. To the left is the battle-field of 10th Oct. 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarzburg, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. *Saalfeld*, where the line joins the Leipsic and Eichicht railway, see p. 320.

59. Weimar.

Hotels. *ERBPRINZ (Pl. 1; B, C, 4); *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. 2, A, 4); R. at both 3 m., L. 50 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ m.; SEEBERG'S HÔTEL ZUM ELEPHANT (Pl. 3; B, 4); ZIEGLER'S HOTEL (Pl. 5; B, 4); ADLER (Pl. 4; B, 4); DERPSCH, with restaurant, near the station. Rooms may also be obtained at the station.

Restaurants. *Stadthaus*, in the market-place; **Werther*, Theater-Platz, — **Isleib*, confectioner, Schloss-Platz. — Wine at *Freund's*, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauen-Str.

Conveyances. Omnibus to the town (1 M. from the station) 25 pf.; cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 m.

Diligence to Berka, Blankenhain, Ilmenau, etc.

Theatre. Operas on Sundays and Thursdays; plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

English Church in the Bürger-Schule; service at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Beckett*, Belvedere Allée 14.

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 17,500 inhab., an irregularly built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at *Goethe's* request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is now the seat of a school of art, founded in 1860, of which the most prominent members have been *Genelli* (d. 1868), *Preller* (d. 1877), *Pauwels*, *Verlat*, and *Kalkreuth*.

The wide Sophien-Strasse leads from the station into the town, a few hundred yards distant. On the right, about halfway, stand a *War Monument*, by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 15), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, at the beginning of the town, is adorned with fourteen figures on the chief façade, emblematical of the different branches of ancient and modern art (open from May to Sept. daily, except Mon., 10-4; on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. to April on Sun. and holidays 11-3, and Wed. and Sat. 10-3).

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, chiefly casts from antique and Renaissance works. Frieze in relief in three sections by *Härtel* of Dresden, representing the Education of the youth of Germany, the Battle of Arminius, and the Walhalla. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. A niche in the staircase contains *Steinhäuser's* colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble.

FIRST FLOOR. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the three smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 62-67. by *Lucas Cranach*, a portrait by *Van der Helst*, and a landscape by *Ruysdael*. — The N. (or *Preller*) Gallery contains a cycle of *Mural Paintings from the *Odyssey* by *Preller* (d. 1877), representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The large landscape paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours, and rank among the best modern works of art, while their arrangement is very skilfully adapted to the architectural construction of the room. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind*. — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, woodcuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Carracci*, and *Guido Reni*.

In the centre of the town, in an open square called the **HERDER-PLATZ**, rises the **Stadt-Kirche**, built in 1440 (Pl. 19; B, 4).

It possesses one of *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a *Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther and Melancthon, and the artist and his family. Herder (d. 1803) reposes in the nave of this church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*'. The life-size stone figure of *L. Cranach* (d. 1553), '*pictoris celeberrimi*', has been brought here from the churchyard of St. Jacob and recently restored. The brass which marks the grave of *Duke Bernard* (see below) is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to princes of Weimar interred here.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 29) designed by Schaller, erected in 1850 by 'Germans from all countries'; the inscription, '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*', was the poet's favourite motto. Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 24), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the *Stadtkirche* rises the grand-ducal ***Palace** (Pl. 6), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partially under Goethe's superintendence.

The INTERIOR (the intendant lives in the court-yard, in the corner to the right; fee 1½ m.) is decorated with *Frescoes*: in the '*HERDER-ZIMMER*' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger*; in the '*SCHILLER-ZIMMER*' scenes from *Fiesco*, *Don Carlos*, *Wallenstein*, *Mary Stuart*, etc., by *Neher*; in the '*GOETHE-ZIMMER*' scenes from *Egmont*, *Faust*, *Hermann and Dorothea*, etc., by *Neher*; in the '*WIELAND-ZIMMER*' *Oberon*, etc., by *Preller*. The APARTMENT OF THE GRAND-DUCHESS (accessible in her absence only) contains the original **CARTOONS* (apostles) of *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper; the GRAND-DUKE'S ROOM is adorned with modern pictures by *Ary Scheffer*, *Wislicenus*, etc.; in the DRAWING-ROOMS are landscapes by *Preller*; the *BERNHARD'S-ZIMMER* contains the armour of *Duke Bernhard* (d. 1639), the hero of the Thirty Years' War.

An equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus*, designed by *Donndorf* of Weimar, was unveiled in the neighbouring *FÜRSTEN-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 4), in 1875; it represents the Grand Duke in the general's uniform of his time, crowned with a wreath of laurels.

The grand-ducal ***Library** (Pl. 12), established in the 'Grüne Schloss' adjacent to the Fürstenhaus (Pl. 9), is open to the public daily 9-12 and 2-4, except in June, and the Christmas and Easter vacations (fee 1 m.).

It contains 170,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two of the most celebrated old maps of the 16th cent., drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe*; marble bust of *Goethe* over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble **Bust* by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, that of *Herder* by Trippel, also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland*, *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. — *Luther's* monastic gown, the belt of *Gustavus Adolphus*, *Goethe's* court-uniform and dressing-gown, and other historical and literary curiosities are also shown. The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the stem of a gigantic oak.

In the market-place is the handsome modern Gothic **Rathhaus** (Pl. 11; B, 4), which contains busts of Schiller, Goethe, Wieland, and Herder, and a statue of Goethe by Hütter. The opposite house, now a bookseller's shop, was once occupied by the painter *Lucas Cranach*, as his device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates.

Schiller's House (Pl. 26; B, 4) in the Schiller-Strasse, which has been purchased by the town, contains a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12, and 2-6; fee optional).

In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4) rises the ***Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 30), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Rietchel. The illustrious pair are united in a happily conceived group. — To the N.W. of the monument, in the same Platz, is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 25).

Goethe's House (Pl. 27) in the Goethe-Platz, in the S. quarter of the town, opposite the fountain, is not accessible. His collections are shown on Fridays in summer, 9-12 o'clock.

Farther on, near the former Frauenthor, is *Wieland's Monument* (Pl. 31; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The new ***Cemetery** (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault* (Pl. 22; open in summer daily 11-12 and 2-5; the custodian lives at Mostgasse 3, near the palace; fee 1 m.), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. By the W. wall, near the ducal vault, are memorial-stones to the eminent composer *Hummel* (d. 1837) and the philanthropist and satirist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826). Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel* (Pl. 23), beneath which the grand-duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred.

To the left of the cemetery is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Kunstschule, Pl. 16; p. 327), with a permanent exhibition (11-2).

Dr. Schwabe, Wilhelms-Allee B 120, possesses a collection of Early German and Mediæval Antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc., to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The ***Park** (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Römische Haus* (Pl. 35). On the way to it we pass a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 32). At the extremity of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. On an eminence beyond rises the **Belvedere** château (Pl. B, C, 6), built in 1724-32, with hot-houses and pleasure-grounds, connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue (Restaurant and pretty view).

The château and park of **Tiefurt**, on the Ilm, 2 M. E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt* on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend *Sophia Brentano* (d. 1800).

***Ettersburg**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Weimar, the grand-ducal summer residence, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, shrubs, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were frequently thus acted.

Another point of interest in the vicinity is the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of Herder.

Berka (*Kurhaus; Deutscher Kaiser; Tanne*), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Weimar, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs, communicates with Weimar by diligence three times daily. Pleasant walk along the Ilm by *Hetschburg* to *Buchfahrt*, where the '*Grafenschloss*' is situated. The '*Schloss*' consists of chambers excavated in the face of perpendicular rocks, of unknown origin, and accessible by ladders only.

At Berka the road divides into two arms, both, however, leading to Rudolstadt (p. 326; diligence once daily by each route). About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. lies **Blankenhain** (1320 ft.; *Bär; Mohr; Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer-retreat and small watering-place. The old *Schloss Gleichen* is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

60. Erfurt.

Hotels. ***SILBER** (Pl. a; D, 5), at the station, R., L., & B. 2-3 m., A. 50 pf.; ***RÖMISCHER KAISER** (Pl. b; D, 3); ***WEISSES ROSS** (Pl. c; D, 3); **PREUSSISCHER HOF** (Pl. d; D, 3); ***THÜRINGER HOF** (Pl. e; B, 4), unpretending; **RITTER** (Pl. g; D, 3).

Restaurants. *Steiniger*, with garden, in the Prediger-Platz; *Rathskeller*, below the new Rathhaus. — *Winkler*, café and confectioner's, in the Anger; *Wiener Café*, opposite the post-office; *Stolze*, confectioner, in the pretty Hirschgarten.

Cab for 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 75 pf.; per hour, 1-2 pers., 1 m.

Erfurt (657 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 50,000 inhab. and a garrison of 3500 soldiers, was a fortress down to 1873, but the works are now being removed. The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface, the English apostle of this district. It afterwards belonged to the Hanseatic League, and reached the height of its prosperity about



ERFURT.

1: 19.950 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

- Plätze.**
- I Fisch Markt C.3
 - II Waage Markt C.3
 - III Hirshgarten C.4
 - IV Hospital Pl. D.2

- Gasthöfe**
- a Silber D.5
 - b Rom. Kaiser D.3
 - c Weisses Floss D.3
 - d Preuss. Hof D.3
 - e Thüringer Hof B.4
 - f Rheinischer Hof C.4
 - g Ritter D.3

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Ebnhof D.5 | 11 Dom D.3 | 22 Packhof mit K. Bibliothek D.4 |
| 2 Comandatur D.3 | 12 Kaufmanns K. D.3 | a Zeughaus C.3 |
| Denkmäler | 13 Prediger K. C.3 | 23 Rathhaus D.4 |
| 3 Müllers D. A.5 | 14 Pegler K. D.4 | 24 Regierung (ehemal. mainzer Pallast) C.4 |
| 4 Radomitz D. D.4 | 15 Serer K. B.4 | 25 Rolandssäule C.3 |
| 5 Soldaten D. C.1 | 16 Kriegsschule B.2 | 26 Seminar B.5 |
| 6 Gewehrfabrik A.4 | 17 Lazareth (Garnisons) A.4 | 27 Kaisersaal C.3 |
| 7 Hospital (Grosses) D.2 | 18 Mauerhof B.3 | 28 Vogels Garten B.5 |
| 8 Hospital (Kl.) D.3 | 19 Martinistift (chem. Augustiner Kl.) C.4 | 29 Waisenhaus C.2 |
| Kirchen | 20 Obelisk D.3 | 30 Concert-u. Theater-Verein B.5 |
| 9 Augustiner K. C.2 | 21 Post D.3 | |
| 10 Bierhäuser K. C.4 | | |

1500, when it contained 80,000 inhabitants. At a later date the town became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1815 it was under the French supremacy, and was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The quaint old town possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

The principal square is the **FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-PLATZ** (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk in memory of an Elector of Mayence. On the N. side of the square is the handsome new *Court House*, and on the W. the curious old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the N.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the Severikirche form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner-house, at the top).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 11; B, 3; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition-style, on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1455-65. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but has been recently restored. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, has been adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a golden ground.

INTERIOR. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by *P. Vischer*, being a monument '*Henningo Goden jurisc.*' (d. 1522; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 309). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil, occupying almost the entire surface; below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by *Schinkel*; modern stained glass. The *Relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the entrance, is perhaps by *Adam Kraft*. The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11th (?), representing a Penitent. Fine stained glass of the 14th century.

Beautiful CLOISTERS on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. The **TOWERS**, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., but never finished, contain ten bells, the largest of which weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The church of **St. Severus** (Pl. 15; B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, adjacent to the cathedral, contains a late-Gothic font and an interesting reliquary.

The **Predigerkirche** (Pl. 13; C, 4), erected in 1228, contains a carved altar, with paintings probably by Wohlgemuth. The **Barfüsserkirche** (Pl. 10; C, 4), a simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, judiciously restored in 1840-50, also contains a carved altar.

The **Augustinian Monastery** (Pl. 9; C, 2), now an orphan-asylum (*Martinsstift*), contains the cell of Luther, who became a monk

here in 1505, but all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in March, 1872.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23; C, 3), in the Fischmarkt, was erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building; the council-chamber is adorned with frescoes from the history of Erfurt, executed by Jansen of Düsseldorf. Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th century. The adjacent **Krämer-Brücke* is flanked with houses on each side.

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 24; C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1870-71.

The **Steiger**, the path to which passes extensive and well-kept kitchen-gardens, is the favourite promenade at Erfurt (comp. Pl. B, C, 6). The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *Haage Junr.*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, and *Topf* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Thor, to the right.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehoven*, 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt, with a shaft 200 fathoms in depth, may be visited by permission of the overseer (1-1½ m.).

61. Gotha.

Hotels. **DEUTSCHER HOF* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2 m., L. 50, A. 50 pf.; **WÜNSCHER'S HOTEL* (Pl. a; C, 3), in the Neumarkt, with garden; **STADT COBURG* (Pl. c; D, 4), also a pension; *PROPHET* (Pl. e; B, C, 3), unpretending; *THÜRINGER HOF*; *HÔTEL LANGE*, at the station, second-class.

Restaurants. *Sander*, by the theatre; *Café National*, Carolinen-Platz; *Königssaal*, Brühl; *Parkpavillon*, in the Parkallee (adm. 10 pf.). Wine: *Gams*; *Weigert*; *Eidam*; *Hafermann*.

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., at night 1 m.; box 20 pf. — Hotel omnibuses at the station.

Theatre. Performances during the first four months of the year only.

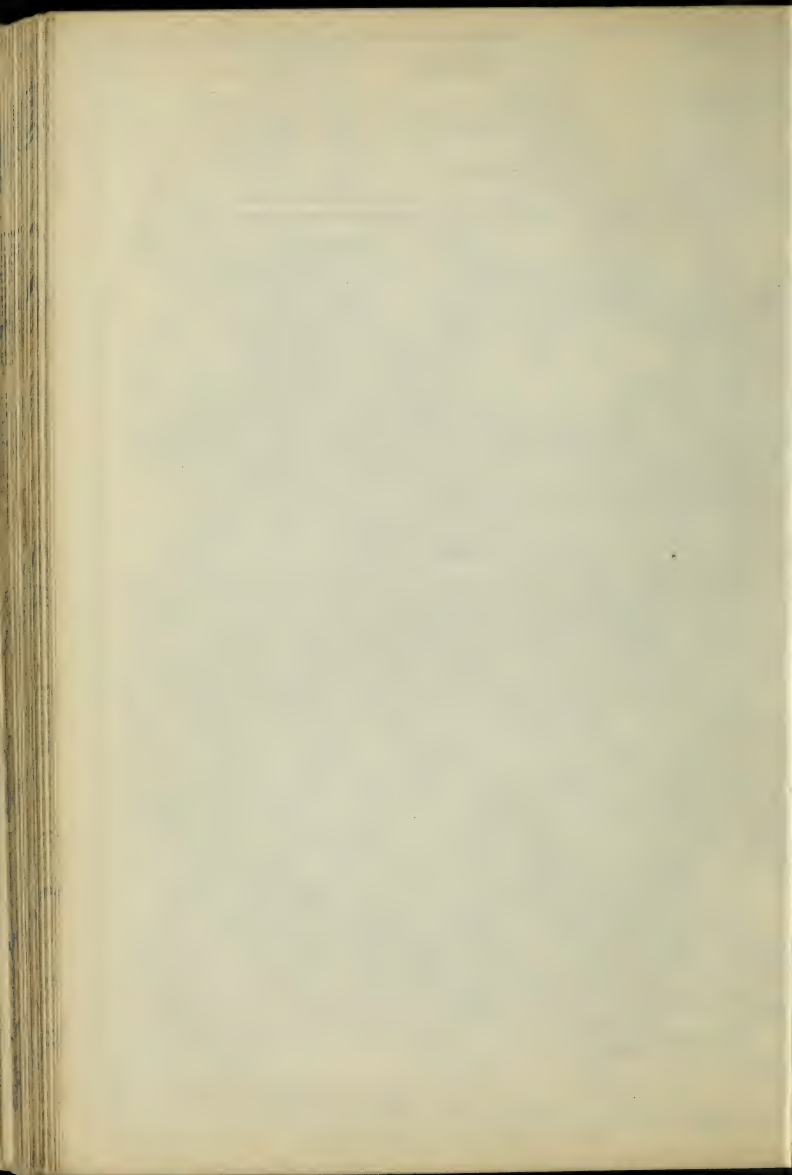
Gotha (961 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 24,000 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical institution of Justus Perthes, founded in 1786.

On the way from the station into the town we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire-insurance office; on the left the *Life Insurance Office* (Pl. 14) and the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 15); on the right the *Ducal Palace* (Pl. 29), containing several good modern pictures (fee 1½ m.). Farther on is the *Palais Friedrichsthal* (Pl. 5) on the right, and opposite to it the *Orangen-Garten* with its extensive hothouses; then the *Post Office*, formerly a fire-insurance office (Pl. 4), and (1.) the *Privatbank* and *Theatre* (Pl. 27), all built by Eberhard.

Opposite the theatre, to the right, rises a sandstone obelisk to the memory of natives of the duchy who fell in 1870-71. Adjoining the theatre is a monument (Pl. 1; C, 3) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance offices of Gotha.

1 Arnoldi Denkmal	C.3	12 Gerichtsgebäude	C.3	25 Theeschlösschen	C.2
2 Bahnhof	D.6	13 Landschaftshaus	B.4	26 Telegraph	B.1
3 Caserne	A.3	14 Lebensversicherungsbank	D.5	27 Theater	C.3
4 Feuerversicherungsbank	C.3	15 Marstall	B.5	28 Töchterschule	B.4
5 Friedhofshaus	D.4	16 Markthalle	C.4	(Luc. Kravack-Haus)	D.5
6 Grabsäule (Hörigl)	C.6	17 Orangeriegarten	C.3	29 Herzogl. Palais	
7 Kloster (Lehrer-Seminar) mit	B.4	18 Ministerium (Winter-Palais)	D.3	Gasthofe:	
Löfflers Denkmal	B.4	19 Perthesgeogr. Verlag	B.3	a Wänschers Hotel	C.3
8 Gymnasium Ernestinum	B.4	20 Post	B.3	b Deutsches Haus	C.3
Kirchen		21 Rathaus	B.3	c Stadt Coburg	D.4
9 Kloster Klugastinerklo	B.4	22 Schloss Friedenstein	B.C.4	d Riese	B.3
10 Katholische Kapelle	B.2	23 Schiesshaus	A.1	e Prophet	B.C.3
11 St. Margarethen-K.	C.3	24 Sternwarte	C.D.5		





The *Abbey Church* (Pl. 9; B, 4) contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66), to whom a monument has been erected in the Berg-Allee.

The *Töchter Schule* (Pl. 28), or girls' school, at the corner of the market-place, was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device, a winged serpent with a crown.

On a slight eminence rises the very extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. 22; B, C, 4), which contains the ducal Library and Cabinet of Coins.

The **Library**, open daily 11-1, contains 200,000 vols., numerous Incunabula, MSS., miniatures, and autographs (letter of Henry VIII. of England against Luther). — The **Cabinet of Coins**, 75,000 in number, is well provided with Greek specimens.

On the terrace to the S. rises the new ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1879 by *Neumann* of Vienna, which contains the collections formerly in the Friedenstein Palace. Open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Tues., Frid., and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun., second floor, 9-1, gratis; Wed., first floor, 9-1, free, and second floor, 3-6, 1 m. It is closed on Mon. and Thurs., but admittance may usually be obtained for a fee of 5 m. for two persons.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; to the right the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. The *Natural History Cabinet* on this floor includes valuable collections of shells (17,500 varieties) and butterflies.

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the ***Picture Gallery**. — Room I.: *Netherlandish Masters*. 22. *Van Dyck*, Lady and child; 3. *Early Netherlandish School*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; 50. *Van Dyck* (?), Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife; 55. *A. Cuyp*, View of Nymwegen; 64. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 61, 71. *Rembrandt*, Portrait, Study of a head (1629); 83-86. *Rubens*, Four saints, coloured sketches for ceiling-paintings; 95. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of himself; 81, 94. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 34. *Van der Helst*, Portrait. — Room II.: *Netherlandish School*. 174, 177. *Jan van Goyen*, Views of Nymwegen and of Fort Lillo at Antwerp; 208. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 24. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape; 246. *Th. de Keyser*, Family scene; 265. *Fr. Mieris*, Girl with fruit; 242. *De Hultst*, Coast-scene; 272. *Terburg*, Genre scene; 298. *J. Le Ducq*, A soldier's life; 221. *De Heem*, 155. *Van Os*, Still-life; 257. *Jan Steen*, Inn; 284. *A. v. d. Neer*, Evening scene; 271. *Huchtenburgh*, The Pont Neuf in Paris; *Ger. Dou*, Woman spinning. — Room III.: *German School*. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a German master of the 16th cent.; 323, 324. *B. Denner*, Two heads; 326. *Elshaimer*, Genre scene; 327. Portrait of Countess Agnes von Mannsfeld, wife of Gebhard of Cologne; 330. *H. Hofmann* (after *Dürer*), Portrait of H. Holzschuher; 320. *H. Holbein* (?), Portrait of Hieronymus Sulzer; 317, 318. *B. de Bruyn*, Portraits; numerous works by *Cranach*, who long resided at Gotha, and of his school; 421. *Tischbein*, Conradin of Swabia hearing his sentence of death while playing chess with Frederick of Austria; 437. *Graff*, Portrait of Eckhof; 316. *G. Pencz*, Portrait. — Room IV.: *French and Italian Masters*. 497. *Tintoretto*, Josias von Waldeck; 539. *Balducci*, Madonna and two saints; 545. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 500. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 532. *Andrea del Sarto*, Study of two heads; 501. *Florentine Master* (drawing by Michael Angelo), Holy Family; 584. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (crayon). — Sculptures in marble by *E. Müller*.

The outer rooms contain the **CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS** (50,000), comprising a number of the oldest Italian and German specimens. Among the **DRAWINGS** is an Entombment by *Raphael*.

On the N. and W. sides is the **CABINET OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES**. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Small but instructive collection of Græco-Italian vases and terracottas; Roman busts; landscapes by *Voogd* and *Reinhardt*. — R. III. Germanic and Scandinavian antiquities; Roman works in bronze and marble; view of the Nemi-See, by *Von Roden*. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, enamel, and precious stones, cups, and dishes of the 16-18th cent.; baptismal basin and ewer of the German Renaissance; field service of Peter the Great; landscapes by *Herzog* and *Leu*; Venus, by *E. Jacobs*. — V. Bijoux of all kinds, including a costly braviary and a necklace of the 16th cent.; filigree work; miniatures of *Spinoza*, *Raphael Mengs*, *Marie Antoinette*, and others. By the window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor *Shapoor I.*, and an antique onyx-cameo with *Jupiter* and *Ceres*. Landscapes by *Hackert*. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate. — R. VI. Böttger's porcelain (see p. 301), Italian majolica, German earthenware, *Meissen* and *Sèvres china*, German and Venetian glass; in the middle, *Limoges* and other enamel; the *Wild Huntsman*, after *Spangenberg*. — R. VII. Mediæval carvings in ivory (hunting-horn and casket of the 14th cent.), wood (*Adam* and *Eve*, by *Dürer*; draught-board of *Charles V.*), and metal; Gospels of the 10th cent. with portraits of *Otho II.* and *Empress Theophano*; garments of 13th and 15th centuries; reminiscences of *Napoleon*, *Marie Antoinette*, etc.

On the E. and S. sides are **WEAPONS** and **CLOTHING OF ASIATIC AND POLYNESIAN NATIONS**, and a rich collection of **CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARTICLES**.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive **Promenades**. In a grove on the E. side is the *Thee-Schlösschen*, resembling a chapel, and beyond the ducal stables is a statue of *Blumenbach* the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the ***Park**, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in the 15th cent. by the Landgrave *Balthasar*. In the vicinity is the *Observatory* (Pl. 24).

The **New Cemetery**, to the N. of the town, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, contains a cremation-hall with a 'Columbarium' (cards of admission obtained at the Rathhaus).

A good panoramic view may be obtained from the *Seeberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the town (Restaurant). — The **Arnoldithurm* in the *Berggarten* (Restaurant), another point of view to the N. W. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), affords an excellent survey of the whole range of the Thuringian mountains, and of the town. The tower contains reminiscences of *Arnoldi* and his family (p. 332).

62. Eisenach and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 348.

Hotels. **GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN*, opposite the station, R. 2 m., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2 m.; **RAUTENKRANZ* and **HALBER MOND* in the town, with similar charges; *THÜRINGER HOF*, not far from the station; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*; *ANKER*; *MOHREN*; *ERBPRINZ* (R. 1-1½ m.), *KRONPRINZ*, unpretending; *ZUM REICHSKANZLER*, *Carlsplatz*; **GOLDENER LÖWE*, at the *Frauenthor* (at the entrance to the *Marienthal*, on the road to the *Wartburg*), good beer. — Inn at the *Wartburg*, see p. 386.

Restaurants. **Groebler*, *Carlsplatz*, beer; *Grossherzog von Sachsen*, *Goldener Löwe*, see above; *Tivoli*. — Outside the town, in the *Marienthal*: *Elisabethenruhe*, *Liliengrund*, *Phantasie*, *Hôtel Sophienau*, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging-houses. Wine: **Däche*, *Unter-Str.*; *Pflug*, *Luther-Platz*. — Confectioners: *Schmitz*, *Carl-Str.*; *Pietsch*, in the market.

Cab to or from the station, each pers. 40, at night 50 pf.; each heavy package 10 pf.; to Fischbach, Phantasie, Eichel's Villa in the Grabenthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., each additional person 50 pf.; bargain necessary for excursions. The usual charge per hour is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; one-horse carr. to the Wartburg, with stay of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 6 m.; the Wartburg, Annathal, and Hohesonne and back, with stay of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 9-10 m.; the same, including Wilhelmsthal and 2 hrs. waiting, 12-14 m.; for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of waiting 50 pf.; tolls and driver's fees not included. — Two-horse carr. to Ruhla, Altenstein, and Liebenstein in 3 hrs. (p. 349) 15-20 m.

Guides are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 30 pf.; for a whole day $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; with night spent out of Eisenach 3 m. — The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required.

Donkey to the Wartburg $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the Wartburg, Annathal, and back 4 m.; to the Wartburg, Annathal, Hohesonne, Wilhelmsthal, and back, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; per hour 2 m., per day $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. including gratuity.

Eisenach, a pleasant town with 19,000 inhab., once the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar. The tower of *St. Nicholas*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is a fine Romanesque structure in good preservation. The *Palace* in the market-place was erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742; in front of it rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George. Good classical music is performed in the opposite *Marktkirche* on Sundays. At the back of the church is a monument in memory of 1870-71. Further on, in the Lutherplatz, is the *Lutherhaus*, where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498. A memorial tablet in the Frauenplan marks the house in which *Joh. Seb. Bach*, the great composer, was born in 1685. *Friedrich Preller*, the painter (b. 1804; see p. 327), was born in the Carl-Str. — Beyond the station, to the N. of the town, lies the *New Cemetery*, containing the grave of Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet, who died in 1874 (a bust, by Afinger, in the corner to the right).

The situation and environs of Eisenach, the finest point in the Thuringian Forest, are very picturesque. The **Garden and Park of Herr v. Eichel* (entrance near the Nicolaithor, not far from the station) are well laid out and command charming views (open on Thursdays only, after 1 p.m.). Outside the Frauenthor and to the left of the Coburg road, leading past Marienburg, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten*, commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg, and always open to the public. — The *Marienthal* is studded with pretty villas and gardens on each side of the road. At the entrance, to the right, is a country-house once occupied by Fritz Reuter; further on are the beer-gardens and lodging-houses mentioned above. A pleasant walk skirts the Prinzenteich, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the gate. To the Annathal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 337.

FROM EISENACH TO THE WARTBURG there are several routes (guide unnecessary). The shortest way (35-40 min.) is a footpath, the first part of which is somewhat steep, ascending by the donkey-stand to the W. of the 'Half Moon', and past the burial-ground;

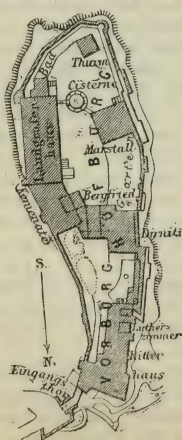
it then traverses wood, passing a small white house, and leads round the *Müdelstein*, affording a charming view. A more picturesque footpath and the carriage-road diverge to the right from the Coburg road beyond the *Frauenthor*, opposite the entrance to the *Karthausgarten*, pass the villa which formerly belonged to Fritz Reuter (see above), and ascend past the villa *Hainstein*. Farther on, the path crosses the road twice.

The **Wartburg* (1356 ft. above the sea-level, 624 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and since 1847 has been restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *Hr. v. Ritzgen*. — At the entrance is an *Inn* (R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.), built in the mediæval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the *VORBURG*, with the *Gateway*, the *Ritterhaus*, and some stables, and the *HOFBURG*, with the so-called *Dirnitz* (fitted up for a winter residence), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgravines), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, lately rebuilt), the *Landgrafenhäus* or *Palace*, the *Marstall* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us — ‘a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise’.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the *RITTERHAUS* in the *Vorburg*. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, armour as ‘Junker Georg’, bookcase, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the *Hofburg*. In the *Landgrafenzimmer*, embellished with seven *Frescoes by *Moritz v. Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional ‘*Sängerkrieg*’, or contest between the great rival minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event, while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritzgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. It is an undoubted historical fact that Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other famous minstrels visited the court of Landgrave Hermann I. (1190-1217), but the other



contents of the 'Krieg von Wartburg' (contest at the Wartburg), a poem dating from about 1300, are mere fable. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with frescoes by *Schwind* from the life of St. Elizabeth, daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, which contains ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by Welter of Cologne.

The KEMENATE, fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors. The Reformation Rooms contain 18 pictures of scenes from Luther's life, by *Pauwels*, *Thumann*, *Linnig*, and *Struys*.

The DIRNITZ contains a large *Rüstkammer* or armoury, with weapons and armour of the 12th-17th centuries, the 16th being particularly well represented.

The Bergfried is rarely shown, but the *South Tower* commands a beautiful *VIEW of the dark, forest-clad mountains of Thuringia and the charming valley of Eisenach.

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschen-fest' of 18th Oct. 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

A visit to the *Annathal* may conveniently be combined with the excursion to the Wartburg. Path easily found, but guide not unacceptable. It descends under the castle-bridge; after 4 min., to the right round the rocks; 8 min., to the left through an opening in the rock; 3 min., straight on, not to the left; 5 min., the *Waidmannsruh*, a resting-place; 8 min., a stone seat, where the wood is quitted; 3 min., the *Sängerbank*, on a projecting rock; then descend by steps round the rock; 5 min., the high-road (Eisenach to Coburg); follow this road and (3 min.) enter the valley by the path passing the pond on the right.

The **Annathal*, near the Coburg road, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (150 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (1400 ft.), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. The forester's house is also an inn.

At the S. base of the *Hohe Sonne*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from this point, and about 6 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is situated the château of *Wilhelmsthal* (**Auerhahn*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), with a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by the Grand-Duke Charles Augustus. Way back by a footpath through beech-wood by the *Hirschstein* (see p. 348).

From *Wilhelmsthal* to *Ruhla* (p. 349) a walk of 2 hrs.; we follow the road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., enter the wood to the left by a pond, and pursue a straight direction.

A path to the left near the entrance to the *Annathal* leads into the **Landgrafenschlucht*, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the *Annathal*, follows its course as far as a tree with a bench, and then ascends to the right to the *Weinstrasse*, where a view is enjoyed. On

the road to the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is the Hohe Sonne forester's house above mentioned. To the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see pp. 348-49).

63. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

95 M. RAILWAY in 4 hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 9 m. 20, 7 m. 70 pf.); to Coburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 80, 7 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.).

Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. Beyond (9 M.) *Marksuhl* it enters the valley of the *Werra*; 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small watering-place of *Frauensee*, on the bank of a lake.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Salzungen** (*Curhaus; Sächs. Hof; Krone*) possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other.

Narrow-gauge railway from Salzungen to *Dorndorf*, *Stadtlengsfeld*, and *Dernbach*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M.; tickets from the conductor.

The village of *Möhra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument, by Müller, was erected here in 1861.

20 M. *Immelborn* is the station for the baths of *Liebenstein* (p. 349), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (diligence and omnibus to meet each train, 70 pf.). On the way lies *Barchfeld*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

26 M. *Wernshausen* is the junction of a branch-line to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schmalkalden** (*Adler; Krone*), an ancient town with walls and moats, and late-Gothic houses with lofty gables adorned with carving. In the market-place are a late-Gothic church and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm*, the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. In the 'Krone' the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1531. The articles were drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers in a house on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan and inscription. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Iron-wares are extensively manufactured at Schmalkalden and in the whole valley. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity. The *Salt Baths* near the station were improved in 1877. There are two thermal springs of 66° Fahr.

Steinbach-Hallenberg (*Zur Hallenburg*), a small town with iron manufactories (nut-crackers, smoothing-irons, etc.), lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Schmalkalden (diligence once a day). Pleasant walk thence to *Oberhof* (p. 353) or *Friedrichroda*.

31 M. *Wasungen*, an industrial town on the *Werra*, with an old château. 35 M. *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of *Landsberg* looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen (p. 339), either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Ma-

rienweg', which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg* and several good points of view.

39 M. **Meiningen** (857 ft.; **Sächs. Hof*; *Hirsch*; **Railway Restaurant*), a well-built town with 9500 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. One third of the town was destroyed by a fire in 1874, and has been rebuilt in a better style.

The greatest ornament of the town is the **English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and a bust of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. To the right, beyond the pond, is the *Ducal Theatre*, famed for its admirable performances of classical pieces. To the left is the *Herzogliche Palais*. Farther on is —

The *Herzogliche Schloss*, or *Ducal Palace*, of which the left wing, recently restored, dates from the 16th cent., while the rest was almost entirely completed in 1682.

The INTERIOR contains the grand-ducal picture gallery (about 400 works) and an extensive collection of engravings. The private apartments of the duke are adorned with a number of choice paintings, including: *A. Müller*, Apotheosis of the Princess Charlotte. The principal old paintings are: *Fra Bartolommeo*, The Trinity; *S. Botticelli*, The Virgin and Child and St. John the Baptist; **Fiesole*, Mary and Joseph worshipping the Infant; **Melozzo da Forlì*, Portrait of a man; *Filippino Lippi*, Adoration of the Infant; *Palmezzano*, Holy Family; **Perugino*, St. John and St. Lucia; *Taddeo Gaddi*, Christ and Mary with six saints; *Garofalo*, Virgin; *Van Dyck*, Portrait. Also many Dutch pictures of the 17th cent., and a copy of *Raphael's* Madonna di Loreto.

The *Grosse Dolmar* (2346 ft.), to which a road leads from Meiningen by *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 2¾ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN (46½ M.) AND SCHWEINFURT (50½ M.), by railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — The line skirts the Rhöngebirge to the E. — 16 M. *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian district-town on the *Streu*, in the valley of which the train descends. — 25 M. *Neustadt* (**Goldener Mann*), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the *Saale* to Kissingen (3 hrs.). — Stat. *Münnerstadt*, *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

43 M. *Grimmenthal*. From (51 M.) *Themar* a diligence runs daily to Schleusingen (7 M.; p. 353) and Ilmenau (p. 346; 20 M. farther). To the W. rise the two *Gleichberge* (2162 and 2035 ft.).

59 M. **Hildburghausen** (1175 ft.; **Englischer Hof*; *Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the Werra, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. Pop. 6500. The *Schloss*, now a barrack, was erected in 1685-95. The *Schlossgarten*, adjoining it on the S., contains a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediæval *Rathhaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to the Thuringian principalities.

At the base of the *Kleine Gleichen*, 10 M. to the N.W. of Hildburghausen, lies *Römhild*, formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg.

The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otto IV. (d. 1502) and *Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast in South Kensington Museum).

68 M. *Eisfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*); diligence daily to *Schwarzburg* (26 M.; p. 344) and *Saalfeld* (39 M.; p. 320), also viâ *Neuhaus* to *Saalfeld* (31 M.). — The train now quits the *Werra*.

82 M. *Coburg*, see below.

Branch-line from *Coburg* (12½ M., in 50 min.) to *Sonneberg* (**Krug's Hotel*, R. & A. 2½ m., B. 85 pf.; *Löwe*; *Electric and Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Richter), with 7300 inhab., a busy place where toys are extensively manufactured. The town (1320 ft. above the sea-level) is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. From *Sonneberg* to *Saalfeld*, 33½ M., diligence twice daily; to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 345.

About 6 M. to the N. of *Sonneberg*, and 9 M. to the W. of *Eisfeld* (see above), is *Meschenbach* (Inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a cavern recently made accessible to visitors. Pleasant excursion by *Forschengereuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to *Meschenbach*, and thence by *Limbach* (Inn) to *Eisfeld*, about 15 M. in all.

The *Werra Railway* now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

95 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 319).

64. Coburg.

Hotels. **HÔTEL LEUTHÄUSER*, R. 2-3 m.; **GRÜNER BAUM*; **TRAUBE*, near the station, with restaurant and garden; *VICTORIA*.

Restaurants. **Herold*, Theaterplatz; *Schaffner*; **Kauffmann*, Steinweg. Beer (generally good): *Sturm*; *Vereinsbrauerei*; *Zur Capelle* (fine view from the *Platte*, near the last).

Post and Telegraph Office, in the *Allee*, a Gothic edifice by *Martinet*.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Frid., from April to the middle of June, and from Sept. to December.

Coburg (902 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, the most important town in the *Franconian* portion of the *Saxon* duchies, with 14,500 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the *Main*, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and *Schloss-Platz*. Around the town a girdle of villas with gardens has gradually sprung up on the site of the old fortifications.

The MARKET-PLACE in the centre of the town is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* (d. 1861) by *Theed*, inaugurated in the presence of *Queen Victoria* on 26th Aug., 1865. The *Rathhaus* and *Government Buildings* in this *Platz*, as well as the neighbouring *Arsenal* which contains the library, were erected by Duke *John Casimir* (d. 1633).

The spacious *Moritzkirche* of the 15th cent., built in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions, and a lofty tower (334 ft.), contains a monument of Duke *John Frederick II.*, erected in 1598 on the site of the high altar. Near it the finely executed brasses of *John Casimir* (d. 1633), *John Ernest* (d. 1521), *John Frederick V.*

(d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. Opposite the church is the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1604 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner.

In the *SCHLOSS-PLATZ*, which is partly enclosed by colonnades, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre*, the *Guard House*, the *Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh*, heir presumptive to Duke Ernest II., and other handsome buildings. In front of the palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler. On a height behind the Duke of Edinburgh's palace stands the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a Gothic edifice with stained-glass windows.

The *Palace*, or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollects into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

Interior (bell in the second court; fee). Family portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold and his queen, etc.; and several other modern and ancient pictures, one of them by *Van Dyck*; handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

A house in the *Rückert-Strasse*, with a medallion-portrait, was occupied by the poet of that name in 1820.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house, in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful *Hofgarten*, extending for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The road passing the Roman Catholic Church also ascends, more gradually, to the garden. A



pavilion in the garden contains a cast of the Prometheus group by Müller (p. 46).

The ancient ***Castle of Coburg** (1638 ft.), 545 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands the entire district. It was the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon dukes, until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (p. 341) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months, translated the prophets and psalms, and wrote 119 letters. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the *Arsenal*; and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*. The castle has recently been restored and tastefully fitted up as a **Museum*, under the able superintendence of *Hr. Rothbart*, the architect.

The castle is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the Gothic style in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the left (custodian 75 pf., for a party 2 m.). Restaurant in the Schlosshof.

The wall of the staircase is adorned with **Frescoes* by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). We next enter the *CARRIAGE-ROOM*, containing curious old state-coaches, sledges, saddles, etc. — The *VESTIBULE* of the armoury contains a fresco by *Schneider* (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. *LUTHER'S ROOM* remains unchanged, and contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. The spacious *ARMOURY* contains a large iron stove, cast in 1430, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats-of-mail, etc. — The collections of *FIREARMS* (rooms on the staircase and on the upper floor) comprise a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions (ancient breech-loader). Most of the portraits here are modern. The *ROSETTE ROOM*, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets, among them one presented by Gustavus Adolphus. The *BETSAL* contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, a bible by Hans Luft, printed in 1550 and furnished with coloured woodcuts by Burgkmair, another printed at Frankfort in 1572, a parchment MS. of the 11th cent., with finely carved ivory binding. The *REFORMATION ROOM* contains a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; portraits of Luther, his wife, Melancthon, Bugenhagen, and other eminent reformers. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns that first embraced the reformed faith. The *HORN ROOM*, a master-piece of the Renaissance period, is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of John Casimir, executed about the year 1600.

The S.W. wing contains the apartments of the architect Herr Rothbart, opposite to which, on the other side of the court, is the valuable **NATURAL HISTORY CABINET*, founded by Prince Albert and the reigning Duke of Coburg, and comprising a complete collection of the birds of Europe.

The N. wing contains a collection of *ENGRAVINGS* and *DRAWINGS*, including some fine early German specimens; also *COINS* and *AUTOGRAPHS*.

**VIEWS*. The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastei* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei*

commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself. The path to it leads to the W., outside the gate of the castle. '*Luther's Cannon*,' which is preserved here, cast at Frankfort in 1570, is artistically adorned with reliefs in allusion to the theological controversies of the day. The two French cannons were brought from Mayence in 1814.

The *SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE* contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and other trophies.

The *Eckardtsberg*, a hill to the S. of the castle, and of about the same height, is crowned by a lofty tower built by the duke, commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence viâ *Löbleinstein* to the castle in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The *Hohe Fichte*, near the village of *Ahorn*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Coburg, is another good point of view.

Rosenau (Restaurant), the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the present Duke Ernest II., where Queen Victoria spent eleven days in 1845, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (Station Oeslau), and **Callenberg**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated. Below the latter are a model farm and a good restaurant; in the wood, farther down, the *Fusanerie*. Near *Eichhof*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Coburg, is the *Ernstfarm*, another model farm.

Not far from the latter, on the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Coburg, is the village of **Neuses**, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the Itz rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmel* (d. 1817). Above stands the château of *Falkeneck*.

The handsome *Schloss* on the right bank of the Itz, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The **Cemetery** on the E. side of the town contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor. — On the way to the cemetery we pass the new *Ernest Albert Seminary* and the *Ernestinum* (a school), both on the *Glockenberg*.

65. The Thuringian Forest.

The ***Forest of Thuringia**, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous district 95 M. in length and 24 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by Franconia, is replete with interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarzburg, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach (comp. p. 348). This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau.

The watering-places on the N. slope, such as *Blankenburg*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, etc., are the most frequented and consequently the most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Inns generally good, but those at the most frequented places are often crowded in summer, and then very expensive.

Guides are only occasionally necessary. They all have tariffs which

they are bound to show. The average charge is 2 m. for half-a-day, 4 m. for a whole.

Carriages with one horse 10-15 m., with two horses 15-20 m. per day

a. Eastern Part.

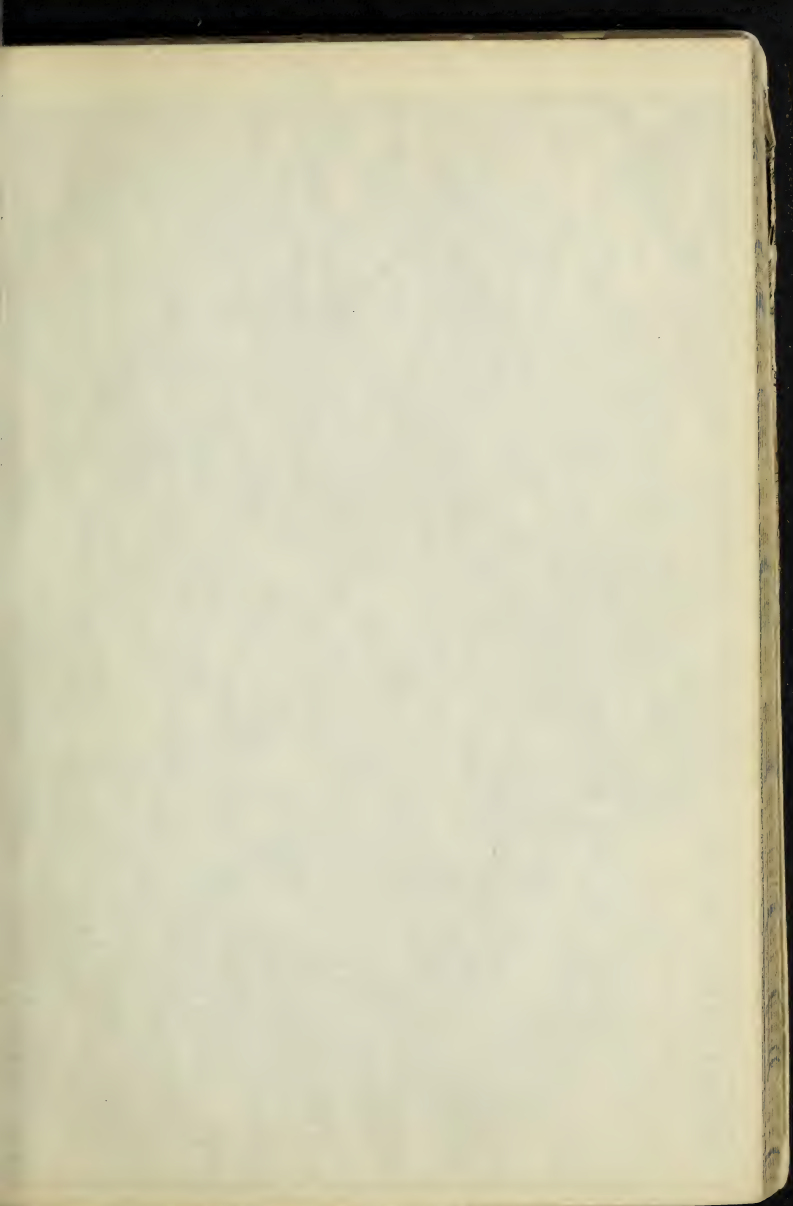
Plan. 1st DAY. By train to *Schwarza* (R. 58); by omnibus to *Blankenburg* or the *Chrysopras* (or on foot from Rudolstadt viâ Zeigerheim and the Greifenstein); walk in 2-2½ hrs. to *Schwarzburg*. — 2nd DAY. On foot by the *Trippstein* to *Paulinzelle* and *Ilmenau*. (This excursion may be added to the first day by driving from Schwarzburg.) — 3rd DAY. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke*, *Schneekopf*, *Oberhof*. — 4th DAY. From *Oberhof* through the *Schmalwassergrund* to *Tambach*. — 5th DAY. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardsbrunn* by railway (p. 351), — or from *Reinhardsbrunn* through the *Lauchagrund* and the *Thorstein* to the top of the *Inselsberg*, and thence through the *Trusenthal* to *Liebenstein* and *Eisenach* (comp. R. 65 b).

Schwarza, see p. 327. The road through the valley of the *Schwarza* leads to —

3 M. **Blankenburg** (*Schellhorn's Hotel*, 'pension' from 25 m. per week; *Löwe*; *Ross*; diligence to Schwarzburg, Königsee, and Ilmenau), with several pretty country-houses, lies at the entrance to the narrower part of the Schwarzathal. Above the town (20 min.) rise the ruins of *Greifenstein* (poor restaurant), the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of Schwarzburg. — In the Schwarzathal, ½ M. above Blankenburg, is the *Gasthof zum Chrysopras* (better rooms at the adjacent restaurant *Lösche's Hall*). The *Waidmann's Heil*, another inn, is ½ M. farther on.

The ***Schwarzathal**, especially between Blankenburg and Schwarzburg (6½ M.), is one of the most picturesque and beautifully wooded valleys in Thuringia. The *Eberstein*, to the left near the entrance, is a shooting-lodge of the prince. Wild boars are often visible in the park. A pleasant walk may be taken to the *Eberstein*, by crossing the bridge to the right bank of the *Schwarza* (opposite the *Waidmann's Heil*), whence a path through the woods leads to the top. At the third bend of the road the *Kirchfelsen*, so called from its supposed resemblance to a church, rises on the right. From the (4¼ M.) chalet of *Opplei* (Refreshments) a direct path may be taken to the *Trippstein* (see below), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion. About 1¼ M. farther, ½ M. from the village of Schwarzburg, is a memorial tablet on the right side of the road, whence a zigzag path ascends in ¾ hr. to the *Trippstein* (see below), and where a view of the Schwarzburg is obtained.

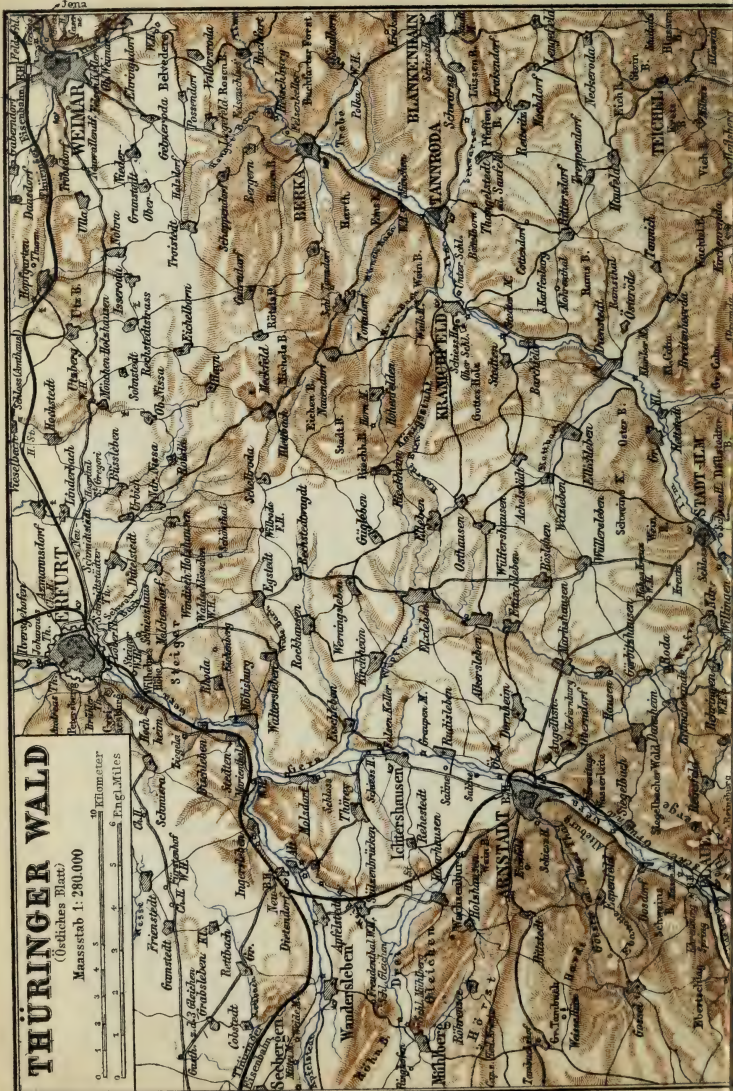
***Schloss Schwarzburg**, 6½ M. from Blankenburg, the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an eminence (256 ft.), dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down. It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. The *Kaisersaal* has recently been adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*. At the foot of the castle-hill lies the village of *Thal-Schwarzburg*.



THÜRINGER WALD

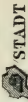
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Erklärung
der
Zeichen und Abkürzungen.



STADT

Marktflecken

⬢ Dorf mit Kirche

⬢ Dorf ohne Kirche

⬢ Einaches Haus oder Gehöft

⬢ Schloss

⬢ Ruine

⬢ Wassermühle

⬢ Windmühle

⬢ Poststation

⬢ Eisenbahn mit Bahnhof

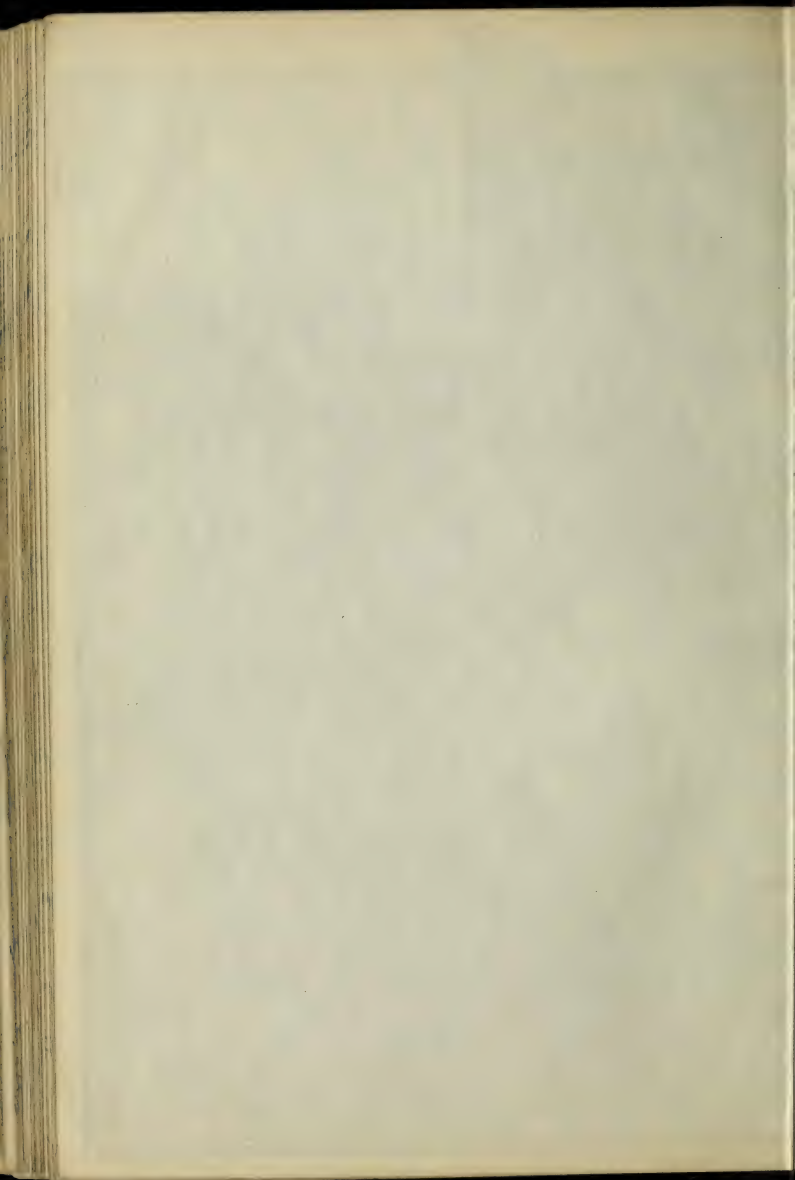
⬢ Chaussee I. u. II. Classe

⬢ Chaussee III. Classe

⬢ nicht chausseierter Fahrweg

⬢ Fährweg

⬢ A. S. Schuldenstelle, B. Berg, C. E. Forsthaus, K. H. Weichhaus, M. Hammer, N. Mühle, P. H. Hirschhaus, S. Stein.



Hotels. ***WEISSER HIRSCH**, with veranda and fine view towards the Thiergarten, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m., D. 2 m.; **TRIPPSTEIN**; **THÜRINGER HOF**, unpretending; **SCHWARZBURGER HOF**, in the village, well spoken of. For a prolonged stay: *Macheleidt's Logirhaus*. — **DILIGENCE** to Blankenburg, Schwarzburg, and Rudolstadt, twice daily. **OMNIBUS** to Königsee and Ilmenau from 1st June to 15th Sept. — **CARRIAGE** with two horses to Rudolstadt 12-14 m., to Ilmenau by Paulinzelle 20 m., exclusive of tolls and gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case.

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO SONNEBERG, 30 M., diligence daily in 7 hours. The road quits the Schwarzathal at the foundry, and leads, often through wood, to *Unterweissbach*, *Oberweissbach* (Koch's Inn; to the *Cursdorfer Kuppe*, see below, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., easy path), and *Neuhaus* (2664 ft.; *Grüner Baum*), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshieb* (2742 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to *Lauscha* (glass-works), *Steinach*, and *Sonneberg* (p. 340). — An interesting circuit may be made by returning from Neuhaus viâ *Wallendorf* and the finely wooded *Lichtgrund* to *Unterweissbach* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO EISFELD, 26 M., diligence daily in 6 hours. The road follows the valley of the Schwarzburg, and leads to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Katzhütte** (*Wurzelberg*), a village with iron-works. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Mellenbach*, a village on the road before *Katzhütte* is reached, and the descent may be made by *Meuselbach* to *Katzhütte* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. On the road, 5 M. to the E. of the latter, is the *Wurzelberg* with a shooting-lodge, near which is a plantation of magnificent pines, 300 years old. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 340.

An easier route than the above-mentioned footpath is the carriage-road that ascends from the toll and post-house through the woods to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Trippstein** (1530 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of the Schwarzburg. Deer are frequently seen grazing in the meadows below. The *Kienhaus*, 20 min. farther to the N., commands a more extensive but less picturesque prospect, the charming foreground being concealed.

On the carriage-road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge adorned with antlers and surrounded by a park. — The footpath from Schwarzburg to Königsee (see below) passes this lodge, while that to Paulinzelle crosses the road between the Trippstein and the Fasanerie.

From the Kienhaus we may now (guide 1 m. 20 pf.) retrace our steps for 5 min., descend by the first well defined cart-road to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bechstädt*, and proceed by a road to the right across an uninteresting tract to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach*, from which a good carriage-road to the left leads to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Paulinzelle*. Another route is from Schwarzburg to *Allendorf* and (6 M.) *Unter-Köditz*, above which a good footpath towards the N. W. leads in 1 hr. to ***Paulinzelle** (*Menger's Inn*), a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque church, erected in 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The abbey was suppressed in 1534 in consequence of the Reformation. — The **Singerberg*, near the village of *Singen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. W. of Paulinzelle, commands a beautiful panorama.

FROM PAULINZELLE TO ILMENAU. The high-road ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) leads by *Gösselborn*, at the foot of the *Singerberg* (see above; ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Griesheim*, and *Bücheloh*. — The direct footpath leads through pine-wood viâ *Angstedt* and *Wimbach* (about $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

Another footpath leads from Paulinzelle to the S., through the wood and across the *Galgenberg*, in 1 hr. to the old town of *Königsee* (*Löwe*), whence a carriage (one-horse 5-6 m.) may be taken to (10½ M.) *Ilmenau* (see below). The unattractive road passes *Amt Gehren* (*Hirsch*) and *Langenwiesen*, where it reaches the *Ilm*.

FROM DIETENDORF TO ILMENAU, 23 M., railway in 1 hr. 53 min. (fares 3 m. 50, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 80 pf.). — *Dietendorf*, see p. 323. 4 M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2¼ M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg*.

6 M. *Arnstadt* (**Goldene Henne*; *Sonne*, unpretending), a prettily situated town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with an ancient Rathhaus and Schloss. Pop. 9200. The **Liebfrauenkirche* of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of Count Günther of Schwarzburg and his wife, 1368. Arnstadt possesses a strong salt-spring, which attracts about 400 visitors annually. — 7 M. *Lengwitz*, a suburb of Arnstadt.

The railway then traverses the *Plaue'scher Grund*, or valley of the *Gera*. 11 M. *Plaue*, with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg*. From the *Reinsberg*, 2½ M. to the E. of *Plaue*, one of the finest panoramic views in Thuringia may be obtained. Beyond *Plaue* the train crosses the valley of the *Gera* by a lofty viaduct.

18½ M. *Elgersburg* (*Curhaus*, 'pension' 22¾ m. per week, R. ¾-4½ m. per day; *Hirsch*; visitors' tax 6-10 m.), a village belonging to Gotha, with a hydropathic establishment and a porcelain manufactory. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises an old ducal castle, now private property. Several mines in the environs. A pleasant walk may be taken to the (¼ hr.) *Goethefelsen* in the valley of the *Körnbach*.

23 M. *Ilmenau*. — *Hotels*. **LÖWE*, R. 2, D. 1¾ m., B. 75 pf. (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug. 1831); *CURHAUS*, the chief resort of visitors; **TANNE*; *SCHWAN*; *SONNE*; *ADLER*. — At *Neuhaus* (see below): *GRÜNER BAUM*, with restaurant and baths. — Lodgings 3-12 m. per week. — *Dittmar*, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax: 8-12 m.

Diligence daily to *Königsee* (see above); to (18½ M.) *Suhl* (p. 353) viâ *Schmiedefeld*; to (20½ M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 353).

Ilmenau (1565 ft.) is a small town with 3700 inhab. in the Duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, and possesses manganese and other mines. River-baths and a fine view at *Neuhaus*, ¾ M. to the E. — The hydropathic establishments of Drs. *Hassenstein* and *Korb* are much frequented. Pretty walk through the wood to the *Wenzelsberg*, and to the *Schwalbenstein*, farther on.

TO THE KICKELHAHN AND SCHMÜCKE, a walk of 4½ hours. We cross the bridge and ascend about 2½ M. on the old *Schleusingen* road, and then diverge by a road to the right, leading in a few minutes to the **Jägerhaus* (Refreshments). The forester keeps the key of the tower, where he is generally to be found in fine weather, provided with a good telescope. The path from the *Jägerhaus* to the

(20 min.) summit traverses the wood, and leads past the grand-ducal shooting lodge of *Gabelbach* (2340 ft.) to a clearing in the wood, whence a path to the right ascends in a curve to the summit of the ***Kickelhahn** (2727 ft.; 1162 ft. above Ilmenau), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Box*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept. 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

We descend hence to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hermannstein*, a moss-clad, basaltic rock; and after 25 min. more, to the left to *Cammerberg* (*Inn and baths) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.; Inn) in the Manebacher Grund, two villages separated by the Ilm, equally distant (3 M.) from Ilmenau and Elgersburg, and frequently visited by the summer-residents at these baths.

A rough cart-track ascends from Manebach, generally through wood, to the (1 hr.) carriage-road leading from Elgersburg and Ilmenau to the Schmücke, and we now follow this road to the left to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schmücke** (2888 ft.), originally a farm-house, and now a much frequented *Inn (unpretending), prettily situated amidst woods and meadows. It stands near the union of the roads to Ilmenau, Suhl, and Oberhof. The **Adlerberg*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S., is an excellent point of view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) —

***Schneekopf** (3100 ft.), the tower on which (50 pf.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia, as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römheld, etc. (The summit may also be reached by a path ascending directly from the inn.) We now return by the same path to the road, which leads towards the N. round the *Beerberg* (3120 ft.). Several fine views are obtained of the Schneekopf and the ravines on its W. side, beyond which lie the Thuringian plains.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the finger-post indicating the way to the Schneekopf we may leave the new road and follow the old, which passes *Pläncker's Aussicht*, where a fine view of Suhl is obtained, and rejoins the high-road after 1 M.

The road to Oberhof, 6 M. from the Schmücke, now gradually descends towards the N. From *Oberhof* (2871 ft.; p. 353), the Coburg and Gotha road descends in numerous windings, through magnificent pine-forest, to (9 M.) *Ohrdruf* (rail.-station, see p. 352).

Pedestrians may proceed from Oberhof to the N.W. to the (7 M.) *Falkenstein*, and in the same direction through the pretty *Schmalwassergrund* to *Dietharz* (Gasthaus zum Felsenthal) and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tambach* (Falkenstein). From Dietharz the walk may be continued to the N. to (3 M.) *Georgenthal* (p. 352). Or from Tambach straight over the hills towards the N.W. by *Finsterbergen* (with guide) to *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardsbrunn* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; pp. 351, 352).

b. **Western Part.**

Plan. 1st DAY: *Eisenach*, *Wartburg*, *Annathal*, *Hohe Sonne*, back by the *Landgrafenschlucht* and the *Marienthal* (see R. 62). — 2nd DAY: To *Ruhla* viâ *Hohe Sonne* and *Wachstein*; thence to *Altenstein* viâ the *Gerberstein* and *Lutherbuche*. — 3rd DAY: From *Altenstein* to the *Inselsberg*, viâ *Liebenstein*. — 4th DAY: From the *Inselsberg* by *Reinhardsbrunn* to *Friedrichroda* (railway-station). Comp. the remarks at p. 343.

From *Eisenach* to the *Hohe Sonne*, see p. 337. Thence to *Ruhla* the route cannot be mistaken, as finger-posts are attached to the trees at frequent intervals.

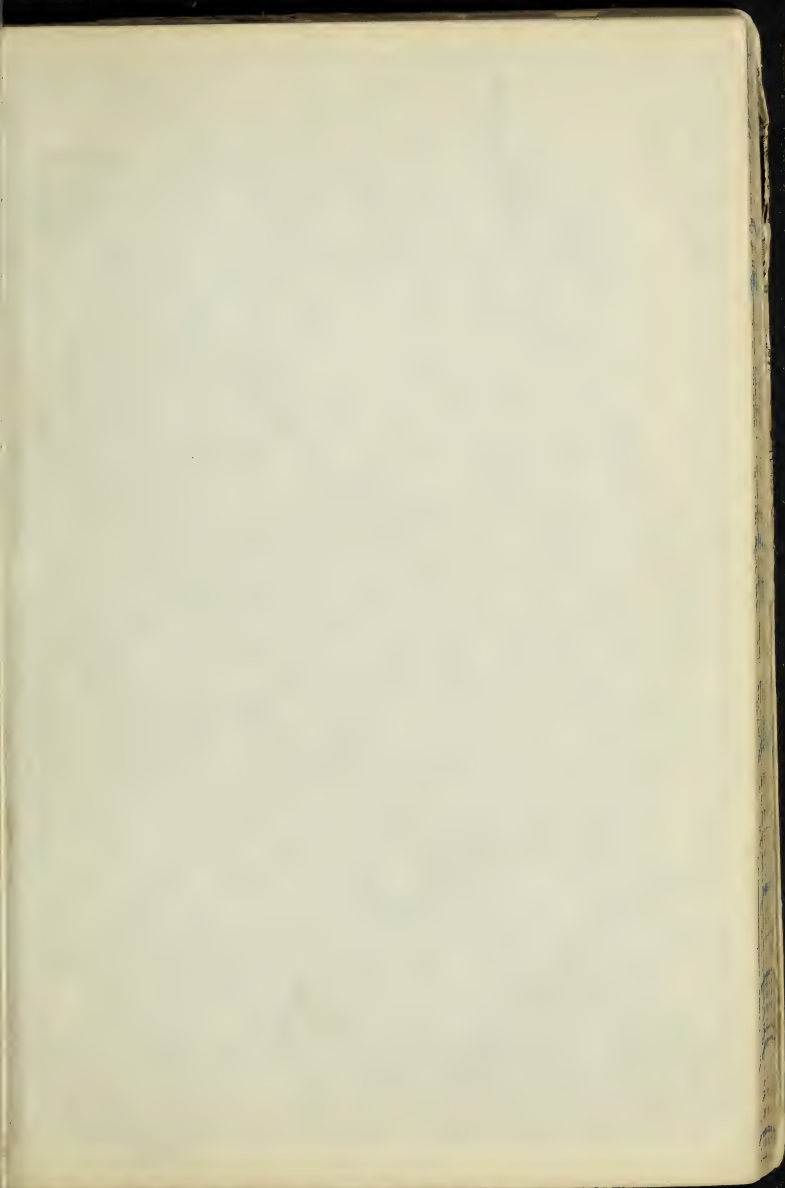
By the *Hohe Sonne* the *Rennsteig* (p. 353) intersects the *Coburg* road. To the right near the point of intersection a path leads from the *Rennsteig* into the wood to the (10 min.) **Hirschstein*, an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view.

Returning thence, and following the *Rennsteig* towards the S. for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., we reach a finger-post called the *Zollstock*, where the notices attached to the trees should be observed. The route turns to the left at this point, and a little farther, by a hand on a tree, ascends again to the left, through wood the whole way, leading in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the **Wachstein*, a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding a magnificent and extensive view. To the N. rise the *Harz Mts.*

From the *Wachstein* we retrace our steps for a few yards, and then follow the road, which a finger-post on a tree indicates as that to the tower. We soon reach a spot in the wood with a younger growth of pines, called the *Todte Mann*, whence a road to the right descends by the *Bermer* and *Bellevue* to *Ruhla*, while that in a straight direction passes a stump serving as a direction-post and a bench, and ascends to the (20 min.) summit of the **Ringberg*, where the wooden *Karl-Alexander-Thurm* affords a picturesque view of *Ruhla* and the *Thuringian Forest*. We return hence to the *Todte Mann* and descend by the enclosure to the left and past a bench, in the direction above indicated. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the grassy dale is quitted, and the wood on the S. slope entered to the right; after 10 min. we follow the path to the right at the same level for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more, and then descend to the **Bellevue Inn* (unpretending) on the W. slope, about 100 ft. above *Ruhla*, a spot much frequented in summer.

FROM WUTHA (p. 323) TO RUHLA, 6 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. 2 M. *Farnroda*.

4 M. *Thal* (*Tannhäuser*; *Scharffenberg*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharffenberg*. Lodgings may be procured at the *Luisenbad*, *Rasenmühle*, etc. Pleasant walks to the *Königshäuschen* and to the **Meisenstein* (1775 ft.), a porphyry rock 2 M. to the E., rising 213 ft. above the valley, and commanding an admirable panorama.



THÜRINGER WALD

(Westliches Blatt.)

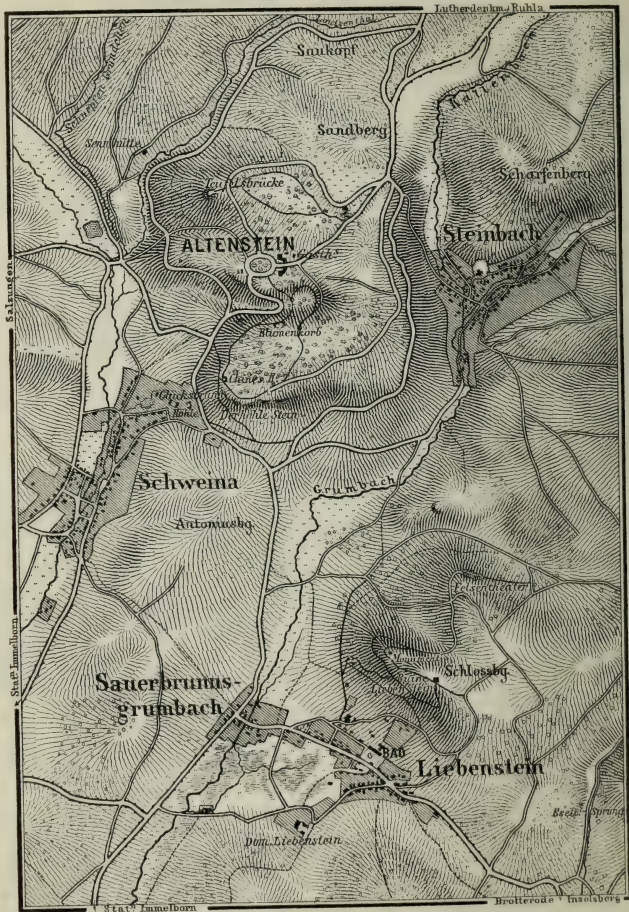
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LIEBENSTEIN UND UMGEBUNG.

1: 35.000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilometer



6 M. Ruhla. — **Hotels.** CURHAUS, with reading-room; BELLEVUE, see above; KÖLLNER'S HÔTEL GARNI; TRAUBE; SCHWAN; SÄCHSISCHER HOF; ROSE; all good, and situated near each other. — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus*.

Ruhla, locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (4400) is the manufacture of tobacco-pipes of all kinds, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. The village-feast on 2nd August presents a curious scene.

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELSBERG. Carriages generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz*. The attractive route for pedestrians occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the *Erbstrom*; after 25 min. cross the brook again and regain the high-road in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (40 min.) *Drei-Herrenstein*; or follow the high-road to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (2307 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite; thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2343 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the *Rennsteig*, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Inselsberg* (p. 350).

FROM RUHLA TO ALTENSTEIN ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a good road, through wood. After about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. a road diverges to the right, to *Winterstein* (p. 352); following this for a few minutes, we reach a broad path leading to the right across a clearing to the *Gerberstein* (fine panorama from the rocks). From the clearing a rough path leads to the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1844, formerly stood, and where the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 336). The monument is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Altenstein* road, with which it is connected directly by a broad carriage-road.

***Schloss Altenstein**, a summer residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting, but the park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* in the court-yard of the château.

FROM ALTENSTEIN TO LIEBENSTEIN (2 M.) a good road. For footpaths, see the Map, p. 348. At *Glücksbrunn* (Inn, 'Wangelmannsburg'), half-way, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 160 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, generally on Sundays 11-12 (admission $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; at other times 75 pf.).

Liebenstein. *BELLEVUE, well fitted up, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *CURHAUS, with hydropathic and whey-cure establishment, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m.; *MÜLLER'S HOTEL, similar charges; HÔTEL ASCHERMANN; KIRCHNER'S HOTEL, Trink-Allee LÖWE, in the lower part of the village. *Dr. Martiny's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Private apartments, 9-75 m. per week, are easily obtained.

Visitors' Tax, after the first week, 10-20 m.

Carriages, according to tariff.

Theatre, during the season. — *Music* 7-9 a. m. and 3-5 p. m.,

Liebenstein, a village in the Duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of stat. *Immelborn* (where a diligence meets each train, p. 338), is a beautifully situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs.

On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Promenadenweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the **Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags to the left past the grotto and the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1534, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The **View* embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge and the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenkopf; then the broad valley of the Werra with its numerous villages, from Gumpelstadt towards the N. as far as Breitungungen to the S.

On the outskirts of the wood near the ruin is a monument to the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. In the wood, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E., is a small open space enclosed by rocks on three sides, called the *Felsentheater*.

FROM LIEBENSTEIN TO THE INSELSBERG there are several different routes. The shortest (guide required, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) leads through the *Thüringer Thal* to the Rennsteig (p. 353), traversing the forest. A more varied and interesting route is to the S.E. by the high-road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herges*, then to the N. through the **Trusenthal* (to which a direct footpath also leads), a picturesque, rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (Inn), to (1 hr.) the large village of *Brotterode* (Inselberger Hof; interesting excursion hence to the *Memmelstein*, 1 hr. to the S.), at the foot of the Inselberg. Carriages follow the high-road till they reach a road diverging to the left and leading to the top of the Inselberg. Walkers ascend by the broad steps to the left a few paces beyond the inn (beyond the point where the road to Klein-Schmalkalden and Friedrichroda diverges to the right) to the church and past the E. side of the churchyard-wall, where the middle of the three paths is to be selected. After 10 min. we ascend the stony path to the right; 5 min., at a large bush, the path again divides; we follow that to the left, which crosses the meadow towards the wood and ascends gradually. Several sign-boards on the trees, marked 'Nach dem Gasthaus', are passed on the way.

The **Grosse Inselberg* (3000 ft.; two **Inns*), the summit of which consists of granite, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., resembling the view from the Schneekopf (p. 347), but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO EISENACH, 5 hrs. — We follow the *Rennsteig*, a very ancient boundary road leading from the Werra to the Saale over

the Thuringian Mts. (p. 353), for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then turn to the N. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ruhla*, and proceed thence by the *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to Eisenach (R. 62) in 3 hours. The *Annathal* forms a beautiful termination to the walk.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO REINHARDSBRUNN AND FRIEDRICHRODA (3 hrs., in the reverse direction $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) there are several different routes. The carriage-road by the *Jagdsberg* and the *Heubergshaus* (2264 ft.), a favourite restaurant, 3 M. to the S.W. of Friedrichroda, cannot be missed. The following route, however, is more interesting for the pedestrian: Just below the inn on the Gotha side of the frontier take the shady footpath diverging to the left from the high-road, then cross the road and proceed in the same direction (finger-posts) to the *Wilde Graben*; descend along the steep side of the *Graben*, and cross it at the bench; then across a meadow, commanding a pleasant retrospect of the *Inselsberg*, to the (1 hr.) *Thorstein*, affording a view of a deep, fir-clad valley. On the opposite rock is a wooden figure, called the '*Hölzerne Mann*'. (A beautiful forest-path leads hence through the *Felsenthal* and the *Lauchagrund* to Tabarz and Reinhardbrunn.) We next ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aschenbergstein*, which affords a picturesque survey, through the *Felsenthal*, of the dark valleys and of the plain to the N. In 25 min. more we reach the top of the **Uebelberg* (2332 ft.). View similar to that from the *Inselsberg*, with a more picturesque foreground. The path then leads through the *Ungeheure Grund* and past the *Marienglashöhle* (p. 352) to the (1 hr.) station of Friedrichroda.

FROM FRÖTTSTEDT TO FRIEDRICHRODA, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 60 pf.). — *Fröttstedt*, see p. 323. 4 M. *Waltershausen* (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town. — The château of *Tenneberg*, 1 M. from the station, now occupied by public offices, commands a beautiful view. — To the right is *Schnepfenthal*, where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. The château of Reinhardbrunn then becomes visible among the trees.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Friedrichroda** — Arrival. The railway-station lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, on the way to the park of Reinhardbrunn. Cabs await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. **WALDHAUS*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m. per day, 9-27 m. per week, B. 75 pf., D. $13\frac{1}{4}$, 'pension' $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. per day, with baths; **SCHAUBURG*, **WAGENER*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **HERZOG ERNST*; **BERLINER HOF*; **BELLEVUE*; **HERBST*; *DANIEL'S HÔTEL GARNI*; *STERN*; *THÜRINGER HAUS*; *PÖTSCH*, 'pension' 4 m. — *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-36 m. per week.

Restaurants. *Curhaus*; *Rathskeller*.

Baths. *Bestler's*; *Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.

Visitors' Tax. 2-4 m. per month.

Diligence to *Schmalkalden* (p. 338), 13 M., once daily. — **Omnibus** to the *Inselsberg* viâ *Tabarz* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) daily in summer.

Friedrichroda (1320-1430 ft. above the sea), a small town with 2600 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is a pleasant and favourite summer-retreat. In the pretty promenades is a monument to *Friedrich Perthes* (d. 1843; see p. 332). The environs afford many pleasant excursions.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, to the right) is the ducal château of **Reinhardsbrunn**, formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted in 1827-35 into a château in a highly ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). The extensive W. façade is entirely modern. The charming park has been closed to the public since 1878 in consequence of the misconduct of some visitors.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., on the way to the Ungeheure Grund, is the cottage at the entrance to the *Marienglashöhle*, a large grotto with lofty crystalline walls, which presents a curious and impressive scene when lighted by torches (fee 50 pf.).

*WALK of 4-5 hrs.: from Friedrichroda by the 'Burgweg' to the *Tanzbuche* (2320 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh*; then through the *Felsenthal* to the *Thorstein* (p. 351), and back by *Tabarz* and *Reinhardsbrunn*. Or by the *Gottlob*, the **Spiessberg* (tavern), commanding a fine view, the *Tanzbuche*, and through the *Ungeheure Grund*, or over the *Abtsberg* (view similar to that from the *Uebelberg*), to *Reinhardsbrunn*.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Friedrichroda, and as far from Waltershausen (p. 351), lie *Gross-Tabarz*, *Klein-Tabarz*, and *Kabarz*, also frequented in summer. The 'Tabarzer Schiesshaus' and 'Tabarzer Jagdhaus' are sometimes visited from Friedrichroda. — About 3 M. to the W. of Kabarz lies *Winterstein* (Adler; Hirsch), whence a visit may be paid to the picturesque **Sernbachthal*. From Winterstein to the *Inselsberg* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Road to *Altenstein*, see p. 349.

66. From Gotha through the Thuringian Forest to Hildburghausen.

48 M. Railway to (11 M.) *Ohrdruf* in 38 min. (fares 1 m. 20, 90 pf.); diligence thence once daily in $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to (37 M.) *Hildburghausen*. (Railway by *Eisenach* and *Meiningen*, see p. 323 and R. 63; express in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)

Gotha, see p. 332. — 4 M. *Emleben*.

8 M. *Georgenthal* (*Zur Aue*, near the station; *Schlenk's Inn*, *Schützenhof Restaurant*, with view, both in the village, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station) has lately become a favourite watering-place (baths). It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in 1525. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. lies *Altenberga*, where a monument on a height to the left, nicknamed the 'Candelabrum', indicates the spot on which St. Boniface first preached Christianity to the Thuringians in 724.

11 M. *Ohrdruf* (**Anker*; *Weisses Ross*) is a small agricultural town. The road gradually ascends the wooded mountains of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful wooded valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohrathal* is the deserted iron-forge of *Luisenthal*. The villages of *Stutzhaus* and *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the *Triefstein* is passed, and the ducal shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley.

20½ M. **Oberhof** (**Zur Domäne; Thüringer Hof*) is a poor village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge. Oats thrive here in warm seasons only, and potatoes grow but scantily. Fine view from the **Luisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the *Schlossbergkopf*, 5 min. to the N.

A beautiful walk may be taken from Oberhof to the 'Ausgebrannte Stein', ¾ hr. towards the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, by *Ober- and Unter-Schönau* to *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 338), about 3 hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Gr. Hermannsberg*) are most striking, their unique character recurring nowhere else in the Thuringian Forest. — A pleasant way of returning from Oberhof to Ohrdruf is by the carriage-road viâ *Linse's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

The road soon crosses the *Rennsteig*, or *Rennweg*, a very ancient frontier road leading from the Werra to the Saale across the Thuringian Mts., and separating Thuringia from Franconia. Near it, at the highest point of the road, rises an obelisk in commemoration of the construction of the latter. The road then descends by *Zella* (*Stadt Gotha) to —

30 M. **Suhl** (**Deutsches Haus; Krone*), the capital of the Prussian part of the County of Henneberg, which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter* at the base of the *Domberg*, and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottlienstein* which commands a fine view (Café on the top).

39½ M. **Schleusingen** (*Grüner Baum*) was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583, and whose ancestral seat was the ancient Bertholdsburg. A chapel by the church contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th cent., one of which is pierced with a bullet in memory of a count who fell at the storming of Tiraschka in Piedmont in 1587. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. The Schloss is now occupied by the authorities of the district. Monuments for 1866 and 1870-71. Pine-cone baths have been in use here since 1852 as a remedy for rheumatism and paralysis. — Diligence from Schleusingen once daily to (20 M.) Ilmenau (p. 346) and (7 M.) Themar (p. 339).

The road now ascends for a considerable distance, affording fine retrospects.

48 M. *Hildburghausen*, see p. 339.

67. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel (and Metz) viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin (Potsdam Station) to Cassel, 227 M., express in 7 hrs. (fares 32 m. 20, 24 m. 60, 17 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 9½ hrs. (fares 29 m. 50, 22 m. 10, 14 m. 80 pf.)

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 19 m. 80, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.; ordinary 17 m. 50, 13 m. 10, 8 m. 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The first stations are the same as those on the line to Potsdam (R. 2): $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lichterfelde*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zehlendorf*; 10 M. *Schlachtensee*; 12 M. *Dreilinden* or *Wannsee* (comp. p. 68).

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Drewitz*; 22 M. *Michendorf*; 27 M. *Beelitz*; 36 M. *Brück*. — 44 M. *Belzig*, an ancient town with the old electoral château of *Eisenhardt*. At *Hagelberg*, near Belzig, General von Hirschfeld defeated the French general Girard in 1813. — 52 M. *Wiesenburg*; $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nedlitz*; 67 M. *Lindau*.

$72\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (R. 55 b).

The train now crosses the *Elbe*. 78 M. *Barby*. — 85 M. *Calbe* (*Sonne*), a town on the *Saale*, with 11,000 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. The station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway (p. 311) lies $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. — 89 M. *Neu-Gattersleben*.

95 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 311) and of a branch-line to *Magdeburg* (27 M.; p. 86).

105 M. *Sandersleben* (Rathskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the *Wipper*, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 69). — 109 M. *Hettstädt*, with copper-foundries.

115 M. **Mansfeld** (*Goldener Löwe*), the capital of the old county of the same name, with 1800 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity. Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the Counts of Mansfeld, one of the oldest families in Germany, which became extinct in the 17th cent., stood upon a height above the town, but was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Part of it, including the church, was rebuilt in 1859-60. — 124 M. *Riestädt*.

128 M. *Sangerhausen*, see next page.

Halle, see p. 311. The train crosses the *Saale*. 11 M. *Teutschenthal*; 17 M. *Oberröblingen*, on the S. bank of the larger of the two salt *Mansfeld Lakes*.

24 M. **Eisleben** (*Goldnes Schiff*; *Gold. Löwe*; *Ring*), a town with 14,400 inhab., was the birthplace of Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), near the post-office, now a school for poor children, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer, of whom there is a relief above the door. The *Andreaskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, busts of Luther and Melancthon, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house in which Luther died, marked by a tablet. The church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in

which Luther was baptised, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

Martin Luther, born at Eisleben in 1483, became an Augustinian monk in 1505, and professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1508. In 1510 he visited Rome on business connected with his order, and in 1512 became a doctor of theology. In 1517 he strenuously opposed the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzl, in condemnation of which he affixed his famous 95 Theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. His antagonism to the see of Rome now steadily increased, and in 1520 he was formally excommunicated by the pope. Luther in his turn solemnly renounced all connection with Rome, and publicly burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was summoned by Emp. Charles V. to the Diet of Worms, where he vigorously defended his doctrines, but was nevertheless declared an outlaw. On his return he was surprised and ostensibly taken prisoner in the Forest of Thuringia, by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, and carried to the Wartburg, where he passed ten months disguised as a young nobleman, and was known as 'Junker Georg'. During this period he worked assiduously at his translation of the Bible, of which, on his release, the New Testament first appeared in 1522 (the entire translation not till 1534). He then returned to Wittenberg, where he as firmly checked the intemperate zeal of the Puritanical image-breakers, as he had opposed Roman Catholic abuses. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, who had previously been a nun and escaped from her convent. After a life of unremitting labour as a reformer, divine, translator of the Bible, and even as a poet and musician, he died at Eisleben, 18th Feb. 1546. Luther is justly regarded by the Germans not only as the illustrious founder of their religious liberty, but as the talented linguist and grammarian who developed and first established the use of pure modern German.

The train now passes through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestädt*, see p. 354.

36¹/₂ M. *Sangerhausen* (*Hôtel Denkwitz*), a town with 8500 inhab., mentioned as early as 933. The slab over the door of the *Ulrichskirche* records that it was erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him at the Giebichenstein (p. 313). The *Jacobskirche* contains a fine carved altar.

41 M. *Wallhausen*. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. *Rossla* (Deutscher Kaiser), with a château of Count Stolberg and a modern Gothic church.

To the S. of Rossla rises the wooded *Kyffhäuser* (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by *Sittendorf*, beyond which the road from *Tilleda* to *Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The last part of the ascent is by a footpath. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consists of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory. Inn at the top.

To the N.W. of the Kyffhäuser lies the ruin of *Rothenburg* (1053 ft.). The route to it is by a broad forest-path from the Kyffhäuser to the (40 min.) Frankenhäuser and Kelbra road; then by the latter to (8 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. (A shorter footpath leads from the point where the carriages stop, ¹/₄ M. from the Kyffhäuser, along the side of the hill to the top in 30-40 min.) At the top *View and *Inn. — At the foot of the Rothenburg on the N.W. side lies the small town of (¹/₂ hr.) *Kelbra* (**Sonne*), with numerous breweries. Rossla is ²/₃ M. distant by the road. — The castles are most conveniently visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the Kyffhäuser through beautiful woods in ¹/₂ hr. to —

Frankenhausen (**Mohr*; **Thüringer Hof*), a small town with salt-baths and salt-works, yielding 2700 tons annually, from which *Sondershausen* is 12 M. distant (p. 359; diligence daily). On the road to the latter, near the (3 M.) village of *Rottleben*, is situated the **Falkenhöhle*, sometimes called the *Barbarossa* or *Kyffhäuser Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (adm. 50 pf.). Bengal lights may be purchased of the apothecary in the market-place at Frankenstein. The direct route from the *Kyffhäuser* to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about halfway between *Kelbra* and *Frankenhausen*.

60 M. **Nordhausen** (**Röm. Kaiser*; **Berliner Hof*; **Prinz Carl*; **Erbprinz*; *Schiff*; *Wieg*, *Isermann*, at the station; *Restaurants* *Athenstädt* and *Riemann*), with 24,000 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 70), possessing extensive distilleries, cloth-mills, and chicory and chemical manufactories, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt. The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an *Ecce Homo*, and the Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melancthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathhaus* rises a Roland's Column (p. 133). The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege*, with its numerous popular restaurants, to the *Wilhelmshöhe*, with a café and view of the Harz. — Route to the Harz Mts., see p. 369; to Erfurt, see R. 69.

65 M. *Wolkramshausen*; 71 M. *Bleicherode*; 77 M. *Sollstedt*; 82½ M. *Gernrode*. — 86 M. *Leinefelde*.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO GOTH, 42 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (5 m. 30, 4 m., 2m. 70 pf.). Stations *Dingelstedt*, *Dachrieden*, and (17 M.) *Mühlhausen* (*Weisser Schwan*; *König v. Preussen*), an ancient town with 20,900 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperoder Quelle* and the (3 M.) *Weisse Haus*. The seditious fanatic Thomas Münzer, leader of the Wiedertäufer, or German Anabaptists, was defeated and captured in the vicinity, and executed at Mühlhausen, the principal scene of his enormities. — Next station (23½ M.) *Langensalza* (*Mohr*), a busy town of 9800 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Merxleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 332.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO NIEDERHÖNE (p. 382), 30 M., railway in 1½ hr. Stations *Dingelstedt*, *Küllstedt*, *Geismar*, *Schwebda*, *Eschwege* (p. 382).

The broad *Leinethal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (**Preussischer Hof*; *Eichsfelder Hof*), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries. Pop. 5200.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen and Bebra (p. 381). Our line descends the Werrathal. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. (Thence by *Hundelshausen* and *Trubenhäusen* to the *Meisner*, p. 382, in 3 hrs., most of the way by the high-road.) — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the river twice.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 102. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 93.

68. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt by Börssum (*Harzburg, Goslar*).

133 M. RAILWAY. To *Nordhausen* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 30 pf., 8 m., 5 m. 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 4 m. 90, 3 m. 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (4 m. 10, 3 m. 10, 2 m. 10 pf.).

Brunswick, see p. 114. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Richmond and Williams castle. The line to *Helmstedt* and *Magdeburg* diverges to the left (p. 82).

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wolfenbüttel** (*Knust's Hotel*), an old town with 11,000 inhab., is famous for its library (300,000 vols. and 8000 MSS.), of which Lessing was once librarian. Luther's Bible, with annotations in his own handwriting, his drinking-glass, inkstand, portrait by Cranach, etc., are shown here. On the staircase stands a monument to Lessing by *Döll*, placed here in 1796.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel to *Schöppenstedt*, *Jerxheim* (p. 86), and *Oschersleben* (p. 360).

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) **Börssum**, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Scherfede lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and *Oker*.

The HARZBURG LINE follows the course of the *Oker*, towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At *Vienenburg*, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (p. 359), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 372), another to *Goslar* (p. 370), and the third to *Seesen* (see below) and *Clausthal* (p. 376).

From Börssum to **Seesen** (**Kronprinz; Wilhelmsbad*), 40 M. from Brunswick, see p. 86. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 360). 48 M. **Gittelde**.

DILIGENCE four times daily from Gittelde to the small town of (5 M.) **Grund** (**Zum Rathhaus*, 'pension' 5 m.; *Schützenhaus*; private apartments), prettily situated and visited for its baths. — On the *Iberg* is a stalactite cave (key kept by the burgomaster).

52 M. **Osterode** (*Englischer Hof; Spengemann*) on the *Söse*, a town with many picturesque old houses. Fine old Rathhaus. Several monuments in the Marktkirche. Extensive white-lead factories. On the high-road, to the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern. Diligence from Osterode to (9 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 376) twice daily.

60 M. **Herzberg** (**Weisses Ross; *Peimann's Hotel*, R. and B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.), on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 103), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634, when they transferred their seat to Hanover. Pop. 3600. The old Schloss was founded in 1024.

From Herzberg through the **Sieberthal* to *Andreasberg*, see p. 377. — Branch-line to *Northeim*, p. 103.

64 M. **Scharzfeld** is the station for (4 M.; post-omnibus) **Lauterberg** (**Deutscher Kaiser; Kur- und Logirhaus; Krone; Rath-*

keller), a small town in the valley of the *Oder*, with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, and adapted for a prolonged stay.

The pedestrian may walk from Scharzfeld station to Lauterberg by the following pleasant route. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hôtel zum Scharzfeld* we cross the bridge to the right, and ascend the left bank of the *Oder*, passing the furniture-factory of *Oderfeld*. We then reach the *Philosophengang*, a shady walk which leads past the *Königshütte*, an iron-foundry (articles for sale), to Lauterberg.

To the left of the high-road between Scharzfeld and Lauterberg rises the beautifully situated ruin of *Scharzfeld*, with the *Frauenstein*. In the beech-wood near it (20 min.) is the *Einhornhöhle*, or *Schiller's Cavern*, where the name of the poet, written by himself, is still pointed out. It contains abundant fossil remains of antediluvian animals. The *Steinkirche*, another grotto, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the W. (difficult to find without a guide), is connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and served as a church for the inhabitants of Scharzfeld down to the middle of last century. — The *Hausberg* commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the considerably higher **Kummel* (easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.), embracing Lauterberg, the *Oderthal*, the valleys of the *Lutter*, and the plain towards the S. — Another excursion from Lauterberg is through the *Gerade Lutterthal* and the *Bärenthal* (somewhat steep), or by the new road to Sieber (p. 377) as far as the top of the pass, and thence to the left in 15-20 min. to the summit of the (3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Grosse Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the *Brocken*. — Excursion by the *Scholzgraben* to the *Königstein* and *Jagdkopf*, and back, 5-6 hrs. — Through the *Wiesebecker Thal*, with the picturesque *Wiesebecker Teich* (Inn, 'pension' 3-5 m.), to the (2 hrs.) **Ravenskopf* (2067 ft.; Inn at the top), recently adorned with pleasure-grounds. The ascent is easier from Tettenborn or from Walkenried via *Sachsa* (see below).

66 M. *Osterhagen*. 69 M. *Tettenborn*, the station for *Sachsa* (*Schützenhaus*; *Rathskeller*). To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. 72 M. *Walkenried* (Gold. Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey of that name, a church of the 13th and 14th cent., and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the same period.

The following is a pleasant walk from Walkenried: follow the high-road to (6 M.) *Wieda* (Engel; *Bonnkessel*); then strike to the N.W. across a brook into the forest (finger-post) and ascend the (1 hr.) **Stöberhai* (**Inn* at the top), the tower on which commands a more extensive view than the *Ravenskopf*. Thence to the *Jagdkopf* in 15 min., and through a forest-glade to the *Ravenskopf*, keeping by the stones marking the frontier between Prussia and Brunswick. Lastly descend through the *Wiesebecker Thal* to Lauterberg (p. 357).

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (75 M.) **ELLRICH** (**Schwarzer Adler*; *Schützenhaus*; *König von Preussen*), a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*, whence a diligence runs once daily through the Harz Mts. to Wernigerode and Halberstadt, and once daily to Braunlage and Harzburg. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgsberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* (near which is a fine cavern, discovered in 1868) to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; see p. 369).

80 M. *Niedersachswerfen* (Deutscher Kaiser), the station for *Ilfeld* (see p. 369). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

85 M. **NORDHAUSEN** (p. 356), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 67). Carriages are changed here.

Beyond (90 M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 92 M. *Klein-Furra*.

97 M. *Sondershausen* (**Deutsches Haus*; **Tanne*; *Hôtel Mönch*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the *Wipperthal*. Pop. 5700. The Schloss contains a few antiquities, among which is the 'Püsterich', formerly thought to be an idol, 2 ft. in height. The concerts given by the prince's orchestra enjoy a wide reputation. Fine view from the *Göldener* and from the *Possen*, the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1 hr. to the S. Diligence daily to (12½ M.) *Frankenhausen* in 2½ hrs., see p. 356.

101 M. *Hohenebra*; 114 M. *Greussen*, with a sugar-refinery; 117 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 322); 121 M. *Gebesee-Ringleben*; 124 M. *Walschleben*.

132 M. *Erfurt*, N. Station; 133 M. *Thuringian Station* (p. 330).

69. From Leipsic to Aschersleben and Vienenburg (*Harzburg, Goslar*).

99 M. *MAGDEBURG-HALBERSTADT RAILWAY* in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 12 m. 70, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 40 pf.). This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hannover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (*Ballenstedt*, *Thale*, *Wernigerode*, *Harzburg*, *Goslar*, *Clausthal*).

From Leipsic to (21 M.) *Halle*, see R. 55 a. — 25 M. *Trotha*, on the *Saale*; 30 M. *Wallwitz*; 34 M. *Nauendorf*; 40 M. *Cönnern*. Then across the *Saale* to (49 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the *Wipper*, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 67).

56 M. *Aschersleben* (*Gold. Löwe*; *Deutsches Haus*), an ancient town with 17,500 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to *Bernburg* and *Cöthen* (p. 311).

61 M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (5 M.) *Ermsleben* and (9 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 363).

The main line passes stations *Nachterstedt*, *Gatersleben*, and (72 M.) *Wegeleben*, where the line to (10 M.) *Thale* diverges. Stations on the latter *Ditfurth*, *Quedlinburg* (p. 361), *Neinstedt* (*Landhaus*; *Posthorn*), and *Thale* (see p. 365).

The next station on the main line (comp. Map, p. 360) is —

76 M. *Halberstadt* (**Prinz Eugen*, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf.; *Thüringer Hof*; **Weisses Ross*; *Ufermann's Restaurant*, in the *Domplatz*; Beer at *Merz's*, *Fischmarkt* 3), an old town with 27,800 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed in consequence of the Reformation. The **Wood-architecture* of the 15th and 16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich plastic ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market*, which is divided by the *Rathhaus* into the (E.)

Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathhaus* dates from the close of the 14th cent., but was restored in the 17th, when it received some Renaissance additions. The *Roland* (p. 133) here dates from 1435. The old *Episcopal Palace* opposite is now the custom-house. The late-Gothic *Rathskeller* in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the Fischmarkt are *Tetzel's House* of 1529 and the *Schuhhof*, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, having been destroyed by fire in 1181, was re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The towers and the façade, still retaining traces of Romanesque articulation and enrichment, are the most ancient part of the edifice. The W. part of the nave was erected in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1490. The gradual development of the Gothic style is distinctly traceable in the flying buttresses. The church was restored in 1850.

INTERIOR. Rich late-Gothic *Screen* separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a *Wood-sculpture* of the 13th cent.; at the altar an *Alabaster-sculpture* of the same subject, of about 1500. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Raphon* of Eimbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive *Domplatz*, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche*, erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the period of the foundation, and one of the chapels contains a mural painting of the 15th century.

Gleim's collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's *Stiftungshaus*' at the back of the cathedral.

On 29th July, 1809, Halberstadt was the scene of a fierce struggle between the Duke of Brunswick with his black dragoons and a Westphalian regiment in the French service, which terminated in the defeat of the latter and their expulsion from the town. Several balls are built into the *Kühlingerthorthurm*, the gate of the road to Quedlinburg, in commemoration of the battle.

The *Spiegelschen Berge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., afford fine views. A monster cask here holds 28,000 gals. The *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther, and the *Hoppelsberg* are also pleasant objects for an excursion.

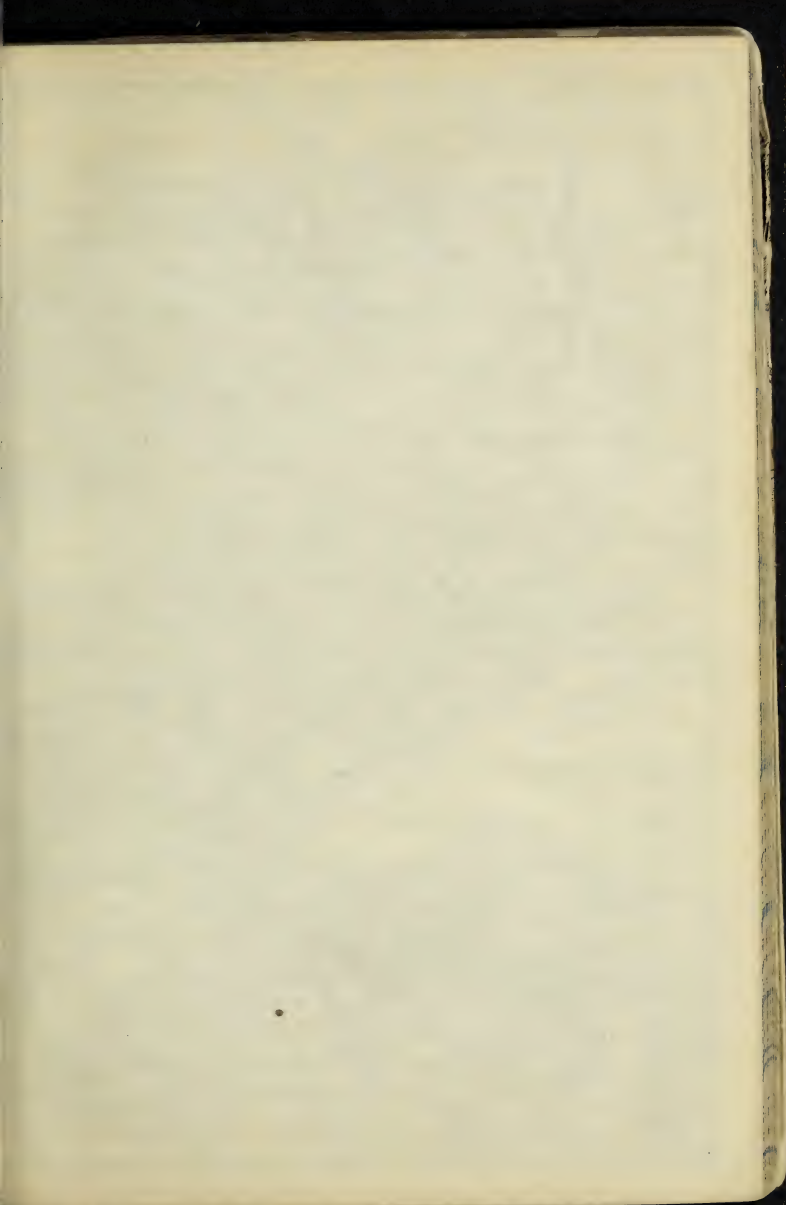
FROM HALBERSTADT TO MAGDEBURG, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 m. 70, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf.). — 13 M. *Oschersleben*, a small town on the Bode (see p. 357). $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 86.

Branch-line to BLANKENBURG (p. 368), 12 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 20, 80 pf.). Stations (6 M.) *Langenstein* and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (91 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to *Wernigerode* (p. 374). 96 M. *Wasserleben*.

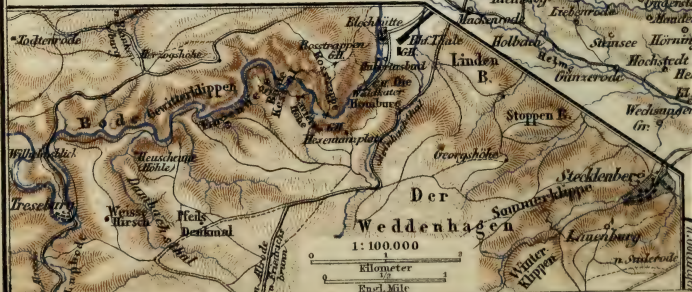
99 M. *Vienenburg*, the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Hanover* (see p. 357), to *Ringelheim*, *Hildesheim*, and *Brunswick* (see p. 86), and to several places in the Harz (see below).

1. To *Oker* (p. 372) and (8 M.) *Goslar* (p. 370) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

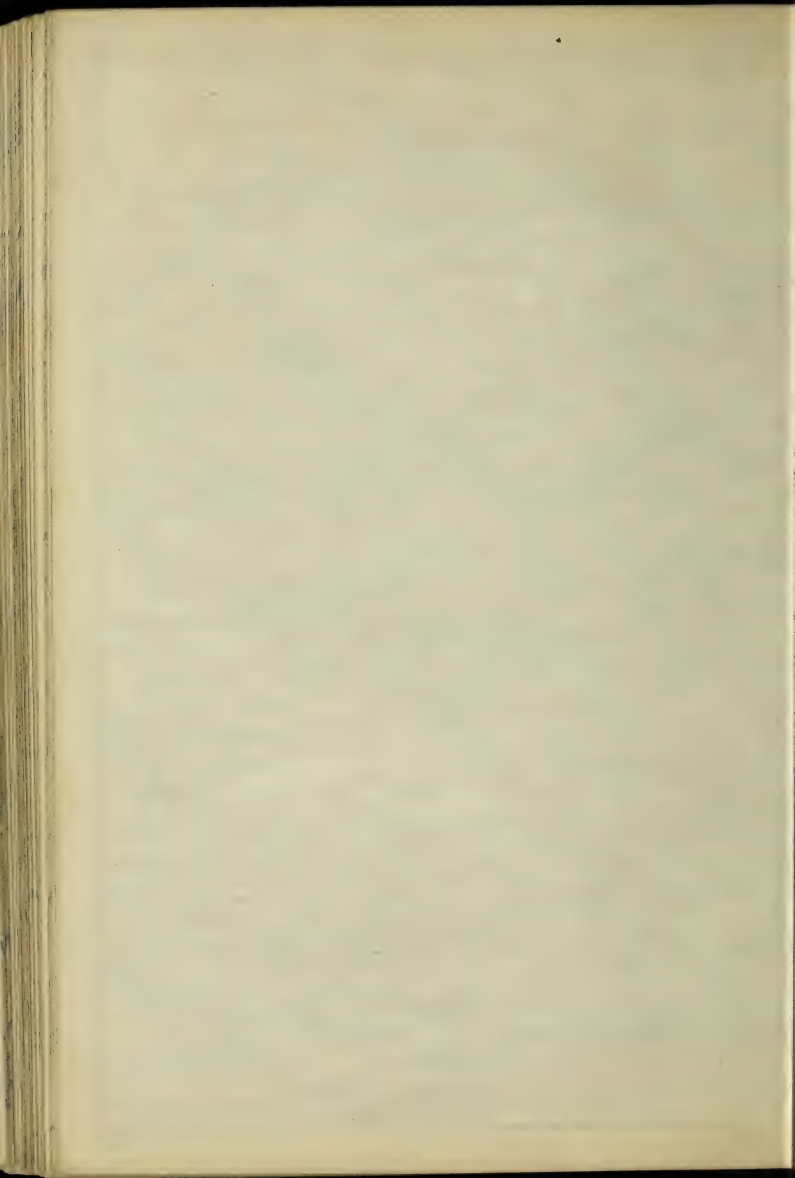


n. Braunschweig

n. Borsum, Braunschweig







2. To (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 372) in 20 minutes.

3. To (26 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 376) in 2½ hrs. At (5½ M.) *Grauhof* the line diverges from that to Ringelheim and Hildesheim (p. 86); 9 M. *Langelshcim* (branch to *Seesen*, p. 357). The train now ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to *Lautenthal*, *Wildemann*, and *Silberhütte*, with silver smelting-works. 26 M. *Clausthal*, p. 376.

70. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz, which is now rendered accessible by a network of railways in every direction. The usual starting-points are *Thale*, *Quedlinburg*, *Ballenstedt*, *Blankenburg*, *Wernigerode*, *Goslar*, or *Harzburg* on the N., and *Nordhausen*, *Ellrich*, *Herzberg*, or *Osterode* on the S. side. The following plan, which embraces the most interesting points, may easily be extended or abridged at pleasure, and may be begun or terminated at almost any one of these railway-stations. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selkethal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bodethal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, Wernigerode; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Brocken; *6th.* Ilsebeth, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Okerthal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Harz*, may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* Diligence to Clausthal, walk to Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravenskopf, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th.* Ilfeld, Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 355).

Carriages. Two-horse about 18 m. per day; tolls extra; fee 2-3 m. per day. One-horse 10-12 m. In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Guides, unnecessary except on the less frequented routes, 3 m., or without food 4 m. per day, and 75 pf. per Germ. M. (about 15 pf. per Engl. M.) for return-fee.

Inns tolerable, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. 2-3 m., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2-3 m., wine 1¼-1½ m. per ½ bottle. The inferior and less frequented inns are cheaper.

The **Harz**, the most northern mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, is an entirely isolated range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautenthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the *Vorharz*, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belong to the *Unterharz*. The Brocken is situated on the boundary between the Ober- and Unter-Harz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent grauwacke and clay-slate.

The climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

RAILWAY from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Thale, see p. 359. — Diligence from Quedlinburg to Ballenstedt (8 M.) two or three times daily; to Gernrode (5 M.), Alexisbad, Stolberg, and Nordhausen, once daily. — *Post-Omnibus* to Suderode, 6 M., several times daily (25 pf.).

Quedlinburg (463 ft. above the sea-level; **Zum Bären*, in the Markt-Platz; **Kronprinz*; *Goldner Ring*; *Lamm*, well spoken of), an old agricultural town with 17,000 inhab., recently increased by the foundation of the suburb of *Suderstadt*, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry the Fowler in 929, and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, after which it was under the protection of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

The *Rathhaus* in the market, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 133), is a late-Gothic structure, with alterations of the 18th century.

The INTERIOR contains an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (e. g. fragments of the *Itala*, the first Latin translation of the Bible, of the 5th cent., and imperial charters of 1038 and 1134), seals, portraits, etc., and a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The church of *St. Aegidius* contains some good old oil-paintings. The modern *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, possesses a valuable library of 8000 vols. Following the street in the corner of the market-place, obliquely opposite the Bär Hotel and the Rathhaus, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenheerd*, a small Platz where Henry the Fowler is said to have received the deputation announcing his election to the imperial dignity, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, near the Schlossberg. The house in which *Klopstock* was born (in 1724), in this Platz, has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns. To the right is the dwelling of the sacristan of the Schlosskirche, to whom application may now be made.

The *Schloss*, situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Otho the Great in 937 and afterwards attained to great prosperity, but declined in importance after it embraced the Reformation in 1539, and was at length suppressed in 1803. Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred in the abbey-church. Adjacent to the Schloss is the —

**Abbey Church*, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored in 1862.

The CRYPT, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., is built over an ancient mortuary chapel containing the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda, the first abbess. The treasury contains objects of great artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I. and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'.

Fine view of the town and environs from the terrace, which is shown by the castellan.

Opposite the Schlossberg rises the *Münzenberg*, with the ruins of the convent of St. Mary. — The *Brühl*, a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the crypt of the ancient monastery of *Wipertus*, which perhaps originally belonged to the palace of Henry I., and is the most ancient relic of Christian architecture in Saxony.

Quedlinburg is noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories.

b. *Selkethal. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg.*

Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., visit to the Falkenstein $\frac{1}{2}$, to the Selkemühle $2\frac{3}{4}$, Mägdesprung $1\frac{1}{2}$, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gernrode $1\frac{1}{2}$, Suderode $\frac{1}{4}$, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt $\frac{1}{2}$, Thale or Hexentanzplatz $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Ballenstedt (689 ft. above the sea-level; **Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schlossgarten; **Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allee; *Weisser Schwan*, *Germania*, *Deutsches Haus* in the town), the terminus of the railway in this direction (p. 359), a prettily situated town with 4600 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful Schlosspark, with fine views of the mountains; also a deer-park containing stags and wild boars. On the N. side are the *Gegensteine*, a fragment of the 'Devil's Wall'.

A finger-post at the S. end of the town indicates the route to the right to the Selkemühle (see below), and that to the left to *Opperde* and *Meisdorf*. The latter is the high-road to the Selkethal, but pedestrians follow it as far only as ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the first road diverging to the right, on which, a little way farther, is a direction-post on the left indicating the way to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) forester's house of *Kohlenschacht* (Inn). The same road next leads through the wood to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) inn **Zum Falken* (706 ft.) in the Selkethal, at the foot of the Falkenstein.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath to the left ascends to ***Schloss Falkenstein** (1083 ft.), situated on a lofty rock. The castle, which is well preserved and partially restored, contains old weapons, curiosities, etc.; fine view from the tower. A knight of Falkenstein plays a part in Bürger's ballad of 'the pastor's daughter of Taubenheim', which is said to be founded on fact. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque ***Selkethal** to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle*, or *Leimufermühle* (**Zur Burg Anhalt*, unpretending), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from Ballenstedt. On the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Mägdesprung; but

a slight digression to the **Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and fine view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to Mägdesprung $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The foundries of **Mägdesprung** (968 ft.; **Inn*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) are picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selkethal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundries. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her foot-prints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. An iron cross in the vicinity is to the memory of Duke Alexis (d. 1834). — Gernrode (see below) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

About 2 M. farther up the attractive Selkethal lies the chalybeate **Alexisbad** (1034 ft.; *Hôtel Alexisbad & Goldene Rose*; *Hôtel-Pens. zur Klostermühle*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 'pension' 4-6 m.), surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 369) is by *Strassberg* and the *Josephshöhe* (p. 369). The high-road leads by *Harzgerode* (Stadt Bernburg; Schwarzer Bär), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad. (The diligence may be taken as far as the turnpike at the Auerberg, and then the *Josephshöhe* crossed on foot.)

The path to the Victorshöhe quits the road to the left, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Güntersberge and Gernrode road, which we follow for $\frac{1}{4}$ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Victorshöhe** (1952 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive prospect from the wooden tower, more picturesque than from the Brocken.

A stone post by the Teufelsmühle indicates the descent to the *right* to Friedrichsbrunnen, Alexisbad, Tanzplatz, Treseburg, and Thale; to the *left* to the Sternhaus, Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (see below) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Gernrode.

Gernrode (729 ft.; **Inn on the Stubenberg*, see below; *Deutsches Haus* and *Deutscher Kaiser* in the town; private apartments easily procurable), a town with 2200 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Quedlinburg, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ballenstedt, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 10th cent., with its two round W. towers, recently restored, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. The tomb of the founder St. Gero, Margrave of Lusatia, was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partially preserved.

The ***Stubenberg**, or *Stufenberg* (922 ft.; *Inn* at the top),

which rises above the town and may be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

Suderode (493 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, at the end of the village next to Gernrode; **Michaelis*; **Mohr*; **Goldene Weintraube*, unpretending; *Omnibus* to Quedlinburg, see p. 361), formerly an insignificant village, which has recently become a favourite watering-place on account of its salt-springs and its sheltered situation, and extends with its villas (in most of which apartments are let) and gardens for upwards of a mile along the wooded slope of the hill. Pretty walks to the *Preussen-Platz*, the *Salsteine*, the *Beringer Quelle*, and the *Tempel* at the W. end of the village.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the *Hôtel Michaelis*, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house, direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the Schulzenamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Palm's Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) ***Lauenburg** (1149 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (**Inn*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 359), the nearest railway-station. — To *Thale* (see below), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; several finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 367) to the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 367) is picturesque.

c. Bodethal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.

One Day. From Thale in the Bodethal ascend to the *Tenfelsbrücke*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; ascend the *Rosstrappe*, 20 min.; inn, 10 min.; by the *Herzogshöhe* and *Wilhelmsblick* to *Treseburg* $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; by the *Weisse Hirsch* to the *Hexentanzplatz* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; back to the station $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Or from the station to the *Tanzplatz* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Weisse Hirsch* and *Treseburg* $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (*Wilhelmsblick* and back $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.), through the Bodethal to the *Jungfernbrücke* 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the *Rosstrappe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary, but desirable from *Treseburg* to the *Weisse Hirsch* and *Tanzplatz* (1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — Comp. the marginal map on the Map at p. 360.

The rocky ***Valley of the Bode**, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

At the entrance to the valley lies **Bahnhof Thale** (633 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the *Rosstrappe* (p. 367); to the left is the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 367).

Hotels. **ZEHNPFFUND*, a large house opposite the station; **WALDKATER*, pleasantly situated in the Bodethal, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; **HUBERTUSBAD*, a salt-bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, 'pension' 4-5 m. a day for a long stay; *ZUR BLECHHÜTTE*, at the N. end of the *Blechkütte*; *FORSTHAUS*; *ZUR KÖNIGSRUHE*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the *Waldkater*; the last three unpretending. — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see p. 367.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station (good beer); *Rail. Restaurant*.

Baths below the Blechhütte.

FROM THALE TO TRESEBURG THROUGH THE BODETHAL. A few paces to the right of the station at Thale lies the *Blechhütte*, a foundry on the right bank of the Bode. The road to the left leads past the *Actienbrauerei* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Waldkater Inn* (696 ft.; which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank). A very steep and fatiguing path with steps ascends hence to the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 367). We follow the road through the picturesque Bodethal to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a steep and stony path ascends to the left, viâ the *Hirschgrund* and the *Lavières-Höhe* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz*. On the left bank is the prettily situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, beyond which the road is carried round the foot of the cliffs by two wooden galleries. Beyond the second is the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rosstrappe* with its inn. A few paces farther on in the valley is the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks through which the stream is precipitated. The road then leads through beautiful woods to —

Treseburg (916 ft.; **Weisser Hirsch*, *Wilhelmsblick*, belonging to the same owner, R. 2 m., A. 50 pf.; *Deutsches Haus*), a village $\frac{7}{12}$ M. from Thale, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Lupbode*, on a rocky eminence on which the castle of that name formerly stood. A road between the inns leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bodethal), and through a short tunnel to the high-road which leads to the N. to Blankenburg, and to the E. to the *Rosstrappe*. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the **Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A steep footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge; a longer route through the *Tiefenbachthal* quits the road farther on (comp. p. 367).

A pretty footpath ascends the Bodethal from Treseburg to ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) **Altenbrack** (**Weisses Ross*, unpretending), a mining village with a small sulphureous spring.

FROM TRESEBURG TO BLANKENBURG, $\frac{7}{12}$ M. The road diverges to the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tunnel above mentioned, from that to the *Rosstrappe*, and leads past *Wienrode* and *Cattenstädt* (Inn). To the right rise the huge sandstone masses of the *Heidelberg* (or 'devil's wall'; Inn at the foot). Pedestrians may turn to the left at the first bend in the road beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* (refreshments) to (1 hr.) *Wienrode*.

FROM TRESEBURG TO HASSELFELDE, $\frac{7}{12}$ M. The footpath turns to the right immediately beyond the bridge over the Bode, passes (5 min.) a deer-fence, and leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* on the left and *Hasselfelde* (König von Schweden, B. 75 pf.) on the right. From *Hasselfelde* through the pleasant *Bährenthal* to *Ilfeld* (p. 369), a walk of 12 M.

FROM THALE TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The above route from Thale to the *Rosstrappe* by the Bodethal and the *Schurre* may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we

pass between the buildings of the Blechhütte (p. 366) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn to the right, and then, near a second bridge (5 min.), ascend by a somewhat steep path to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe*, near which is the *Bülowsöhle*.

The **Rosstrappe* (1317 ft.), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. It commands an imposing view of the wild Bodethal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley at this point. The men or boys here awaken the echoes of the Bodethal by pistol-shots and the blasts of a trumpet (25 pf.). To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 366).

Proceeding to the N.E. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the high-road from Thale, which leads by the *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the *Wilhelmsblick* (p. 366) to (5 M.) *Treseburg* (p. 366).

FROM THALE TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ (1 hr.). We cross the Bodethal road near the brewery (p. 366) and follow a path skirting the wood, and leading in a few minutes to the small bridge over the *Steinbach*. The path ascending in windings to the Hexentanzplatz diverges to the right before the bridge is reached. The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the high-road ascending the *Steinbachthal* to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The **Hexentanzplatz* (1526 ft.; *Hotel*) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG by the *Weisse Hirsch*. We follow the path along the slope to the right, pass through a gate, and turning to the right reach the (10 min.) *Lavièreshöhe*, a point of view opposite the *Schurre* (p. 366). We then turn slightly to the left, and reach the high-road leading to Treseburg. The latter soon passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester *Pfeil*, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the road bends to the left and a forest-path leads to the right. In the middle is the path to the (5 min.) *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 366), from which a new path leads to Treseburg in 10-12 minutes.

FROM THALE TO SUDERODE (p. 365) AND GERNRODE (p. 364), 6 M., a pleasant road, passing (4 M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. p. 365). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* is recommended (guide desirable, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the **Georgshöhe* (tavern), the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach *Stecklenberg* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the *Georgshöhe* 1 hr.: follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the high-road, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. *Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode.*

Blankenburg, Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Baumannshöhle $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. (From Elbingerode to the Brocken 3 hrs., see p. 376.) — The part of the route between Blankenburg and Elend (p. 369) is not sufficiently attractive to repay the pedestrian.

Blankenburg (749 ft.; **Weisser Adler*, R. 2 m.; **Krone; Gebirgs-Hôtel; Engel; Deutsches Haus; Forsthaus*, unpretending; Inn on the Ziegenkopf, see below), a town with 4500 inhab., a favourite summer-resort, and connected with Halberstadt by a branch-railway (p. 360), is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. The approach to the latter passes the handsome old *Rathhaus*, into which five balls are built to commemorate the bombardment by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War. The *Schloss* (1097 ft.), which is occupied by the duke in the shooting-season, contains reminiscences of the empress Maria Theresa, who spent her early childhood here, pictures, and various other objects of interest (castellan 1 m.; admission to the deer-park 50 pf.). On the Schnappenberg stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) rises the **Regenstein*, or *Reinstein*, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919, and afterwards considerably strengthened. In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by Wallenstein, and in 1670 was taken possession of by the Elector of Brandenburg as a forfeited fief of Halberstadt. The works were dismantled by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by a rock-hewn gateway on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heimburg* (*Deutsches Haus*), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of *Michaelstein* (*Zur Waldmühle*), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg. — The *Heidelberg*, or *Teufelsmauer* (p. 366), is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Blankenburg.

FROM BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode*, a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the road is entered to the left, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 369) is reached.

FROM BLANKENBURG TO RÜBELAND, 6 M. The road should be followed for about a mile, and then quitted by a path to the right leading to the (10 min.) ***Ziegenkopf** (1408 ft.; *Inn*), an eminence commanding an admirable view of Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the rocky pinnacles of the *Teufelsmauer*, and the extensive plain. The road then ascends to (2 M.) the village of *Hüttenrode* (1598 ft.; *Tanne*), turns to the right, and gradually descends. At the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marmormühle* it reaches the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*, which it ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Rübeland (1290 ft.; *Goldner Löwe; Grüne Tanne*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the *Bode*. On the left bank of the stream, 150 ft. above it, is the **Baumannshöhle** (ascent near the two inns), a stalactite cavern which has been known for centuries. Opposite to it, on the right bank, is the smaller **Biels-**

höhle, where the stalactites are finer. A visit to one of these occupies an hour (1-2 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., 3 pers. $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., each additional person 40 pf. more, Bengal lights included). A third cavern, the *Sechserlinghöhle*, was discovered a few years ago. On a precipitous rock opposite the Tanne Inn rises the ruin of *Birkenfeld*.

At Rübeland the road quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a mill-valley with curious rock-formations to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Elbingerode** (1536 ft.; **Blauer Engel*; *Goldner Adler*), an important iron-mining town with 6000 inhabitants. Modern Gothic church. Most travellers begin the ascent of the Brocken either here or at **Elend** (*Deutsche Eiche*), 6 M. farther (diligence).

FROM ELBINGERODE TO WERNIGERODE (p. 374), $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., a diligence also runs. Pedestrians should walk over the *Büchenberg* (p. 375), by a path to the left, diverging $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Elbingerode.

e. Ilfeld. Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein. Stolberg. Josephshöhe.

From *Nieder-Sachswerfen* to *Ilfeld* 3 M., *Neustadt* $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., by *Eichenforst* to *Stolberg* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by the *Josephshöhe* to *Alexisbad* 4 hrs.

From *Nordhausen* (p. 356) to *Stolberg* 13 M. (diligence twice daily). The high-road, which at first affords fine views of the Harz on the right and the *Goldene Aue* and the *Kyffhäuser* on the left, unites near *Rottleberode* with that from *Rossla* (p. 355), and then ascends the picturesque *Tyrathal* towards the N.

Pedestrians should proceed from station *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (p. 358) to (3 M.) **Ilfeld** (837 ft.; *Goldne Krone*), a village at the entrance to the romantic *Behrethal* (**Zur Tanne*). The *Prämonstratensian* abbey founded here by Count *Hohnstein* in 1196 was converted in 1544 into a school which still enjoys a high repute. A road to the W. leads hence by *Osterode* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of **Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein** (860 ft.; *Rathskeller*; *Schmidt's Hotel*; *Amtsschenke*), overshadowed by the ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693. A hydropathic establishment was opened here in 1870. A footpath leads hence (guide necessary) by the lofty ruin of *Ebersburg* (restaurant) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eichenforst* shooting-lodge (view; refreshments) and (1 hr.) —

Stolberg (945 ft.; **Freitag's Hotel*; **Eberhardt*, unpretending), a place with many antiquated houses, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Tyrabach*, and frequently visited as summer-quarters, especially since the opening of the chalybeate baths in 1870. On an eminence rises the *Château* of Count *Stolberg*, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*.

FROM STOLBERG TO HARZGERODE AND ALEXISBAD, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily. Pedestrians should quit the road, 2 M. from *Stolberg*, by a path leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the ***Josephshöhe** (1976 ft.; Inn), the wooden tower on which (100 ft. in height) commands a fine panorama.

Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Victor-Friedrichs-Silberhütte*, and down the *Selkethal* to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 364).

II. The Western Harz.

f. *Goslar. Okerthal.*

Spend half-a-day at Goslar, take the train to *Oker*, walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen* to (4 hrs.) *Harzburg*.

Goslar. — **Hotels.** KAISERWORTH, an old Gothic house in the market, see below, R. & A. 2 m. 25, B. 80 pf.; HÔTEL DE HANOVRE, *Breite-Str.*; PAUL'S HOTEL, near the station; RÖMISCHER KAISER, in the market; HANNIBAL'S HOTEL, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — KRONPRINZ ERNST AUGUST, in the market, unpretending, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Railway, see p. 360.

Goslar (844 ft.), an ancient town with 9800 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous *Rammelsberg* (p. 371). The numerous towers, the partially preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 371). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1188 the diet was held at Goslar under Frederick Barbarossa at which Henry the Lion was condemned to three years' exile. In 1204 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. After a slow recovery from this disaster, it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and prospered about the year 1500. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of *Neuwerk*, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; picture of the 13th cent. in the apse. Opposite to it rises the *Paulsturm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the *Rathhaus* and *Kaiserworth*, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in metal, said to date from the 12th century.

The *Rathhaus*, a simple Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps, round the corner to the left; visitors ring in the passage), contains a hall adorned about the year 1500 with **Paintings* by Wohlgenuth. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are also shown. A small chapel adjacent contains a richly decorated tankard of 1407, a Gothic goblet of 1519, and other articles in silver. Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated.

The *Kaiserworth*, formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. Passing between the *Rathhaus* and the *Kaiserworth*, we reach the *Marktkirche*, a late-Romanesque church, with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The library of the church

contains MSS. of Luther and others. The *Brusttuch*, opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of the 16th cent., restored in 1870, is adorned with representations of satyrs in carved wood.

From the Marktkirche a street leads to the left (S.) to a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

The so-called **Domcapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. in 1039, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Emp. Conrad II., his wife Gisela, and SS. Matthew, Simeon, and Jude. The richly sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice. The Gorgon's head which adorns the capital is a reminiscence of the ancient use of such heads for the purpose of warding off evil influences.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, including that of the Empress Gisela, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong box made of plates of brass, borne by four stooping figures, and containing numerous round apertures. It was formerly supposed to be an altar of the idol Krodo, but was probably a reliquary, adorned with precious stones. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75, 5-6 pers. 1 m.

On an eminence to the right rises the **KAISERPFALZ*, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry II. and extended by Henry III. (1039-56). It consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the spacious imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows, and is approached by a broad flight of steps. The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court. The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1879, and the interior is now undergoing the same process. — Proceeding hence to the right through the Klusthor, and skirting the railing, we reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Felsenkeller*, where Goslar 'Gose', a peculiar kind of beer, may be tried.

At the end of the Breiten-Strasse stands the *Breitenthor*, an old fortified gate. Hence we follow the ramparts towards the W. to the *Zwinger*, a round tower, now containing a tavern, and commanding a fine survey of the town.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III.

The *Rammelsberg* (2041 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town on the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold (5-6 lbs. per annum only), silver (25 cwt. per annum), copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed with shafts and galleries in every direc-

tion, but the output of the mines is much less considerable than formerly. The mines, which present no difficulty, and may be explored even by ladies, are shown daily except Sundays. The whole expedition takes 2½ hrs.

On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the W. of Goslar, lies the village and railway-station of *Oker* (679 ft.; Lüer's Inn), which possesses important foundries, belonging half to Brunswick and half to Prussia. It lies at the entrance to the wild **Okerthal*, the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the (6 M.) *Romkerbrücke* (*Hôtel Romkerhalle, R. from 1½, 'pension' from 4½ m.; omnibus from Oker), where there is an artificial waterfall. A pleasant path leads hence viâ Kästenklippe and Elfenstein (p. 373) to (7½ M.) Harzburg. The high-road goes on to (6 M.) Clausthal (p. 376). A finger-post to the left, 1 M. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the (¾ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 373). Beyond *Oberschulenberg*, about 3 M. from Romkerhalle, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to Clausthal.

g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

Two Days (or, including the Brocken, three days). Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3½ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — **Hotels.** *BRAUNSCHWEIGER HOF, at the station; *LINDENHOF, STADT HAMBURG, second-rate, both opposite the station, 1 M. from the foot of the Burgberg. — *BELLEVUE, *BELVEDERE (private hotel), and *LÖHR'S HOTEL ('pension' from 5 m. per day), all at the foot of the Burgberg; ROTERBERG; BURGKELLER; ENGLISCHER HOF; GOLDENER LÖWE; STADT LONDON; LINDE.

At the entrance to the Radauthal lie the much frequented salt-baths of *JULIUSHALL, with a hotel (charges according to tariff; baths, 16½ m. per dozen, including fee). The spring rises in a large grotto, at the mouth of which stands a figure of the pagan deity Krodo. — Above Juliushall, WULFFERT'S HOTEL; RADAU HOTEL; at the Papenberg, HÔTEL LUDWIGSLUST. — The *BURGBERG HOTEL, on the hill, 40 min. from the Juliushalle, where a flag is hoisted when rooms are still to be had, commands a fine view. — To the W. of the Burgberg is the CURHAUS (restaurant), above which, on the Schmalenberg, is the large *ACTIEN-HÔTEL, opened in 1874, commanding a view in every direction, and capable of accommodating 250 visitors; R. from 2½ m., B. 1 m., A. 50, L. 50, omnibus 80 pf. (every thing else to be paid when obtained). — Lodgings for the summer are also easily procured.

Carriages. From the station to Bad Juliushall, two-horse 1½ m., one-horse 1 m.; to the Actien-Hôtel 2 m. or 1½ m., to the Burgberg 6 or 4 m., to the Radaufall 5 or 3 m., Ilsenburg 9 or 6 m., Romkerhalle and back 11 or 7 m., Wernigerode 15 or 10 m., Andreasberg or Clausthal 8 or 11½, Brocken 24 or 16 m.; return-fare one-third or one-half more, 1-2 hrs. waiting included; for longer waiting 1½ or 1 m. per hour. Tolls and additional horses (for the Brocken) extra. According to the tariff the driver's gratuity is 2-2½ m. per day.

Mules 4½ m. per day, attendant's fee 2¼ m.; to the Brocken 5 m., exclusive of a gratuity of 2½ m. to the driver and the animal's food.

Guides per day 2 m., or, including food and small articles of luggage, 3½ m.

Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 4 m., 2 pers. 6 m., 3 pers. 9 m.; for a short stay 25 pf. per day.

Harzburg, or *Neustadt-Harzburg* (771 ft.), the terminus of the railway (p. 357) in this direction, at the entrance to the *Radauthal*, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim*, and *Schlewecke*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant promenades which extend far into the *Radauthal* and up the adjoining heights.

The finest point in the environs is the **Burgberg* (1556 ft.; Hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the *Harzburg*, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. The '*Canossa Monument*', erected in 1877, consisting of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Prince Bismarck by Engelhard, refers to the humiliation of Emp. Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VI. at Canossa in 1077, and to the words used by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag in 1872 ('we won't go to Canossa!').

At the foot of the hill is the new *Curhaus* (see above). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which contain a café and shopkeepers' stalls (music frequently in the afternoon).

The road leads thence to the (1½ M.) *Radaufall* (*Restaurant), a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (views from the *Bärenstein* and *Wilhelmsblick*). Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley (with finger-posts): past the *Hôtel Ludwigslust* to the (½ hr.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.; route marked E), the *Kästenklippe* (marked Ks.), in the *Okerthal*, ¾ hr. farther, and the *Silberborn*, near the *Elfenstein*. On the E. side: to the (20 min.) *Sennhütte* (whew) on the *Mittelberg*, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, and the (¾ hr.) *Sachsenhöhe* with its tower (see also below).

Roads lead from *Harzburg* to (5 M.) *Oker* (p. 372), and to (8½ M.) *Ilseburg*. Omnibus by *Oker* to *Romkerhalle* twice daily if a sufficient number of passengers present themselves.

From *Harzburg* to the *Okerthal* by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen*, 4-4½ hrs. — The path ascends the *Breitenberg* near the *Actien-Hôtel* and is indicated by numerous way-posts. Refreshments at the (2½ hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus*. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is, however, preferable. — Ascent of the *Brocken* from *Harzburg*, see p. 375.

FROM HARZBURG TO ILSENBURG by the *Rabenklippen*, 3-3½ hrs., guide desirable. A few minutes before the top of the *Burgberg* is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad '*Kaiserweg*' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way to the left to the *Sachsenhöhe* (see above), to the right to the *Molkenhaus* and the *Brocken*, and in a straight direction to the *Kattenäse* and the (¾ hr.) *Rabenklippen* (the path to the latter, marked KR, turning to the right towards the end), where a fine *View of the *Eckerthal* and the *Brocken* is enjoyed (restaurant). We then return to the point where the path turned to the right, and descend by a zigzag path towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Eckerthal*, from which a road leads to (½ M.) *Eckerkrug* (Restaurant). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to (½ M.) *Ilseburg*.

Ilseburg (781 ft.; **Rothe Forellen*, with pleasant garden; **Deutscher Hof*; *Stadt Stolberg*) is a busy village of 3500 inhab. at the mouth of the *Ilsethal*, with *Iron Works* of Count *Stolberg*-

Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured. It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the count, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 998 as a Benedictine abbey.

The **Ilsethal*, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) foot of the **Ilsestein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Prinzess Ilse* tavern at the foot several paths lead to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The best survey of the Ilsestein itself is obtained from the benches, a few hundred paces above the tavern. The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its pretty **Waterfalls* for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 375) is not contemplated. — A footpath direct from Ilseburg to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the top of the Ilsestein diverges from the road to the left, a few paces beyond the village, and crosses a bridge.

In descending from the Ilsestein a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilsethal, lead to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. Road hence, marked St. R., to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Steinerne Renne*. — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by Altenrode (see below).

From ILSEBURG to WERNIGERODE, $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. The road leads by *Drübeck*, with its ancient but much altered Romanesque church, and *Altenrode*. Diligence twice, omnibus four times daily.

Wernigerode. — Hotels. **WEISSER HIRSCH*, in the market; **DEUTSCHES HAUS* and **KNAUF'S HOTEL* in the Burg-Strasse; *GOLDNER HIRSCH*, *Verlängerte Burg-Str.*; **GOTHISCHES HAUS*, in the market; *PREUSSISCHER HOF*, near the Burgthor; *WEISSER SCHWAN*, *Breite-Str.* — **LINDENBERG*, on the Lindenberg, with view, 'pension' 5 m., R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m. — *MÜHLENTHAL*, in the Mühlenthal. — Beer: *Ahrends*, *Breite-Str.*; *Gesellschaftshaus*, near the Western-Thor.

Carriage to the *Steinerne Renne* 6 m., Ilseburg 6, Rübeland $10\frac{1}{2}$, Regenstein 9 m.; fee 1-2 m. — *Omnibus* from the station to Hasseroде several times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 40 pf.

Wernigerode (770 ft.), the terminus of the branch-line mentioned at p. 360, with a loftily situated *Schloss*, containing an extensive library of 72,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., and a park of the Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 11,500. The **Rathhaus*, of the 14th cent., recently altered, and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures. Near the back of the Rathhaus is a house with an inscription referring to Goethe's visit to the Harz in 1777. The *Gymnasium* is a modern Gothic structure. The town possesses two monuments commemorating the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. The **Thiergarten* or park, the

Hartenberg, the *Christianenthal* near the suburb *Nöscherode*, the *Lindenberg* (Hotel), to the S. of the town, and the *Armenleuteberg* afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne*. The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme*, by *Friedrichsthal*, to (3 M. from the station) *Hasserode* (*Hôtel Hohnstein*, R. 2 m.; *Zur Steinernen Renne*; omn. see p. 374), a village much visited as a summer-resort. At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to *Schierke*, *Hohnstein*, and *Hohne*, and to the right to the *Steinerne Renne*. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn *Zur Steinernen Renne*. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the *Holzemme*, or **Steinerne Renne*, which gradually becomes more imposing, especially when the brook is high. At the farthest bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Hasserode*, there is a small inn, near which is the *Wodanshöhe*, commanding a fine view. A little beyond it a broad path to the left leads to the *Hohenstein* (see below), and one to the right to the *Plessenburg* in 1 hr. (see p. 374). From the inn to the *Brocken*, see below.

By the path just mentioned the traveller may, with a guide, ascend the (1 hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and proceed by the *Hohnklippen* (2977 ft.; p. 376) to the *Schierke* road, or to *Hohne*, and then return by the road to *Hasserode*.

To *ELBINGERODE*, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, through the suburb of *Nöscherode* and up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. A finger-post $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wernigerode indicates a path to the right to the *Büchanberg*, a fine point of view (inn). Thence to *Elbingerode* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (comp. p. 369).

h. The Brocken.

The Routes to the top of the *Brocken* are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks.

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HARZBURG (p. 372), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr.), see p. 373. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the *Brocken* and the *Eckerthal*, to the (25 min.) *Dreiherrnbrücke* across the *Ecker*; then follow the stream to the finger-post indicating the way to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Scharfensteiner Molkenhaus*, beyond which the path skirts the *Pesekenkopf*; 35 min., the road is crossed, the *Pflasterstoss* and *Kleine Brockenklippen* rocks are passed, and the *Brockenhaus* (p. 376) soon reached.

FROM ILSENBURG (p. 373), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg. To the *Ilsenstein* 2 M., see p. 374. At a finger-post, 3 M. farther, the route to the *Brocken* diverges to the right; after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. another post indicates two paths to the *Brocken*. That to the left leads through wood to an open space where charcoal-burners pursue their avocations (boy to show the way 30-50 pf.). Then ascend to the right, skirting the brook for 20 min., and again enter the wood; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., union of the Harzburg and *Ilsenburg* paths; 12 min., *Brockenhaus* (see p. 376).

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 374), through the *Steinerne Renne*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (carriage-road viâ the *Plessenburg*). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see above), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence ascend by the new road, which passes above this bridge, for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and turn to the right in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. Then (guide desirable; one of the charcoal-burners will point out the way in case of doubt) ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); 10 min., the *Brocken* road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more.

FROM ELBINGERODE (p. 369), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. — A little way from the village the footpath enters the wood to the right and at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schierke* reaches the road described below.

FROM ELEND (p. 369), $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — The road diverges to the right from the high-road at a turnpike and leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schierke* (1850 ft.; Inn), a scattered village, the highest among the Harz Mts. The road crosses the bridge and ascends to the left. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque forms. To the right, above, are the *Hohneklippen*; to the left, looking back, we see the *Schnarcher* on the opposite *Bahrenberg*. Occasional short-cuts are indicated by finger-posts. An iron finger-post (3 M.) is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 3 M. more, but the last bend of the road may be cut off by a footpath.

FROM ANDREASBERG to the Brocken, 5 hrs., see p. 377.

The **Brocken**, or *Blocksberg*, the *Mons Bruetērus* of the Romans, 3417 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Inn* at the top (R. 3 m., B. 75 pf., table d'hôte 2 m.).

The *Tower* commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Leipsic, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible, but an unclouded horizon is unfortunately rare. The traveller should attain the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. Although the Brocken attracts numerous visitors, it is by no means one of the finest points of the Harz Mts.; these are rather to be sought for on the E. and S. slopes.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of Mayday. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

1. *Clausthal. Andreasberg.*

From *Vienenburg* to *Clausthal*, railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 361.

From Goslar to *Clausthal* $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence to *Andreasberg* $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., or to *Elbingerode* 18 M. (diligence in each case).

Clausthal (1840 ft.; **Goldene Krone*, R. 2 m.; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Rathhaus*; *Stadt London*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 12,800 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergschule*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

MINES. The *Caroline* and *Dorothea* mines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Clausthal, are less easy of access than those of the Rammelsberg. Permission from the superintendent necessary. The *Georg-Wilhelm* mine is 2135 ft. in depth. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Georgsstollen*, a channel 6 M. long, terminating near *Grund*.

Altenau (*Rammelsberg*, 'pension' $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Schützenhaus*; *Rathhaus*), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.E. of Clausthal, on the road to *Oker* (p. 372), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer. Diligence from Altenau to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oker* daily.

To **OSTERODE**, a railway-station, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, e. g. the inn at the foot of the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter and more interesting for pedestrians, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegelhütte* ('Inn'), and passes through the village of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lerbach* (Rückert's Inn, 'pension' 4 m.; *Schützenhaus*), a favourite summer-resort. *Osterode*, see p. 357.

FROM CLAUSTHAL TO ANDREASBERG, 13 M. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (3 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. At the (7 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* the road turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to Braunlage (see below). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the *Oderteich*, an artificial reservoir, whence a *Footpath leads to Andreasberg in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*. Fine view to the left of the rocky bed of the *Oder*, to the right of the precipitous *Rehberger Klippen*. The *Inn at the *Rehberger Grubenhaus*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andreasberg, is a good point for a prolonged stay.

Andreasberg (1825 ft.; *Rathskeller*; *Von Busch*; *Schützenhaus*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak region, has recently come into favour as a summer-residence on account of its bracing mountain air. Pop. 3300. It possesses important mines. The *Samson* silver-mine, the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2871 ft.) is easy of access. Specimens of the minerals of the Harz may be purchased at the *Neufanger Zechenhaus*. — Diligence by *Braunlage* to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elbingerode* (p. 369) daily. — To stat. *Scharzfeld-Lauterberg* (p. 357), 8 M., diligence twice daily.

To **HERZBERG** (p. 357), 9 M., from Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sieber* (Inn) and through the pretty *Sieberthal*.

To **THE BROCKEN**. The road from Andreasberg leads by *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (p. 376); the footpath, far more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderteich* (see above), and thence by *Oderbrück* (*Forester's Inn) to the (3 hrs.) summit (path marked by blocks of granite).

71. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. RAILWAY. Express in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 30, 13 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 6-8 hrs. (fares 16 m., 12 m., 8 m.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort in $11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 48 m. 90, 36 m. 30 pf.; comp. R.R. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 93. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 101). $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Guntershausen** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Bellevue*) is the junction of the Eisenach line (R. 57). Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the

confluence of the *Schwalm* and the *Eder*, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with an old château, is the station for *Wildungen*.

Diligence and omnibus twice daily from *Wabern* to *Wildungen*, 13 M. to the W. The road ascends the valley of the *Eder*, leading first to (5 M.) *Fritzlar*, an old town with 2900 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The **Cathedral*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1200 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower fell in 1869. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent. and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains six valuable ecclesiastical vessels. — The **Church of the Minorites* (now Prot.) dates from the 14th century. — At *Geismar*, situated above *Fritzlar*, about 1½ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Thor in 732.

The road follows the right bank of the *Eder*, crosses the frontier of the principality of *Waldeck* beyond the village of *Ungedanken*, and reaches —

Wildungen (*Hôtel de Russie*, at the entrance to the town, somewhat distant from the centre of attraction; *Post*, at the exit towards the springs, well spoken of, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾, D. 1¾ m.; see also below) or *Nieder-Wildungen*, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein*, commanding a survey of the pretty, wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at *Nieder-Wildungen* contains the marble monument of Count Josias of *Waldeck* (died in *Candia*, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altar-piece painted by *Conrad von Soest* in 1402. — The mineral *Springs* (70° Fahr.), which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (1500 patients annually). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, on the road to *Hunsdorf*, ½ M. distant, where there are pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (*Hôtel Zimmermann*; **Goecke*; *Europäischer Hof*, rooms only; **Bad-und-Logirhaus*, with table-d'hôte, in the pleasure-grounds; *Villa Krüger*, *Stöcker*, *Schreiber*, *Schmidt*, etc.). The *Curhaus*, also on the *Hunsdorf* road, contains a restaurant and reading-room. *Dr. Roerig's Brunnen*, at the N.E. end of the town, below *Schloss Friedrichstein*, is another favourite spring. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to the *Zickzackberg* and the *Henrietten's Ruh'* above it, and back, ¾ hr.; ascent of the *Homberg* and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the high-road as we quit the town leads to the (1¼ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs. Pleasant walk thence to the *Thal-Quelle* and the *Stahl-Quelle*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*. — About 7½ M. to the N. of *Wildungen* is situated the old château of *Waldeck* (Restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the *Eder* and is frequently visited from *Wildungen*.

27 M. *Borken*; 30 M. *Zimmersrode*; 38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 382); 44 M. *Neustadt*. On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the old town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable church of which was founded by St. Boniface.

64½ M. *Marburg* (**Ritter*; *Hôtel Pfeiffer*; *Hessischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 9600 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *University*, now attended by 550 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the *CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH, erected in 1235-83 in the finest German early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. in height. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.).

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 337; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees, caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly decorated silver-gilt sarcophagus. The Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy near the high-altar. In 1810 the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures by Dürer (?); in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. Numerous monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 14th and 15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1243) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg (Café Quentin, with a Renaissance portal), in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathhaus* (1512), in the Ritter-Str. (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1576), and in several others. — The new *University, Observatory, Anatomie*, and other academical institutions, chiefly in the Gothic style, are the principal modern buildings.

The extensive and well preserved SCHLOSS (876 ft.), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It is now judiciously restored, and contains the valuable Hessian archives (formerly in Cassel), and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, '*Hoc est corpus meum*', which he wrote in large letters on the wall. Beautiful views from the Schloss, and in descending to the town by the other side ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

ENVIRONS. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1201 ft.), a height above the station, is ascended in 40 min.; morning-lights most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, 4 M. distant, an-

other good view, towards Schöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1203 ft.) and the *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.) with a ruined castle. — On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.), from which forest-paths lead to the quarries of *Wehrda*.

From Marburg a diligence runs daily viâ *Münchhausen* to *Frankenberg* (22½ M. to the N.W.). The *Marienkirche* here dates from 1300; on the S.E. side is the beautiful Gothic **Liebfrauen-Capelle* (1386).

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn* till Giessen is reached. On an eminence beyond (7¼ M.) *Fronhausen*, to the left, rise the ruins of *Stauffenberg* (a fine point of view, 1¼ M. from Lollar). 78 M. *Lollar*, whence a line diverges to (11 M.) *Wetzlar*. Beyond Lollar the castle of *Gleiberg* (Inn) is seen to the right; still farther distant, *Fetzberg*. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hessen, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order (extensive view).

83 M. **Giessen** (**Kuhne*, near the station; **Einhorn*; *Rappe*; *Prinz Carl*; beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), on the Lahn, a town chiefly of modern origin, with 14,000 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (350 stud.).

FROM GIESSEN TO FULDA, 66 M., in 3½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 6 m. 45, 4 m. 30 pf.), a route of no great interest. *Alsfield* (*Krone*), the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15th and 16th cent., most of which are in the market-place. *Fulda*, see p. 383.

FROM GIESSEN TO GELNHAUSEN, 44 M., in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Nidda*, near which is the small bath of *Salzhausen*. *Gelnhausen*, see p. 384.

FROM GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, railway in 3¾ hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (94 M.) *Butzbach*, a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view.

100 M. **Nauheim**. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE*; *BELLEVUE*; *CURSAAL*; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*; *GOLDENER ENGEL*; *IBURG*. — **Private Apartments** 6-30 m. per week.

Restaurants. *Neuer Cursaal*; *Café Germania*; *Café de Paris*.

Visitors' Tax for stay of more than five days, 10 m.; each additional member of a family, 5 m.

Cabs. One-horse per drive, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; two-horse, 75 pf. or 1 m. 5 pf.; per hour 2 m. 5, 2 m. 75, 4 m. 30, 5 m. 15 pf.

Nauheim, a town with 3000 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract upwards of 5000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°) and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the various baths, which are admirably fitted up. The *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel*, which plays for a few minutes on Sundays only at 5 p.m., throws up a milky jet of saline water about 50 ft. in height. The springs used for drinking are the *Curbrunnen*, the *Carlsquelle* (re-

sembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and the *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline water). Adjoining the *Trinkhalle* are several greenhouses connected with the pleasure-grounds. At the foot of the *Johannisberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus*, at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the *Cursaal*, commands a fine view (two-horse carr. 3 m. 10 or 3 m. 45 pf.). Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Haseleck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 6 m. or 6 m. 90, two-horse 10 m. 30 pf. or 12 m.), the ruin of *Münzenberg*, etc.

The train skirts the *Gradihrhäuser* (evaporating sheds), and crosses a lofty viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (*Hôtel Trapp*), a Hessian district-town with 4300 inhab., once a free Imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Protestant *Liebfrauenkirche*, a Gothic edifice, was built in 1290-1350; the towers date from the 15th cent.; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called *Römerbad* or *Judenbad*, in the *Judengasse*, existed in the 14th century. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, near which is the beautiful *Palace Garden* (generally open to the public). The old *Castle* is partly used as a barrack, partly as a grand-ducal château.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — 118 M. *Bonames*, the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

124 M. **Frankfort**, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

72. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

153 M. EXPRESS in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 21 m. 80, 16 m. 50, 11 m. 70 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort, 339 M., in 12 hrs. (fares 49 m. 10, 36 m. 90, 26 m. 40); from Leipzig to Frankfort, 237 M., in 9 hrs. (fares 34 m. 50, 25 m. 70 pf., 18 m.).

Göttingen, see p. 102. — The train ascends the wide *Leinethal* to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Obernjesa* and (8 M.) *Friedland*. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 356); at the village, to the W. of the station, is an intermittent spring called the 'Karlsquelle'. A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1 hr.) the ruins of *Hanstein* (Restaurant; *View) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel*; *Allendorf* (see below) may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and reaches the valley of the *Werra*; to the right, on the other side of the river, rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the *Hanstein* just mentioned. The river is now crossed. 21 M. *Allendorf*; the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-works and salt-baths. The *Klausberg* is a fine point of view. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albungen* (*Heiligenstein*); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the *Werra*, commands a charming view.

The **Meisner* (2464 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from Albungen in 2 hours. The route leads through the romantic *Höllenthal*, passing the ruin of *Bilstein* and the villages of *Abterode* and *Vockerode*, to the coal-mine of *Schwalbenthal*. The *Kalbe* and the *Luthhäuschen* are admirable points of view; in a rocky labyrinth below the latter lie the *Altarstein*, a pagan altar, and the *Frau-Hollen-Teich*. A visit may also be paid to the *Kitzkammer*, with its imposing basaltic formations, and to the interesting mountain-railway for coal-traffic at *Bransrode* (2½ M. long). Descent to *Niederhone*.

The train again crosses the *Werra*. 28½ M. *Niederhone*.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO LEINEFELDE, see p. 356. The first station is (2 M.) *Eschwege* (*Hôtel Koch*), an industrious town with 8000 inhab., on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and mentioned in documents of the 10th century. It afterwards belonged to the Land-graves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1380 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Thurm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1038. The *Karlskirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a fine view of the valley. The grounds on the *Leichtberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. — Charming excursions may be taken to the *Höhenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfsenberg* (resort of pilgrims).

Diligence from *Eschwege* twice daily to (7 M.) *Wanfried*. About 2 M. farther on is *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannstein*, near which the **Heldrastein*, commanding a magnificent view, towers to a height of 1080 ft. above the valley of the *Werra*. — From *Treffurt* to *Eisenach* (p. 334), 16 M.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO TREYSA, 50 M. This railway, at present not traversed by express-trains, will ultimately form part of the most direct route from Berlin to Metz. 8 M. *Waldkappel*, whence a branch diverges to *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Cassel* (31 M.). — 49 M. *Spangenberg*, at the base of a hill crowned by an old castle of the same name. Late-Gothic church. — 25½ M. *Malsfeld* (p. 323). 37 M. *Homberg*, overlooked by a ruined castle. 48 M. *Ziegenhain*, once a strong fortress, frequently besieged, but raised in the time of Napoleon I. — 50 M. *Treysa*, see p. 378.

The train now quits the *Werra*. 31 M. *Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the *Blaue Kuppe*, a volcanic cone of peculiar formation. 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1188; the present ruins date from the 14th century. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*. 37 M. *Sontra*; 42 M. *Cornberg*.

50 M. *Bebra* (p. 323), the junction for the Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic, and the Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61½ M.) *Hersfeld* (*Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*), a thriving town with 6500 inhab., situated at the point where the valleys of the *Hau*n and the *Geis* branch off from the *Fuldathal*. The Benedictine abbey of *Hersfeld*, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the secular buildings are now a gymnasium. The **Abbey Church*, built in the 11th and 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadtkirche* dates from the 15th century. The old *Eichhof*, 2½ M. farther up the *Fuldathal*, contains a room once occupied by Luther. The *Wippershainer Höhe* and the *Frauenberg*, the latter crowned with a ruined church, are two good points of view.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Hau*n. To the left rise

the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg*, which commands an admirable view and bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

72 M. *Burghaun*; 74½ M. *Hünfeld*.

85 M. *Fulda* (**Kurfürst*, R. & B. 2½ m.; **Wolff*, *Rupperti*, both at the station; *Darmstädter Hof*; *Halber Mond*), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 11,000 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744, but now contains little to interest the traveller. Its numerous towers and other public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral*, with a dome 108 ft. in height, was erected in the 18th cent. in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure, of which the only remnant is the now restored crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dockum in Westfriesland in 754.

The small *Church of St. Michael*, adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it with its eight thick columns. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century. The church was judiciously restored in 1854.

In front of the *Schloss* rises a *Statue of St. Boniface*, in bronze. Fine views of the town and environs are obtained from the *Frauenberg*, immediately beyond the gate of the town, and the *Petersberg*, 11½ M. distant.

Gersfeld, 18½ M. to the E. of Fulda (diligence once daily), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Frohburg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhöngebirge*. The most attractive are to *Milseburg*, where a delightful view may be obtained, and to the *Teufelsstein* and *Steinwand*, both remarkable for their peculiar rock-formation.

Branch Line from Fulda to Giessen (p. 380).

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome government-buildings; 96 M. *Flieden*. — 102 M. *Elm*.

From Elm to Gemünden, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the Kinzig. 107½ M. *Schlüchtern*; then (111 M.) *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a Schloss of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, 11½ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Salzmünster* (Post). 120 M. *Wächtersbach*.

126 M. *Gelnhausen* (*Hessischer Hof*), once a town of the empire, situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, near the entrance from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* erected about the year 1144 by Frederick I., parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The

head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family, sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. The Emp. Frederick Barbarossa held a great assembly here in 1180 to pronounce the imperial ban against Duke Henry the Lion.

The handsome and richly decorated **Pfarrkirche*, erected in the transition-style in 1230-60, was admirably restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent, and handsome modern pulpit, organ-loft, and stained glass.

From Gelnhausen to Giessen, see p. 380.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. 128 M. *Meerholz*, with a château of Count Isenburg-Meerholz; 133 M. *Langenselbold*, with a handsome Schloss. The line next intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Russians, and Austrians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

140 M. **Hanau** (*Carlsberg; Riese; Adler*), a pleasant town with 22,700 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their handicrafts, the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver wares, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (d. 1863) and *Wilhelm* (d. 1859) *Grimm*; the house is indicated by an inscription. On the Main, near the town, is situated the palace of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen, erected at the beginning of last century.

The branch-line from Hanau to (10½ M.) *Heldenbergen (Windecken)* is the beginning of a line to Friedberg (p. 381) intended to relieve the Frankfort line of some of its goods-traffic.

The train crosses the Main. 141 M. *Klein-Steinheim*; 145 M. *Mühlheim*, from which *Rumpenheim*, a village with a château of the Landgrave Frederick of Hessen-Cassel, is visible to the right.

147 M. **Offenbach** (*Stadt Cassel*), 26,000 inhab., a pleasant and busy town with a handsome château of Count Isenburg built in 1572, owes its origin to French refugees who settled here at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main, and soon enters the W. station at —

153 M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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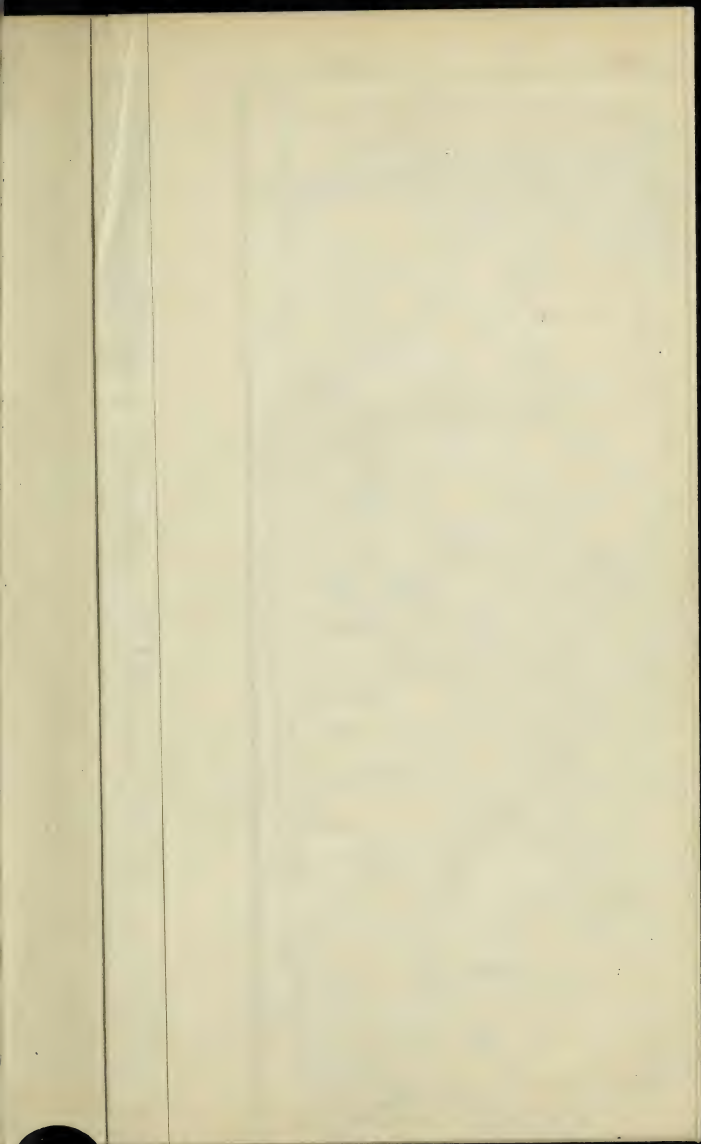
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MAP OF NORTH-EASTERN
GERMANY.
Scale 1 to 2000000.

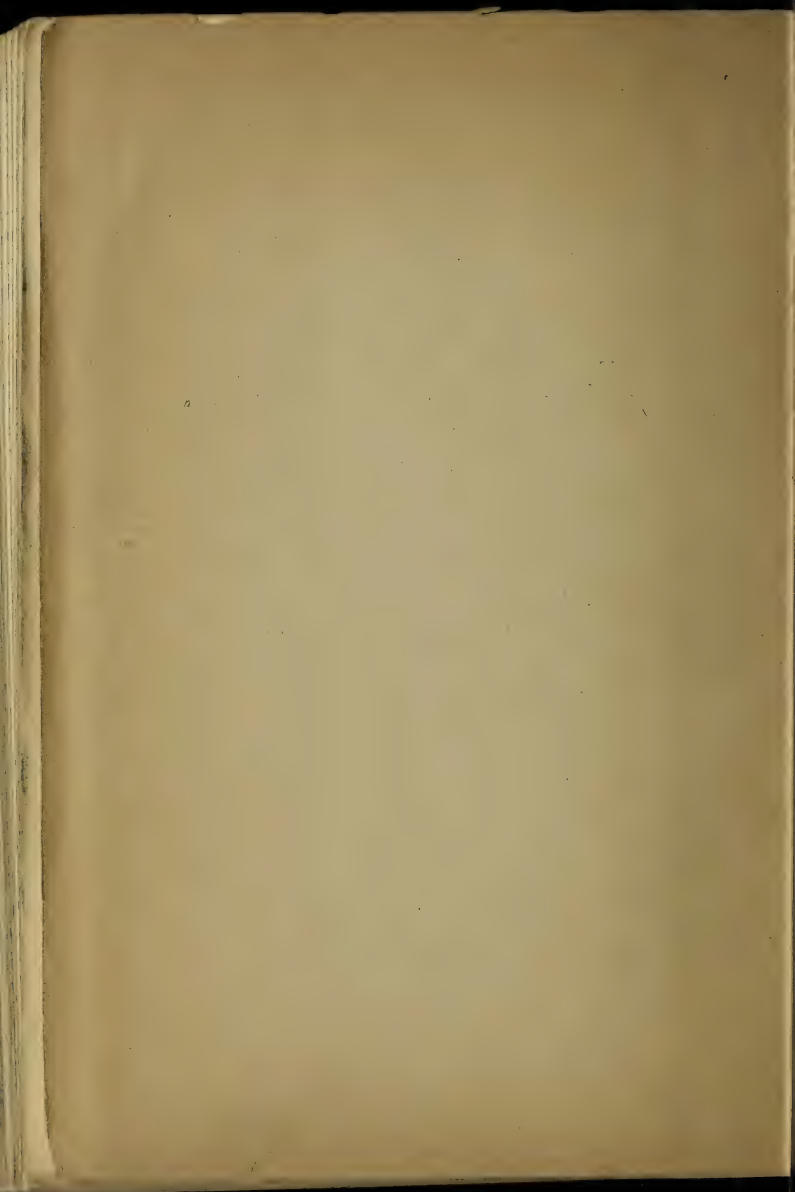


INDEX OF STREETS AND PLAN OF BERLIN.

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1. Map of the Environs of Berlin (scale of 1 : 25,000).
 2. General Plan of Berlin (scale of 1 : 44,000).
 3. List of the principal streets, public buildings, etc., of Berlin.
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-

This cover may be detached from the rest of the book by severing the yellow thread which will be found between pp. 2 and 3 of the list of streets.



List of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, etc., in the Plan of Berlin.

The large Plan of Berlin, on the scale of 1:14,000, is divided into three sections, of which the uppermost is distinguished by a *black*, the central by a *white* (or colourless), and the lowest by a *red* border. In the accompanying index the letters *b*, *w*, *r* refer to these sections, while the capital letters and numbers indicate the square of the section in which the place in question is to be found. Thus the *Alexander-Platz* will be found on the section bordered white, column M, first square from the top.

The squares will also be useful for calculating distances, each side of a square being exactly half a kilomètre or about $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mile, while the diagonals if drawn would be 760 yds.

The letters immediately following the names of the streets refer to the *Postal Districts* (C, central; W, West; O, Ost, East, etc.).

	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>r</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>r</i>
Abgeordnetenhaus				Arsenal		K 2	
(House of Deputies)		K 3		Artilleriestr. N.	J 4	J 1	
Academy		J 2		Askanischer-Platz. S.W.			H 1
Ackerstr. N.	K 3			Augustabrücke			G 1
Adalbertstr. S.O.		N 4	N 2	Auguststr. N. (Nos. 28-59 C.)	J 4		
Adlerstr. C.		K 3		—, Kleine, C.	K 4		
Admiralty		H 4					
Admiralstr. S. (31-36 S.O.)			M 3	Badbrücke			M 3
Albrechtshoferbrücke			D 1	Bahnhofstr. S.W.			H 1
Albrechtstr. N.W.		H 1		Bandelstr. N.W.	D 4		
Alexander-Platz. C.		M 1		Barnimstr. N.O.	N 4	O 1	
Alexanderstr. C. (12-280.)		M 1		Barracks:			
—, Kleine, C.	M 4			2. Garde Reg. zu Fuss		J 1	
Alexandrinenstr. S. (Nos. 102-128 S.W.)		L 4	K 2	Kaiser Alexand. Garde-Grenad.-Reg. No. 1	M 4	M 1	
Alsenbrücke		G 1		Kaiser Franz - Garde-Grenad.-Reg. No. 2			L 3
Alt-Moabit		E 1		Garde-Füsiliér-Reg.	G 2		
Alvenslebenstr. W.			E 3	3. Garde-Reg. zu Fuss			P 1
Amalienstr. C.	M 4			Garde-Schützen-Bat.			P 1
Anatomie	H 4			Gardes du Corps		J 2	
Andreassstr. O.		O 3		Garde-Cürassier-Reg.			K 2
Angermünderstr. N.	L 3			1. Garde-Drögoner-Reg.			J 3
Anhaltstr. S.W.			H 1	2. Garde-Ulanen-Reg.	E 4	E 1	
Anklamerstr. N.	K 2			2. Garde-Drögoner-Reg.			K 4
Annenstr. S.O. (Nos. 5-44 S.)		M 4		Garde-Feld-Artillerie	D 3	J 1	
Apostelkirche, Ander, W.			E 2	Garde-Pionier-Bat.			P 1
Aquarium		H 2		Garde-Train - Bataillon			O 2
Architekten-Vereinshaus (Architects' Union)		H 4		Brandenb. Train - Bat.			
Arcona-Platz. N.	K 2			No. 3.			O 2

	b	w	r		b	w	r
Bartelstr. C.	M	4		Chausseestr. N.	H	3	
Barutherstr. S.W.			J 3	Chorinerstr. N.	L	3	
Bau-Academie	K	2		Christinenstr. N.	L	3	
Bauhofstr. N.W.	J	2		Churches:			
Behrenstr. W.	H	3		St. Andrew		O	4
Belle-Alliance-Brücke			J 2	St. Bartholomew	N	4	
— — Platz S.W.			J 2	Cathedral or Dom		K	2
Belle-Alliancestr. S.W.			J 4	Dorotheenstadt		H	2
Bellevue, Château N.W.	D	2		Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche		J	3
Bellevuestr. W.	G	4		French		J	3
Bendlerstr. W.	F	4		Garrison		L	1
Berg-Academie	G	3	K 2	St. George		M	1
Bergmannstr. S.W. (Nos. 26-75 S.)			J 4	St. Hedwig (Rom. Cath.)		K	2
Bergstr. N.	J	3		Heiliggeist-Kirche		L	1
Bernauerstr. N.	J	2		Jacobi-Kirche			L 1
Bernburgerstr. S.W.			G 1	Jerusalem		K	4
Besselstr. S.W.			J 1	St. John	D	4	D 1
Bethanien			N 1	Kloster-Kirche		M	2
Beuthstr. S.W.			K 4	St. Luke			H 1
Bibliothek (Royal Library)			J 2	Luisen-Kirche		L	4
Birkenstr. N.W.	B	3		St. Mark		O	1
Bischofstr. C.			L 2	Marien-Kirche		L	1
Blumenstr. O.			N 2	St. Matthew		F	4
Blumenthalstr. W.			F 2	St. Michael (Rom. Cath.)		N	4
Blumeshof W.			F 1	New		J	3
Böckhstr. S.O.			M 3	St. Nicholas		L	2
Börse (Exchange)			K 1	Parochial		M	2
Borsig's Engine Factory	J	4	D 1	St. Peter		L	3
Borsigstr. N.	J	3		Sophien-Kirche	K	4	
Botanic Garden, Royal			E 3	St. Thomas			O 1
Boyenstr. N.	F	2		Trinity		J	3
Brandenburger Thor			G 2	Werder		K	2
Brandenburgstr. S.			L 2	Zions-Kirche	L	2	
Brauhausstr. C.			L 2	Zwölf Apostel Kirche (Twelve Apostles)			E 2
Breitestr. C.			L 2	Commandant's Residence			G 1
Bremerstr. N.W.	B	4		Corneliusbrücke		D	4
Breslauerstr. O.			O 3	Corneliusstr. W.		D	4
Britzerstr. S.O.			M 2	Criminal-Justiz-Amt	D	4	D 1
Brombergerstr. O.			Q 4	Cuvryst. S.O.			P 3
Brücken-Allee N.W.			C 2				
Brückenstr. S.O.			N 3	Dalldorferstr. N.	G	1	
Brüderstr. C.			L 3	Demminerstr. N.	K	1	
Brunnenstr. N.	K	2		Dennewitzstr. W.			F 2
Buchenstr. W.			E 1	Derflingerstr. W.			E 1
Bukowerstr. S.			M 1	Dessauerstr. S.W.			G 1
Bülowstr. W.			E 2	Dieffenbachstr. S.O.			M 3
Burggrafenstr. W.			C 1	Diet, Hall of the Imp.		H	4
Burgstr. C.			K 1	Dönhoffs-Platz		K	4
Büschingstr. N.O.	O	4	O 1	Dorotheenstr. N.W.		K	2
				Dragonerstr. C.	L	4	
				Dresdenerstr. S.O. Nos. 21-118 S.)			M 4
Cantian-Platz C.			K 1	Dreysestr. N.W.	D	4	
Central Hotel			J 2				
Central-Turnanstalt	G	3		Ebertsbrücke		J	1
Chamber of Deputies			K 3	Eichendorffstr. N.	J	3	
Chancellor's Office			H 3	Eichhornstr. W.		G	4
Charité	G	4	G 1	Eisenbahnstr. S.O.			P 1
Charlottenstr. (1-22 & 72-99 S.W., 23-38 & 46-71 W., 39-45 N.W.)			J 3	Eiserne Brücke		K	2
				Elbingerstr. N.O.	P	3	

	b	w	r		b	w	r
Elisabethkirchstr. N. . .	K 3			Georgenkirchstr. N.O. .	N 4	N 1	
Elisabethstr. N.O. . . .		N 1		Georgenstr. N.W. . . .		J 2	
Elisabeth-Ufer S.O. . . .			M 2	Gertraudenbrücke . . .		L 3	
Elsasserstr. N.	J 4			Gertraudenstr. C. . . .		L 3	
<i>Embassies:</i>				Gewerbe-Akademie. . .		M 2	
France		H 2		— Museum		H 4	
Great Britain		H 3		Gipsstr. C.	K 4		
Russia		H 2		Gitschinerstr. S.W. (19-			
Engel-Ufer. S.O.			N 1	84 S.)			K 2
Engineers, Office of the		D 1		Gneisenaust. S.W. . . .			J 4
Enke-Platz S.W.			J 1	Göbenstr. W.			F 3
Exchange		K 1		Gollnowstr. N.O.	N 4	N 1	
Exhibition of the Preuss.				Görlitzerstr. S.O. . . .			P 2
Kunstverein		J 2		Görlitzer Ufer. S.O. . .			Q 3
Exhibition of the Berl.				Gormannstr. C.	L 4		
Künstler		K 4		Gräfestr. S.			M 4
Exhibition, Temporary .		K 1		Greifswalderstr. N.O. .	O 3		
				Grenadierstr. C.	L 4		
Fehrbellinerstr. N. . . .	L 3			Grenzstr. N.	G 1		
Feilnerstr. S.W.			K 1	Griebenowstr. N. . . .	L 2		
Feldstr. N.	H 2			Grimmstr. S.			M 3
Fennstr. N.	E 2			Grossbeerenbrücke . .			H 2
Fichtestr. S.			M 4	Grossbeerenstr. S.W. .			H 3
Fischerbrücke. C. . . .	L 3			Gross-Görschenstr. W. .			F 4
Fischerstr. C.	L 3			Grüner Weg. O.	O 2		
Fliederstr. N.O.	N 4			Grünstr. C.	L 3		
Flottwellstr. W.		G 2		—, Neue, C.	L 4		
Forsterstr. S.O.		O 3		Grünstrassenbrücke .	L 3		
Frankfurter Allee. O. . .	Q 2			Guard House, Royal . .	K 2		
Frankfurterstr., Grosse,				Gubenerstr. O.	Q 3		
O. (33-103 N.O.)		O 2					
—, Kleine, N.O.		N 1		Hackescher-Markt. C. .	K 1		
Franseckistr. N.	M 2			Hafen-Platz S.W. . . .			G 1
Französischestr. W. . .		J 3		Hagelsbergerstr. S.W. .			H 4
Franzstr. S.O.		M 4		Halleschestr. S.W. . .			H 2
Friedenstr. N.O.	N 4			Hallesches Ufer. S.W. .			G 2
Friedrichsbrücke . . .		K 1		Hamburgerstr., Gr. & Kl.			
Friedrichsfelderstr. O. .		P 3		N.	K 4		
Friedrichsgracht. C. . .		L 3		Hasenheide. S.			M 4
Friedrichshain. N.O. . .	P 4			Hauptpostamt		L 2	
Friedrichstr. 1-55 & 200-				Hausvogtei-Platz. C. .		K 3	
251 S.W., 56-85a & 157-				Hedemannstr. S.W. . .			J 1
199 W., 87-104a & 137-				Hegel-Platz. N.W. . . .		J 2	
156 N.W., 105-136 N.) .	J 4	J 3	J 1	Heidestr. N.W.	F 3		
—, Neue C.		L 1		Heiligegeiststr. C. . . .		L 2	
Friedr.-Wilhelmstr. W. .		D 4		Heinelschhof. N.O. . .		O 2	
Frobenstr. W.			E 2	Heinersdorferstr. N.O.	N 3		
Fruchtstr. O.		P 3		Heinrichs-Platz. S.O. .			N 2
Fürbringerstr. S.W. . .		K 3		Herkulesbrücke		K 1	
Fürstenstr. S.		M 2		Hermisdorferstr. N. . .	H 1		
Füsiliierstr. C.	M 4			Herrenhaus		H 4	
				Heydtbrücke, Vor der			E 1
Gartenstr. N.	H 2			Heydtstr., Vor der, W. .		D 4	
General-Postamt		J 4		Hindersinstr. N.W. . . .		G 1	
Generalstab (General				Hirtenstr. C.	M 4		
Staff)		F 1		Hitzigstr. W.		D 4	
Gensdarmen-Markt. W. .		J 3		Hochmeisterstr. N. . .	M 2		
Genthinerstr. W.			E 1	Hochstr. N.	G 1		
Geolog. Landes-Anstalt				—, Neue, N.	G 1		
(Geolog. Institute) . . .	G 3			Höchstestr. N.O. . . .	O 4	O 1	
Georgenkirch-Platz. C. .		M 1		Hofjäger-Allee		D 3	

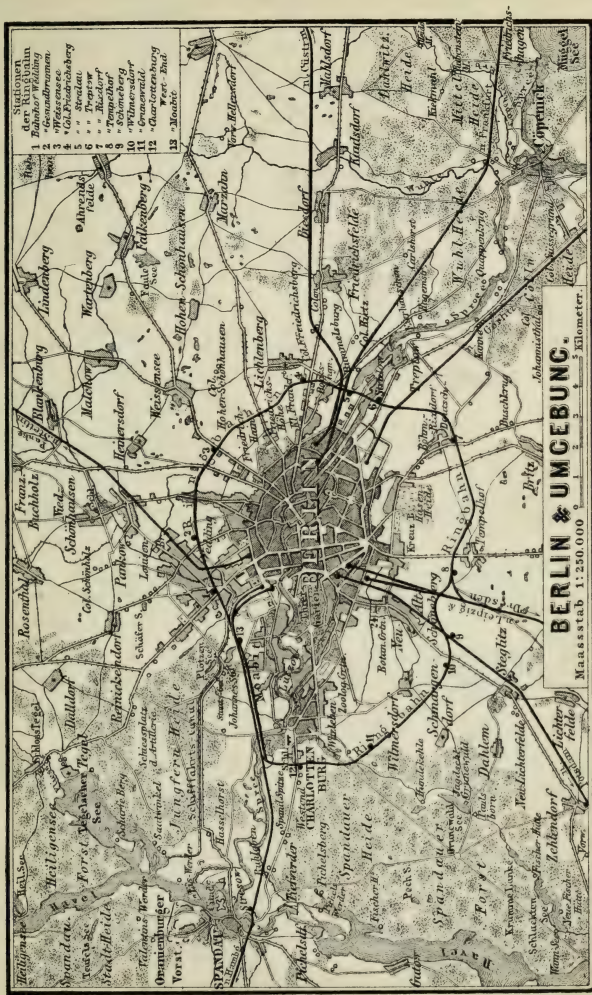
	b	w	r		b	w	r
Hohenzollernstr. W.	E 4			Köllnischestr. C.	L 3		
Hoher Steinweg. C.	L 2			Kommandantenstr. S.W.			
Hollmannstr. S.W.			K 1	(23-66 S.)	K 4		
Holzgartenstr. C.	K 3			Kommandantur (Com-			
Holzmarktstr. O.	N 3			mandant's Residence).		G 1	
Hornstr. S.W.			H 3	Königgrätzerstr. W. (25-			
Hospital, Town	P 4	P 1		120) S.W.	G 4	H 1	
Humboldts-Hafen	G 4			Königin-Augustastr. W.	E 4	G 1	
Humboldtshain. N.	H 1			Königsbergerstr. O.	Q 3		
Jacobikirchstr. S.			L 1	Königsbrücke	M 1		
Jacobstr., Alte. S.W. (45-				Königsgraben, Am. C.	M 1		
102 S.)	L 4	K 1		Königsmauer, An der. C.	L 1		
—, Neue. S.	M 3			Königs-Platz. N.W.	G 2		
Jägerstr. W.	J 3			Königstr. C.	L 2		
—, Kleine. C.	K 3			—, Neue. N.O.	N 4	M 1	
Jannowitz-Brücke, An der	N 3			Königswache	K 2		
Jerusalemmerstr. S.W. (14-				Köpnickbrücke	O 4		
35 C.)	K 4			Köpnickstr. S.O.	N 4	P 1	
Ifflandstr. O.	N 2			Koppen-Platz. C.	K 4		
Industrial Academy	M 2			Koppenstr. O.	P 3		
—, Museum	H 4			Körnerstr. W.		F 2	
Ingenieur-Dienstgebäude			D 1	Köthenerstr. W.		G 1	
Inselbrücke. C.	M 3			Kottbuserbrücke		N 3	
Inselstr. S.	M 3			Kottbuserstr. S.O.		N 2	
Invalidenhaus	G 3			Kottbuserstr. S.O. (46-			
Invalidenpark	G 3			65 S.)		N 2	
Invalidenstr. N. (48-96				Krankenhaus, Städt.	P 4	P 1	
N.W.)	J 3			Krausenstr. W. (21-53			
Joachimstr. C.	K 4			S.W.)	J 4		
Johannestisch. S.W.			K 3	Krausnickstr. N.	K 4		
Johannisstr. N.	J 1			Krautstr. O.	O 3		
Johanniterstr. S.W.			K 3	Kreuzberg		H 4	
Josefstr. S.O.	N 4			Kreuzbergstr. S.W.		H 4	
Jüdenstr. C.	M 2			Kreuzstr. C.	K 3		
Jungfernbrücke	K 3			Kriegs-Akademie (Royal			
Junkerstr. S.W.			K 1	Military Academy)	L 2		
Kaiser Franz-Grenadier-				Kroll's Establishment	F 2		
Platz. S.O.	M 4			Kronenstr. W.	J 3		
Kaiser-Gallerie. W.	J 2			Kronprinzen-Ufer. N.W.	F 2		
Kaiserhof	H 3			Kunstaussstellung des			
Kaiserin-Augustastr. W.	D 4			Preuss. Kunstvereins	J 2		
Kaiserstr. N.O.	N 1			— der Berl. Künstler	K 4		
Kammergericht			K 1	Kunstaussstellungs-			
Kanonierstr. W.	J 3			gebäude, Provisor.	K 1		
Karlsbad, Auf dem. W.			F 1	Kupfergraben, Am. N.	J 1		
Karlstr. N.W.	H 1			Kürassierstr. S.W.	L 4		
Kastanien-Allee. N.	L 2			Kurfürstenbrücke	L 2		
Katharinenstr. N.O.	N 1			Kurfürstenstr. W.		D 1	
Kavalierbrücke	L 2			Kurstr. C.	K 3		
Keibelstr. N.O.	M 1			Kurzestr. C.	M 1		
Kesselstr. N.	G 3			Küstriner-Platz. S.	P 3		
Kielerstr. N.	F 2			Lagerhaus	M 2		
Kirchstr. N.W.	D 1			Landgrafenstr. W.		D 1	
Kleinbeerrenstr. S.W.			H 2	Landsberger Allee. N.O.	Q 4		
Klosterstr. C.	L 1			Landsberger-Platz. N.O.	P 1		
Koblanckstr. C.	M 4			Landsbergerstr. N.O.	N 1		
Kochstr. S.W.	J 4			Landwehrstr. N.O.	N 1		
Köllnischer Fischmarkt				Lange Brücke	L 2		
C.	L 3			Langestr. O.	O 3		
				Lankwitzstr. S.W.		J 2	

b w r				b w r			
Lausitzer-Platz. S.O.			O 2	Mining Institute	G 3	K 2	
Lausitzerstr. S.O.			O 3	Ministerial Offices:			
Lehrterstr. N.W.	E 4			Auswärtiges Amt			
Leipziger-Platz. W.		G 4		(Foreign Office)		H 3	
Leipzigerstr. W. (Nos. 43-89. S.W.).		H 4		Finanz (Finance)		K 2	
—, Alte. C.		K 3		Cultus (Religion and Education)		H 2	
Lennéstr. W.		G 3		Handel (Trade)		H 3	
Library, Royal		J 2		des Königlichen Hauses (Royal Household)		H 3	
Lichtenbergerstr. N.O.		O 1		des Innern (Home Office)		H 2	
Lichtensteinbrücke		C 4		Justiz (Justice)		H 3	
Lichterfelderstr. S.W.			H 4	Krieg (War)		H 4	
Liesenstr. N.	G 2			Marine (Navy)		H 2	
Linden, Unter den (Nos. 1-37 W., 38-78 N.W.)		J 2		Staats-Amt		K 3	
Lindenstr. S.W.			K 1	Mint, Royal		H 2	
Lindowerstr. N.	F 1			Mittelstr. N.W.			K 4
Linienstr. (Nos. 1-10a & 241-250 N.O., 11-105 & 161-240 C., 106-160 N.)		L 4		Mittenwalderstr. S.W.		D 1	
Linkstr. W.			G 1	Moabit Bridge			H 2
Lothringerstr. N.	L 3			Möckernbrücke			H 2
Lottumstr. N.	L 3			Möckernstr. S.W.		J 3	
Luckauerstr. S.		M 1		Molkenmarkt. C.		L 2	
Luckenwalderstr. S.W.		G 2		Moltkebrücke		F 1	
Lübbenerstr. S.O.		P 2		Moltkestr. N.W.		G 1	
Lützow-Platz. W.		D 1		Monbijou, Palace of		K 1	
Lützowstr. W.		E 1		Montbijou-Platz. N.		K 1	
Lützow-Ufer. W.		D 4	E 1	Monuments:			
Luisen-Platz. N.W.	G 4			Frederick the Great		J 2	
Luisenstr. N.W.	H 4	H 1		Frederick William III.		F 3	
Luisen-Ufer. S.		M 2		— — —, equest. statue		K 2	
Lustgarten, Am. C.		K 2		Great Elector		L 2	
Magazinstr. O.		N 2		Generals of Fred. the Great		H 3	
Magdeburger-Platz. W.		E 1		— of 1813-15		K 2	
Magdeburgerstr. W.		E 1		Beuth, Schinkel, Thaer		K 2	
Manteuffelstr. S.O.		O 2		Schiller		J 3	
Margarethenstr. W.		F 4		Count Brandenburg		H 4	
Mariannen-Platz. S.O.		O 1		National Mon., 1813-15		H 4	
Mariannenstr. S.O.		N 2		—, 1848-49	G 3		
Mariendorferstr. S.W.		J 4		Siegesdenkmal (Victory Mon.), 1864-71		G 2	
Marienstr. N.W.		H 1		Stein		K 4	
Markgrafenstr. S.W. (31-64 W.)		J 3		Friedenssäule (Column of Peace)		J 2	
Märk. Provinz.-Museum		M 2		Moritzstr. S.		L 2	
Markthallenstr. N.W.		H 1		Mühlendamm. C.		L 3	
Markusstr. O.		O 2		Mühlenstr. O.		P 4	
Marschallsbrücke		H 2		Mulackstr. C.	L 4		
Marstall (Royal Stables)	L 2			Müllerstr. N.	F 1		
Mathieustr. S.		L 1		Münchebergerstr. O.		P 3	
Matthäikirchstr. W.		F 4		Münze (Royal Mint)		K 3	
Mauerstr. W.		H 3		Münzstr. C.	L 4		
Mehlbrücke		J 1		Museum, New		K 1	
Mehnerstr. N.O.		N 1		—, Old		K 2	
Melchiorstr. S.O.		N 4		Muskauerstr. S.O.		O 1	
Memelerstr. O.		Q 3		Naunynstr. S.O.		N 1	
Metzerstr. N.	M 3			National Gallery		K 1	
Michaelkirch-Platz. S.O.		N 4		Neanderstr. S.O.		M 4	
Michaelkirchstr. S.O.		N 4					
Military Academy		L 2					

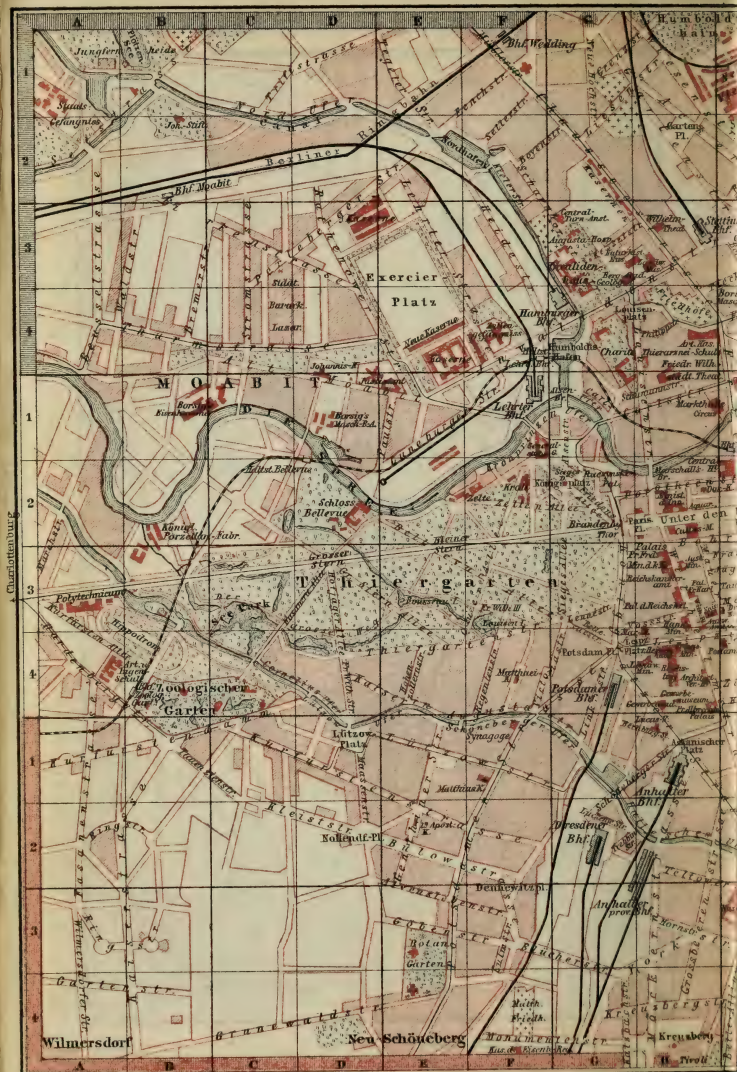
<i>b w r</i>			<i>b w r</i>		
Neuenburgerstr. <i>S.W.</i>	K 2		Potsdamer-Platz. <i>W.</i> . . .	G 4	
Neue Promenade. <i>C.</i>	K 1		Potsdamerstr. <i>W.</i>	G 4	E 3
Neuer Markt. <i>C.</i>	L 1		Präsidentenstr., <i>Gr. & Kl.</i>		
Neu-Kölln am Wasser. <i>S.</i> . . .	M 3		<i>C.</i>	K 1	
Neustädt. Kirchstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . .	H 2		Preuzlauer Allee. <i>N.</i> . . .	N 3	
Niederlagstr. <i>W.</i>	K 2		Prenzlauerstr. <i>C.</i>	M 1	
Niederwallstr. <i>C.</i>	K 3		Prinzenstr. <i>S.</i>		L 2
Nostizstr. <i>S.W.</i>	J 4		Prinzessinnenstr. <i>S.</i> . . .		M 1
			Prison (Cellular)	F 4	
Oberbaumbrücke	Q 1		— (on the Plötzensee) . . .	A 1	
Oberwallstr. <i>W.</i>	K 2		Probststr. <i>C.</i>	L 2	
Oberwasserstr. <i>C.</i>	K 3		Provincial Museum	M 2	
Observatory	J 1		Pücklerstr. <i>S.O.</i>		O 1
Oderbergerstr. <i>N.</i>	L 1		Puttkamerstr. <i>S.W.</i>		J 1
Oppelnerstr. <i>S.O.</i>	P 2				
Oranienbrücke	M 1		Raczynski's Picture Gal-		
Oranienburgerstr. <i>N.</i>	J 4	K 1	lery	G 2	
Oranienstr. (1-41 & 165a-			Railway Stations (comp.		
206 <i>S.O.</i> , 42-79 & 129-			p. 1)		
165 <i>S.</i> , 80-128. <i>S.W.</i>). . . .	L 1		Anhalt		H 1
			Dresden		G 2
Packhof	K 1		Frankfort	P 3	
Palace, Royal. <i>C.</i>	K 2		Görlitz		P 2
— of the Emperor	J 2		Hamburg	G 4	
— of the Crown Prince. . . .	K 2		Lehrte	F 1	
— of Prince Albrecht. . . .	H 4	H 1	Ostbahnhof	Q 3	
— of Princes Alexander			Potsdam	G 4	
& George	H 3		Stettin	H 3	
— of Prince Carl. . . .	H 3		Rathenowerstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . .	D 3	
— of the Chancellor	H 3		Rathhaus (Town Hall) . . .		L 2
Pallisadenstr. <i>N.O.</i> (37-			Rathhausstr. <i>C.</i>		L 2
79 <i>O.</i>)	O 1		Rauchstr. <i>W.</i>	C 4	
Papenstr. <i>C.</i>	L 1		Raupachstr. <i>O.</i>	N 3	
Pariser-Platz (1-4 <i>W.</i> , 5-8			Ravené's Picture Gallery . .	L 3	
<i>N.W.</i>)	H 2		Regentenstr. <i>W.</i>	F 4	
Parochialstr. <i>C.</i>	M 2		Reichenbergerstr. <i>S.O.</i> . . .		M 2
Passage. <i>W.</i>	J 2		Reichsbank	K 3	
Paulstr. <i>N.W.</i>	E 1		Reichskanzleramt (Chan-		
Perlebergerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	C 3		cellor's Office)	H 3	
Petri-Platz. <i>C.</i>	L 3		Reichstagsgebäude (Imp.		
Petristr. <i>C.</i>	L 3		Diet)	H 4	
Philippstr. <i>N.W.</i>	H 4		Ressource	H 2	
Physiological & Physical			Rheinsbergerstr. <i>N.</i> . . .	K 2	
Institutes	H 2		Ritterstr. <i>S.</i> (38-83 <i>S.W.</i>) . .		K 1
Pillauerstr. <i>O.</i>	Q 3		Rochstr. <i>C.</i>	L 1	
Pionierstr. <i>S.</i> (1-12b &			Roonstr. <i>N.W.</i>	G 1	
15a-22 <i>S.W.</i>)	K 3		Rosenstr. <i>C.</i>	L 1	
Plan-Ufer. (1-34 <i>S.W.</i> ,			Rosenthalerstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4	
35-95 <i>S.</i>)	K 3		Rossstr. <i>C.</i>	L 3	
Platz am Halleschen Thor			—, Neue. <i>S.</i>	M 3	
<i>S.W.</i>	J 2		Rossstrassenbrücke	L 3	
— am Opernhause. <i>C.</i>	K 2		Rüdersdorferstr. <i>O.</i>	P 3	
— vor dem Neuen Thor			Ruppinerstr. <i>N.</i>	K 1	
<i>N.W.</i>	G 4				
Polizei-Präsidium (Police			Saarbrückerstr. <i>N.</i>	M 3	
Office)	L 3		Schadowstr. <i>N.W.</i>	H 2	
Posenerstr. <i>O.</i>	Q 2		Scharnhorststr. <i>N.W.</i> (12-		
Post Office	L 2		26 <i>N.</i>)	F 2	
Poststr. <i>C.</i>	L 2		Scharrenstr. <i>C.</i>	L 3	
Potsdamer-Brücke	F 1		Schellingstr. <i>W.</i>		G 1
			Schiffbauerdamm. <i>N.W.</i> . .	G 1	

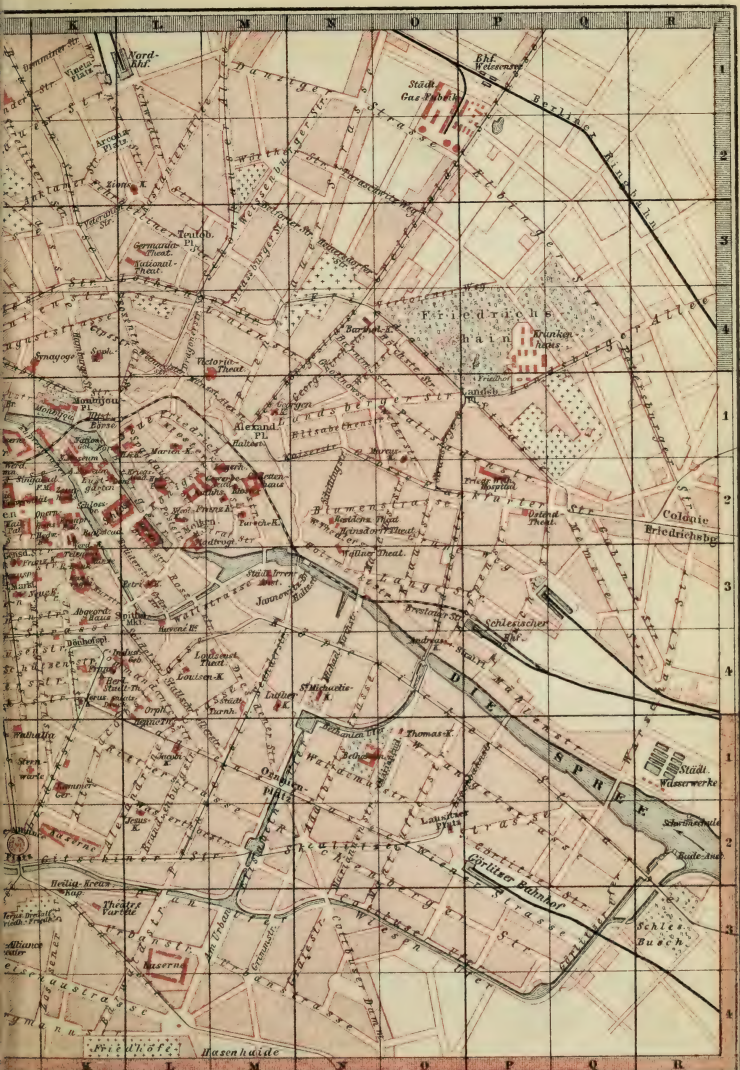
<i>b w r</i>			<i>b w r</i>		
Schiller-Platz. <i>W.</i>	J 3		Stralauerstr. <i>C.</i>	M 2	
Schillings-Brücke, <i>Anders</i>	O 4		Stralsunderstr. <i>N.</i>	J 2	
Schillingstr. <i>O.</i>	N 2		Strasburgerstr. <i>N.</i>	M 4	
Schillstr. <i>W.</i>		D 1	Straussbergerstr. <i>N.O.</i>		O 2
Schinkel-Platz. <i>W.</i>	K 2		Strelitzerstr. <i>N.</i>	J 2	
Schlegelstr. <i>N.</i>	H 3		Stromstr. <i>N.W.</i>	C 4	C 1
Schlesischestr. <i>S.O.</i>		Q 2	Stülerstr. <i>W.</i>		C 4
Schleuse, <i>An der. C.</i>	K 3		Swinemünderstr. <i>N.</i>	K 1	
Schleusenbrücke	K 2		Synagogue, <i>New</i>	J 4	
Schloss (Royal Palace). <i>C.</i>	K 2				
Schlossbrücke	K 2		Tattersall's.	H 2	
Schlossfreiheit. <i>C.</i>	K 2		Taubenstr. <i>W.</i>		B 1
Schloss-Platz. <i>C.</i>	L 2		Telegraph Office	K 3	
Schmidstr. <i>S.O.</i>	M 4		Teltowerstr. <i>S.W.</i>		H 2
Schöneberger Brücke. . . .		G 1	Tempelherrenstr. <i>S.W.</i>		K 3
Schönebergerstr. <i>S.W.</i>		G 1	Tempelhofer Berg. <i>S.W.</i>		J 4
Schöneberger Ufer. <i>W. (I-4. S.W.)</i>		F 1	— Ufer. <i>S.W.</i>		G 2
Schönhauser Allee. <i>N.</i>	M 3		Templinerstr. <i>N.</i>	L 3	
Schönhauserstr., <i>Alte. C.</i>	L 4		Theatres:		
—, <i>Neue. C.</i>	L 4		Opera	K 2	
Schönholzerstr. <i>N.</i>	K 2		Schauspielhaus, <i>Kgl.</i>	J 3	
Schönleinstr. <i>S.</i>		N 4	Friedr.-Wilhelmstadt.	H 1	
Schulzendorferstr. <i>N.</i>	G 1		Wallner	N 3	
Schumannstr. <i>N.W.</i>	H 1		Victoria	M 4	M 1
Schützenstr. <i>S.W.</i>	J 4		Wilhelm(Woltersdorf)	H 3	
—, <i>Alte. C.</i>	M 1		Residenz		N 2
Schwedterstr. <i>N.</i>	L 2		National	L 3	
Schwerinstr. <i>W.</i>		E 2	Belle-Alliance		J 3
Sebastianstr. <i>S.</i>	M 4		Ostend	P 2	
Seestr. <i>N.</i>	A 2		Thierarzneischule(Veterinary School)	H 4	H 1
Sellerstr. <i>N.</i>	F 2		Thiergartenstr. <i>W.</i>		E 4
Seydelstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4		Thiergarten-Ufer. <i>W.</i>		C 4
Sieges-Allee	G 3		Thurmstr. <i>N.W.</i>	C 4	
Sigismundstr. <i>W.</i>	F 4		Tieckstr. <i>N.</i>	H 4	
Simeonstr. <i>S.W.</i>		K 1	Torfstr. <i>N.</i>	D 1	
Singing Academy	K 2		Town Hall		L 2
Skalitzerstr. <i>S.O.</i>		N 2	Trebbinerstr. <i>S.W.</i>		G 2
Solmsstr. <i>S.W.</i>		J 4	Treptower Brücke		Q 3
Sommerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	G 2		Treskowstr. <i>N.</i>	N 2	
Sophienstr. <i>C.</i>	K 4		Turnhalle (Gymnastic Institute)		M 4
Sorauerstr. <i>S.O.</i>		P 2			
Spandauer Brücke, <i>Anders</i>	L 1		Ulanenstr. <i>N.W.</i>	F 1	
Spandauerstr. <i>C.</i>	L 1		Ulmenstr. <i>W.</i>		E 1
Spittelmarkt. <i>C.</i>	L 3		University	J 2	
Spreestr. <i>C.</i>	L 3		Universitätstr. <i>N.W.</i>	J 2	
Stables, <i>Royal</i>	L 2		Unterbaumstr. <i>N.W.</i>	G 1	
Stallschreiberstr. <i>S.</i>	L 4		Unterwasserstr. <i>C.</i>	K 3	
Stallstr. <i>N.</i>	J 1		Urban, <i>Am. S.</i>		M 3
Stechbahn. <i>C.</i>	K 2		Urbanstr. <i>S.</i>		L 3
Steglitzerstr. <i>W.</i>		F 2			
Steinmetzstr. <i>W.</i>		E 3	Veteranenstr. <i>N.O.</i>	K 3	
Steinstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4		Veterinary College	H 4	H 1
Stendalerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	C 3		Victoriast. <i>W.</i>		F 4
Stern, <i>Grosser</i>	D 3		Viehof. <i>N.</i>	J 1	
—, <i>Kleiner</i>	E 3		Vineta-Platz. <i>N.</i>	K 1	
Sternwarte (Observatory)		J 1	Vossstr. <i>W.</i>	H 3	
Strafgefängniß (Prison on the Plötzensee)	A 1				
Stralauer Brücke, <i>An der</i>	M 3		Wadzeckstr. <i>N.O.</i>	M 4	
Stralauer-Platz. <i>O.</i>	O 4		Waisenbrücke	M 3	

<i>b w r</i>				<i>b w r</i>			
Waldemarstr. <i>S.O.</i> . . . .	.	.	N 1	Wilhelms-Ufer. <i>N.W.</i> . .	G 4	G 1	
Waldstr. <i>N.W.</i>	B 3	.		Wilsnackerstr. <i>N.W.</i> . .	D 4	.	
Wallner-Theaterstr. <i>O.</i> . .	.	N 2		Wittenberg-Platz. <i>W.</i> . .	.	.	C 1
Wallstr. <i>C. (28-31 S.)</i> . .	.	L 3		Wollinerstr. <i>N.</i>	K 1	.	
Warschauerstr. <i>C.</i> . . . .	.	Q 1		Wörther-Platz. <i>N.</i>	M 2	.	
Wartenburgstr. <i>S.W.</i> . . .	.	H 3		Wörtherstr. <i>N.</i>	M 2	.	
Wasserthorstr. <i>S. (25a-45</i>	.	.		Wrangelstr. <i>S.O.</i> . . . .	.	.	O 1
<i>S.W.)</i> . . . . .	.	L 2					
Wassmannstr. <i>N.O.</i> . . . .	.	N 1		Yorkstr. <i>S.W.</i> . . . . .	.	.	H 3
Waterloo-Ufer. <i>S.W.</i> . . . .	.	K 2					
Weberstr. <i>N.O.</i> . . . . .	.	O 1		Zehdenickerstr. <i>N.</i>	L 3	.	
Wedding-Platz. <i>N.</i>	F 1	.		Zellengefängniss	F 4	.	
Weidendammer-Brücke. . .	J 1	.		Zelten, Hinter den. <i>N.W.</i> .	.	E 2	
Weinbergsweg. <i>N.</i>	L 3	.		—, In den. <i>N.W.</i> . . . .	.	F 2	
Weinmeisterstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4	.		Zeughaus (Royal Arse-	.	.	
Weinstr. <i>N.O.</i>	O 4	N 1		nal) . . . . .	.	K 2	
Weissenburgerstr. <i>N.</i> . . .	M 2	.		Zeughaus, Am. <i>C.</i> . . . .	.	H 2	
Werderscher-Markt. <i>W.</i> . .	.	K 2		—, Hinter dem. <i>C.</i> . . . .	.	K 2	
Werftstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . . . .	.	E 1		Zeughofstr. <i>S.O.</i> . . . .	.	.	P 1
Weydingerstr. <i>C.</i>	M 4	.		Ziegelstr. <i>N.</i> . . . . .	.	J 1	
Wichmannstr. <i>W.</i> . . . .	.	.	C 1	Zieten-Platz, Am. <i>W.</i> . .	.	H 3	
Wienerstr. <i>S.O.</i> . . . . .	.	.	O 2	Zimmerstr. <i>S.W.</i> . . . .	.	J 4	
Wiesenstr. <i>N.</i>	H 1	.		Zionskirch-Platz. <i>N.</i> . . .	L 2	.	
Wilhelmshöhe <i>S.W.</i> . . . .	.	H 4		Zionskirchstr. <i>N.</i>	K 2	.	
Wilhelm-Platz <i>W.</i> . . . .	.	H 3		Zoological Garden . . . .	.	B 4	B 1
Wilhelmstr. <i>S.W. (40-107</i>	.	.		Zossenerstr. <i>S.W.</i> . . . .	.	.	K 4
<i>W.)</i>	H 3	J 1	Zwillingsbrücke.	O 4	.	
—, Neue. <i>N.W.</i>	H 2					



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.





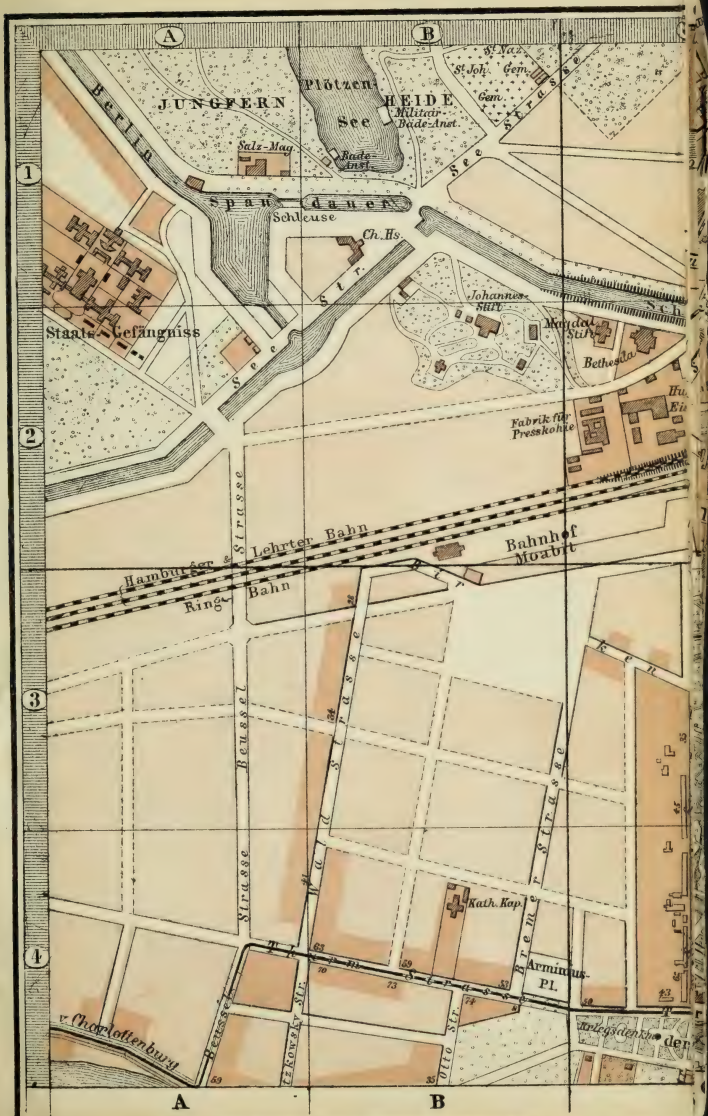
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Tierpark

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✶ Rixdorf

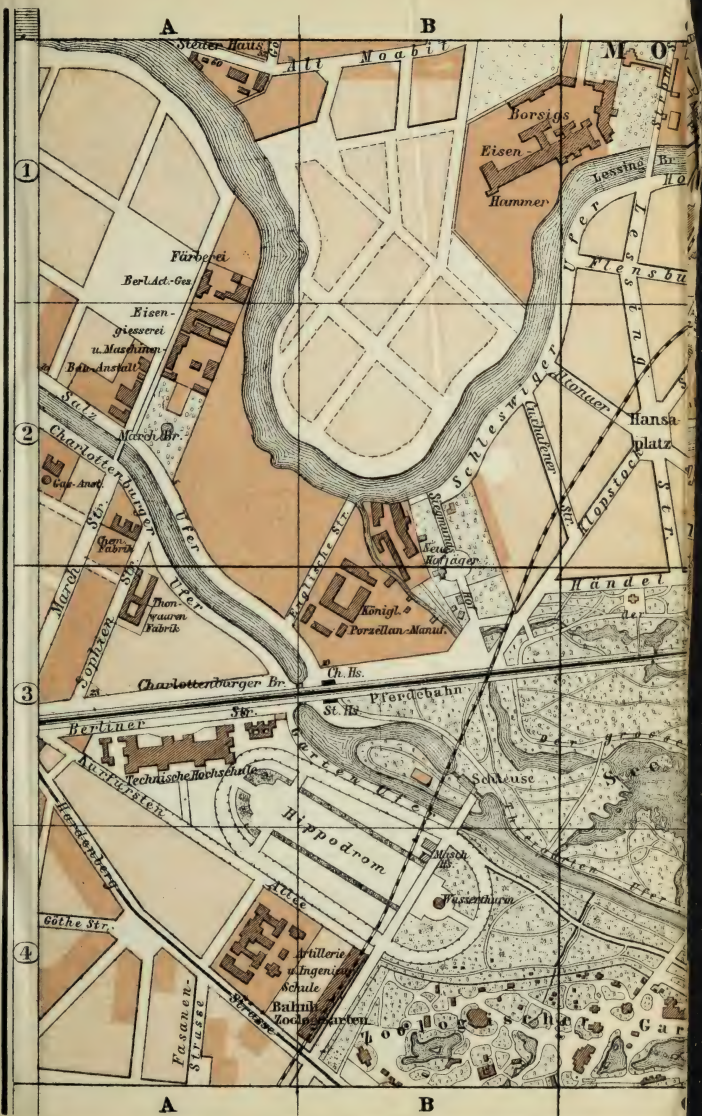
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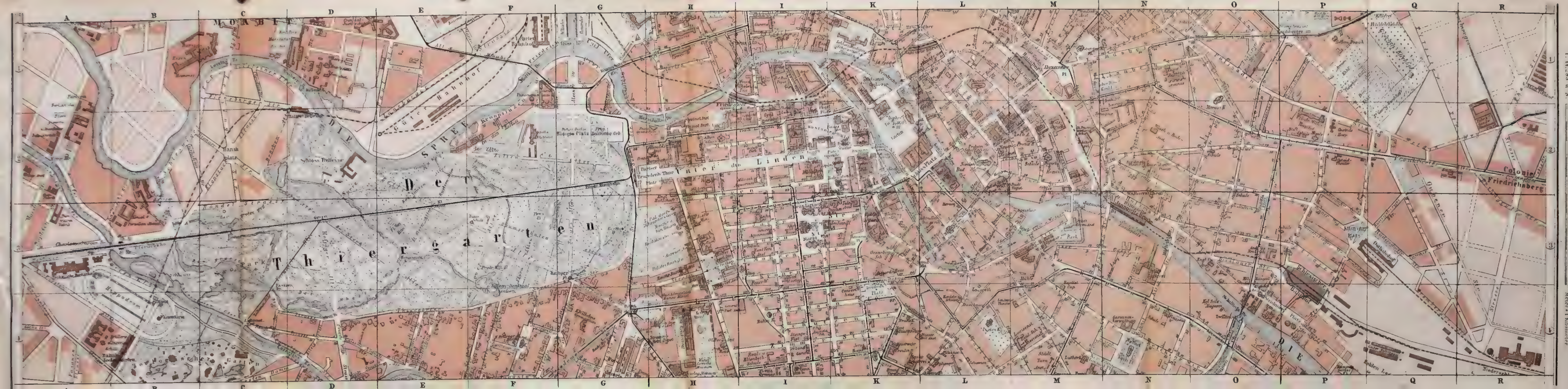


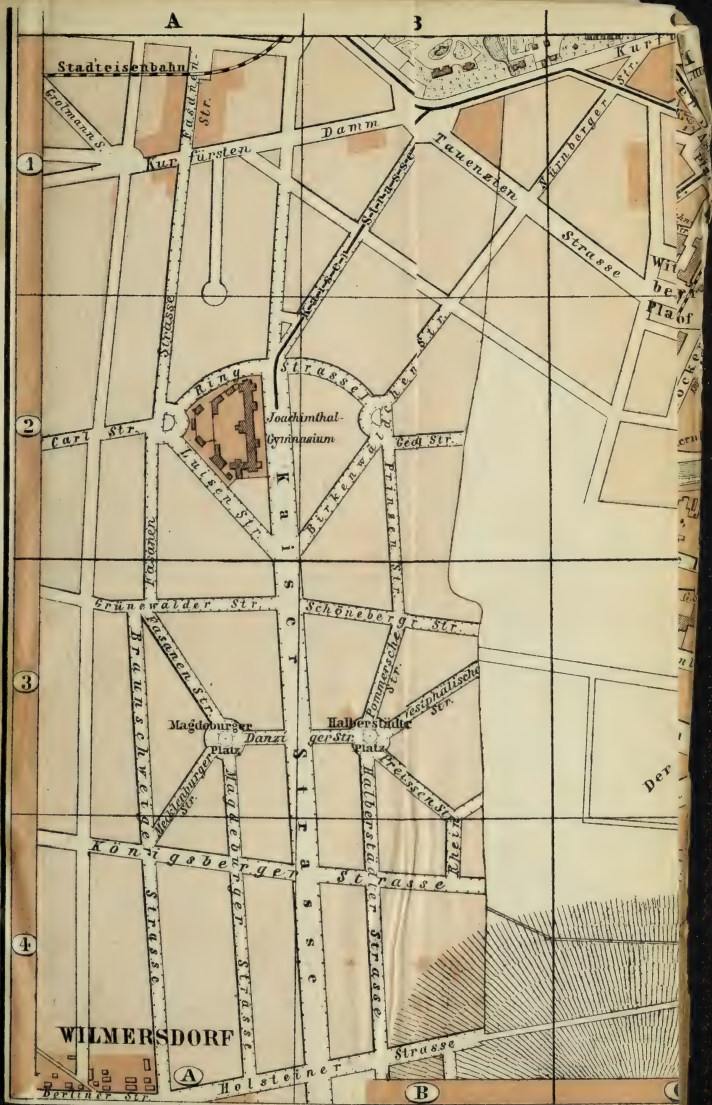


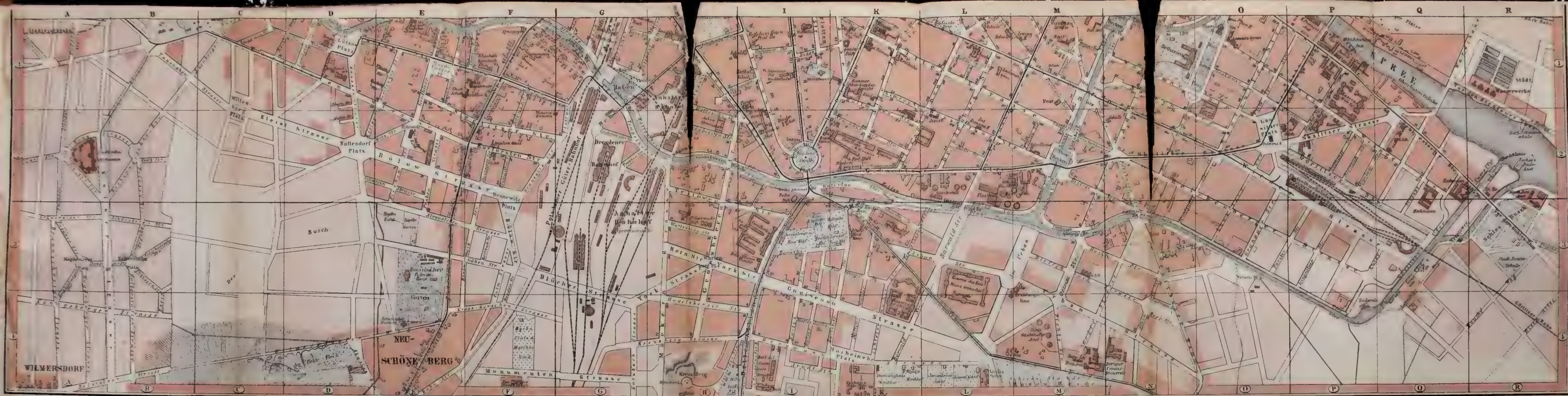
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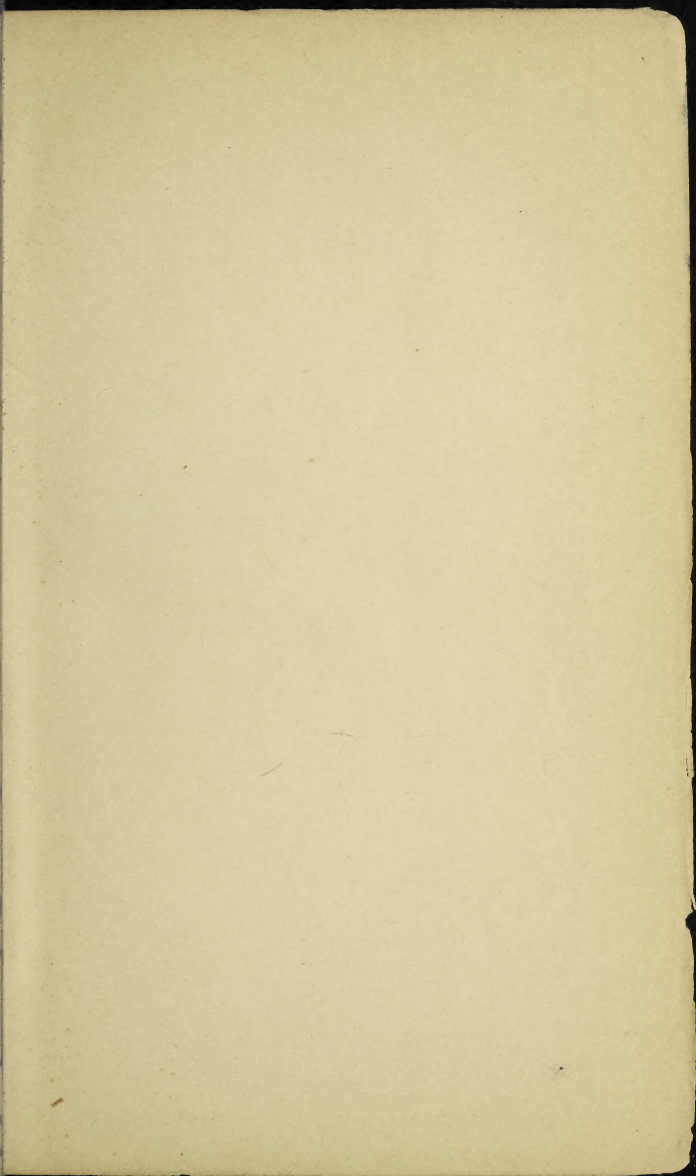




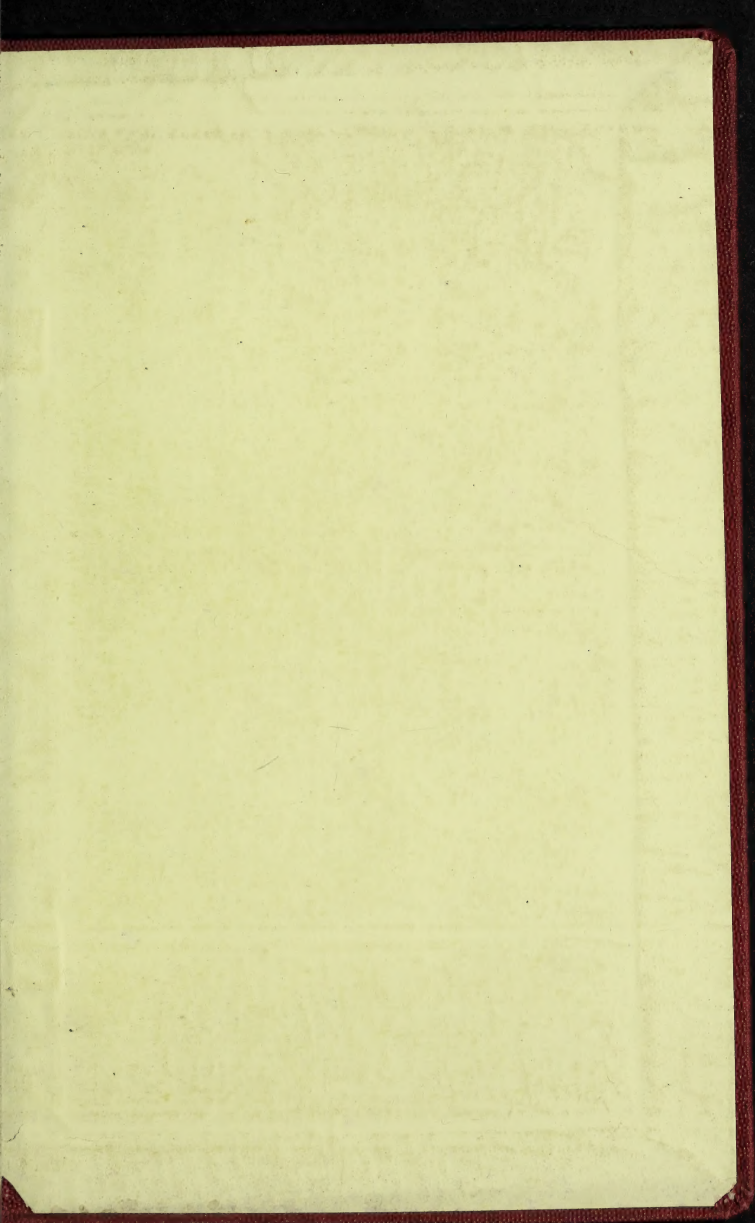


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